Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 15th to 21st February 1874.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity, Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.*	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather indicia
Calcutta.	Feb. 15th	10	30·146	30·165	68·4	55·0	36	N W	...	...	.....	*b*
		16	30·035	30·054	74·6	59·6	35	N W	...	...	.....	*b*
	16th	10	30·183	30·202	69·5	58·5	47	W	2·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	30·060	30·078	76·7	60·7	34	N W	6·1	...	.....	*b*
	17th	10	30·175	30·194	70·3	60·3	52	W	2·5	...	.....	*b*
		16	30·043	30·061	79·5	64·7	40	W S W	4·3	...	.....	*b*
	18th	10	30·075	30·094	72·5	65·7	66	S W	2·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·910	29·928	83·2	73·0	60	S S W	9·8	...	.....	*b*
	19th	10	30·037	30·055	76·0	71·5	79	W	6·1	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·919	29·937	84·4	72·2	53	S W	6·0	...	.....	*b*
	20th	10	30·052	30·070	75·4	71·3	81	W S W	3·5	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·925	29·943	84·7	71·3	48	W S W	4·1	...	.....	*b*
	21st	10	29·977	29·995	80·0	74·5	76	S W	5·9	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·851	29·869	85·2	76·5	66	E S S W	8·0	...	.....	*b*
Saugor Island.	15th	10	30·152	30·158	70	58	44	N N W	13·3	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	30·041	30·047	74	58	32	N	13·9	...	.....	*b, m*
	16th	10	30·206	30·212	72	62	53	N N W	6·8	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	30·081	30·087	76	60	34	N N E	5·9	...	.....	*b, v*
	17th	10	30·196	30·202	73	64	58	N N W	4·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	30·058	30·064	77	65	49	W S W	8·7	...	.....	*b*
	18th	10	30·088	30·094	77	71	73	S S W	8·0	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·956	29·962	78	72	73	S	12·6	...	.....	*b, v*
	19th	10	30·058	30·064	78	74	81	S W	8·3	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·940	29·946	80	75	78	S	10·3	...	.....	*b*
	20th	10	30·063	30·069	79	76	86	W	3·3	...	.....	*b, f*
		16	29·946	29·952	80	75	78	S S W	7·4	...	.....	*b, v*
	21st	10	29·990	29·996	79	75	82	S S W	9·5	...	K	*b*, scuds.
		16	29·876	29·882	80	76	82	S S E	11·1	...	N	*b*, scuds.
Chittagong.	15th	10	30·059	30·155	67	67	100	N E	4·4	0·20	K	*b, f*
		16	29·940	30·034	77	67	56	W N W	4·4	...	.....	*b, v*
	16th	10	30·084	30·179	69	61	60	N E	7·1	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	30·000	30·094	76	63	44	N W	11·9	...	.....	*b, m*
	17th	10	30·104	30·199	69	60	56	N E	5·9	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·970	30·064	77	65	49	N W	6·9	...	.....	*b, m*
	18th	10	30·029	30·124	72	64	62	N E	5·2	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·928	30·022	77	65	49	W N W	7·0	...	.....	*b, m*
	19th	10	30·019	30·114	72	61	49	E N E	4·4	...	.....	*b, v*
		16	29·915	30·008	80	67	47	W N W	6·6	...	.....	*b, m*
	20th	10	29·919	30·014	72	67	75	N E	4·3	...	.....	*b, v*
		16	29·892	29·985	79	72	69	W	4·9	...	.....	*b, m*
	21st	10	29·968	30·061	76	68	64	N	2·0	...	.....	*b, f*
		16	29·850	29·943	82	70	52	W	4·9	...	.....	*b, v*
Madras.	14th	10	29·999	30·029	85	75	60	S by W	5	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·896	29·926	84	74	60	E by S	10	...	.....	*b*
	15th	10	30·064	30·094	82	73	63	S by W	5	...	.....	*c*
		16	29·953	29·983	83	72	56	E by N	15	...	.....	*b*
	16th	10	30·119	30·149	85	74	57	N E by E	13	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·986	30·016	83	73	60	N E	15	...	.....	*b*
	17th	10	30·112	30·142	82	72	50	N N E	16	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	30·003	30·033	82	72	59	N by E	17	...	.....	cloudy.
	18th	10	30·069	30·099	81	74	70	N	11	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29·953	29·983	83	75	67	N E by N	12	...	.....	cloudy.
	19th	10	30·070	30·100	84	76	67	N E by E	12	...	.....	*c*
		16	29·929	29·959	84	76	67	N E by E	12	...	.....	*b, c*
	20th	10	30·044	30·074	83	74	63	E N E	3	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·925	29·955	84	75	64	E by S	8	...	.....	*b*
Cuttack.	15th	10	30·069	30·162	72	60	45	W N W	0·3	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·921	30·004	81	62	28	W N W	2·5	...	.....	*b*
	16th	10	30·117	30·201	74	64	55	E N E	0·8	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·976	30·059	82	65	35	E	1·0	...	.....	*b*
	17th	10	30·119	30·203	74	64	55	N N E	0·7	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·953	30·035	85	66	32	W S W	2·5	...	.....	*b*
	18th	10	29·969	30·052	78	69	61	S W	0·9	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·837	29·919	89	73	35	S	3·3	...	.....	*b*
	19th	10	29·989	30·052	78	71	69	W S W	1·9	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·925	30·008	92	69	26	W	3·0	...	.....	*b*
	20th	10	29·971	30·054	76	71	77	N N E	0·9	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·805	29·886	92	72	34	W S W	2·6	...	C	*b*
	21st	10	29·905	29·987	83	72	56	S W	1·9	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·779	29·860	91	68	25	S W	1·1	...	.....	*b*
Akyab.	15th	10	30·060	30·082	79	72	69	N W	2·1	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·946	29·967	84	62	22	N W	11·1	...	.....	*b*
	16th	10	30·103	30·125	75	66	59	N	3·7	...	.....	*b*
		16	30·007	30·029	79	62	33	W N W	6·1	...	.....	*b*
	17th	10	30·136	30·158	75	67	63	E	3·8	...	.....	*b*
		16	30·004	30·026	79	66	47	S W	7·1	...	.....	*b*
	18th	10	30·076	30·098	74	66	63	N E	3·5	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·944	29·966	80	65	40	W	5·0	...	.....	*b*
	19th	10	30·050	30·072	75	67	63	E	3·5	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·922	29·944	81	72	62	N N E	6·6	...	.....	*b*
	20th	10	30·050	30·072	78	68	57	E N E	3·8	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·929	29·951	82	66	38	W	7·3	...	.....	*b*
	21st	10	30·013	30·035	77	67	56	W	2·8	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·876	29·898	82	74	66	W	8·3	...	.....	*b*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st February 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta, during the month of November 1873.

N B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperatures and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER. Mean of: Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Range.	RADIATION. Solar. Mean.	Max. Day.	Max. ⊖	Gross Nocturnal. Mean.	Min. Day.	Min. ⊖	TEMPERATURE OF AIR. Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of: 4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Highest Max. Day.	Highest Max. ⊖	Monthly range.	Lowest Min. Day.	Lowest Min. ⊖	HUMIDITY. Mean.	Mean of: 4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	RAINFALL. In inches	No. of days.
Port Blair ...	61	29·862	...	29·808	29·826	...	·072	146·9	30th	159·0	...	...	...	87·6	10·1	77·5	81·1	...	84·7	84·8	...	20th	90·0	16·0	4th	74·0	...	...	76	72	...	7·48	9
Madras ...	27	29·939	...	30·011	29·907	...	·104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77·8	...	80·8	80·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	68	...	12·98	16
Vizagapatam ...	31	29·983	29·947	30·042	29·934	30·011	·108	111·1	13th	114·0	...	...	...	79·7	5·2	74·5	77·5	75·2	78·2	79·3	77·4	9th	83·5	12·5	21st	71·0	65	69	63	62	67	1·50	4
Akyab ...	21	29·977	29·949	30·050	29·925	30·003	·105	139·1	3rd	153·0	6·42	15th	58·7	83·5	17·1	69·4	77·2	71·4	80·5	83·0	73·9	6th	90·8	27·8	15th	63·0	83	95	75	70	91	0·64	3
False Point ...	18·7	30·021	30·010	30·089	29·970	30·049	·099	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·2	68·0	76·7	79·0	74·2	...	...	...	...	...	84	93	80	78	87	1·80	4
Cuttack ...	80	29·950	29·929	30·001	29·893	29·977	·108	135·8	9th	152·2	5·7·0	20th	48·4	86·3	21·3	65·0	74·6	66·7	78·5	82·4	70·6	6th	94·1	35·5	20th	58·6	70	86	61	51	82	0·42	4
Saugor Island ...	6	30·029	30·202	30·083	29·978	30·052	·105	131·5	4th	144·0	61·4	19th	55·0	82·2	15·3	66·9	74·8	69·8	77·9	80·7	70·7	5th	88·0	28·7	24th	59·9	74	86	68	58	83	1·09	4
Chittagong ...	90	29·942	29·920	29·990	29·897	29·941	·093	136·3	3rd	152·4	63·7	12th	55·7	84·7	19·1	65·6	74·0	67·8	78·5	81·0	72·4	3rd	94·5	31·9	11th	58·6	77	92	71	64	82	0·14	1
Calcutta ...	18·11	30·009	29·983	30·070	29·953	30·029	·117	129·8	4th	141·0	...	...	...	84·9	15·2	68·7	76·0	69·9	78·6	82·2	73·2	6th	90·7	23·2	18th	64·0	68	89	61	52	78	0·14	3
Burdwan ...	102	29·943	...	30·017	29·871	...	·146	144·5	5th	154·0	59·5	11th	50·7	83·7	20·8	62·9	72·5	...	78·0	82·7	...	5th-6th	89·0	31·5	11th	57·5	...	...	61	57	...	0·08	1
Jessore ...	20	29·999	...	30·055	29·914	...	·141	130·6	3rd	153·0	56·5	21st	44·9	86·6	24·4	62·2	73·5	...	82·9	82·8	...	5th	91·7	37·2	11-12th	54·5	...	...	54	53	...	0·06	2
Dacca ...	35	29·981	29·980	30·035	29·927	30·003	·108	135·2	26th	149·0	58·9	11th	51·7	85·4	20·5	64·9	75·0	66·9	80·8	81·9	70·6	3rd	93·6	34·6	22nd	59·0	70	88	60	53	80	0·60	2
Silchar ...	88·91	30·008	29·994	30·064	29·942	30·031	·122	123·6	5th	136·0	58·4	19th	51·0	81·9	21·3	62·6	72·5	64·5	75·4	81·5	68·5	3rd	90·0	33·0	25th	57·0	79	91	73	62	89	0·87	3
Hazareebaugh ...	1,996	28·026	...	28·080	27·978	...	·102	134·5	6th	149·6	42·3	23rd	34·0	79·6	22·0	57·6	68·4	...	74·0	75·8	...	7th	86·0	35·0	23rd	51·0	48	...	36	33	...	Nil	...
Berhampore ...	64	29·961	29·940	30·024	29·901	29·978	·123	131·2	4th	141·0	50·3	12th	42·0	85·8	22·5	63·3	74·3	65·1	78·3	83·6	70·3	3rd	91·5	35·5	12th	56·0	65	85	57	44	76	0·02	1
Gya ...	347	29·854	...	29·721	29·600	...	·121	117·1	15th	124·0	44·8	11th	41·0	85·0	34·3	50·7	72·0	...	76·7	82·9	...	6th	91·2	47·2	29th	44·0	46	...	41	31	...	Nil	...
Patna ...	179	29·878	...	29·939	29·827	...	·112	139·4	4th	152·2	47·4	29th	39·0	84·6	27·2	57·4	70·0	...	76·9	81·0	...	6th	91·0	41·4	29th	49·6	58	...	44	37	...	Nil	...
Monghyr ...	160·4	29·872	29·848	29·941	29·817	29·882	·124	138·2	5th-7th	141·0	55·3	26th	49·1	82·9	20·3	62·6	72·4	63·7	74·9	82·4	68·4	5th	89·4	32·9	29th	56·5	54	69	50	38	59	0·02	1
Darjeeling ...	6,912	23·511	23·496	23·531	23·492	23·524	·039	110·7	4th	124·0	35·4	24th	31·8	60·2	18·7	41·5	50·4	43·0	56·0	56·5	46·1	4th	67·0	28·8	20-22nd	38·2	56	63	41	52	69	Nil	...
Goalparah ...	386	29·646	...	29·708	29·572	...	·136	123·4	16th	131·2	57·8	25th	50·6	81·3	22·3	59·0	70·6	...	71·7	79·7	...	4th-5th	88·4	37·0	26th	51·4	79	...	72	63	...	Nil	...
Benares ...	263·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	137·2	2nd	148·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	68·7	64·0	72·5	83·0	65·4	...	...	...	...	...	68	87	58	46	82	Nil	...
Roorkee ...	879·7	29·135	28·096	29·201	29·097	29·148	·104	131·5	4th	1 9	3·9	29th	34·6	81·3	32·6	48·7	65·0	51·4	71·4	78·1	59·3	4th	86·2	42·5	29th	43·7	68	83	46	33	69	0·08	1

CALCUTTA—NOVEMBER 1873.

Mean barometric pressures of 16 years	... 29·966	Mean temperature of 16 years	... 74·7	Mean humidity of 16 years	... 73	Mean rainfall of 16 years	... 1·09
Ditto ditto of 1873	... 30·009	Ditto ditto of 1873	... 76·0	Ditto ditto of 1873	... 68	Actual fall of 1873	... 0·14
Excess in 1873	... ·043	Excess in 1873	... 1·3	Defect in 1873	... 5	Defect in 1873	... 0·95

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd February 1874.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric results and observations of Sky Serenity.

Stations.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	Wind. North	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Calm.	Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
Port Blair ...	29·923	81·2	...	39	3	3	9	6	...	...	...	52°N, 67°E	215·8	7·33
Madras ...	29·987	77·8	18	9	3	9	1	4	2	14	...	40 N, 3 E	216·2	...
Vizagapatam ...	30·015	77·5	9	17	60	5	1	3	13	12	...	47 N, 67 E	73·3	6·36
Akyab ...	29·999	77·2	22	33	13	2	7	9	19	15	...	34 N, 3 E	61·6	6·77
False Point ...	30·044	74·2	38	26	14	6	...	...	1	26	9	60 N, 14 E	...	...
Cuttack ...	30·034	74·8	20	17	6	3	3	3	17	12	39	28 N, 13 W	29·4	7·47
Saugor Island ...	30·035	74·8	52	22	6	1	4	14	4	17	...	54 N, 4 W	130·3	6·30
Chittagong ...	30·036	75·1	51	...	...	1	1	3	20	39	5	74 N, 34 W	104·6	7·85
Calcutta ...	30·028	76·0	30	40	27	1	7	6	2	7	...	57 N, 42 E	99·2	...
Burdwan ...	30·049	72·7	37	8	2	...	...	...	7	6	...	78 N, 5 W	34·9	7·27
Jessore ...	30·020	73·5	6	11	4	5	3	2	4	11	...	30 N, 9 E	45·1	8·00
Dacca ...	30·017	75·0	29	12	3	...	4	8	7	17	34	37 N, 19 W	37·8	7·42
Silchar ...	30·101	72·7	9	41	25	10	5	7	5	3	15	45 N, 65 E	67·5	7·14
Hazareebaugh ...	30·059	72·8	8	11	3	2	...	...	7	29	...	63 N, 24 W	85·3	7·33
Berhampore ...	30·027	74·4	40	20	3	...	1	1	5	22	28	57 N, 4 W	43·1	7·84
Pya ...	30·013	72·8	20	8	4	...	1	...	13	7	7	51 N, 16 W	30·1	8·33
Una ...	30·067	70·4	2	1	7	3	5	11	16	4	11	32 S, 61 W	53·8	8·18
Monghyr ...	30·039	72·8	9	9	5	1	1	30	23	17	19	39 N, 85 W	33·0	7·85
Darjeeling ...	.....	...	3	5	16	19	8	18	26	16	9	20 S, 47 W	...	6·58
Gowalparah ...	30·045	71·4	2	10	36	3	4	1	2	...	2	71 N, 87 E	122·6	7·97
Benares ...	.....	69·3	5	1	23	5	5	18	42	10	7	31 S, 77 W	20·1	...
Roorkee ...	30·057	67·0	..	..	2	13	...	2	1	10	92	3 S, 26 E	29·1	9·42

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd February 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st February 1874.

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
			○	○	○	○	○	○			lb	Miles.	In.		
Feb. ...	15th	30·058	74·6	58·6	130·0	66·3	57·3	50·1	0·58	N & N E	0·5	198·9	...	...	Clear.
	16th	·103	77·0	57·0	131·2	66·7	58·9	52·7	·63	N E & N W	...	86·2	...	...	Clear.
	17th	·092	79·7	58·5	128·5	68·8	61·0	54·8	·63	N W, N N W & W	...	81·9	...	●	Clear. Slightly foggy from 8 to 10 P.M.
	18th	29·988	83·2	61·3	135·5	71·1	65·4	60·8	·71	W S W, S W & S S W	...	81·1	...	...	Clear.
	19th	·961	84·4	67·3	138·0	74·6	69·9	66·6	·77	S S W & W by S	...	153·8	...	...	Clear.
	20th	·962	84·7	69·2	135·5	75·5	70·7	67·3	·77	S S W & S W	...	73·1	...	...	Clear and overcast. Foggy from 1 to 5 A.M.
	21st	·907	86·2	71·8	138·0	78·0	73·3	70·0	·77	S W	3·0	130·3	...	...	Overcast and clear. Slightly foggy at midnight.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 0½ inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	29·2
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	86·2
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the last year	...	89·0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·69
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·62
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0·17
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st February	...	4·69
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	1·17

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 23rd February 1874.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of January 1874.

LATITUDE 22° 33′ 1″ North, Longitude 88° 20′ 34″ East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	30·047
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 A.M. on the 19th	30·249
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 30th	29·836
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·413
Mean of the daily max. pressures	30·124
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·983
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·141
	⊖
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	66·4
Max. temperature occurred at 3 P.M. on the 12th	84·5
Min. temperature occurred at 7 A.M. on the 9th	51·4
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	33·1
Mean of the daily max. temperature	76·5
Ditto ditto min. ditto	58·1
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	18·4
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	60·7
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	5·7
Computed mean dew-point for the month	56·1
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	10·3
	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·459
	Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	5·10
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	2·07
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·71
	—
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	130·1
	Inches.
Rained 3 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	0·49
Total amount of rain during the month	0·94
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	0·82
Prevailing direction of the wind	N. E. & S. W.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 20th February 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RUBBEE SEASON 1873, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DECEMBER 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of January 1874.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.		Dalwa Rice irrigation.			Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden produce.			Oil-seeds and Pulses			Sugarcane and other crops.			Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, & 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.			Inches during month.	Inches during rubee season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah...	1,269	240	...	67	67	1,145*a*	625	1,770	43	34	77	.....	1	1	1,915	854	1·92	2·10	...	*a, b, c.* The areas shewn in last statement were wrong, and have been rectified. *d.* The details of column 18 are— Acres. Cotton ... 1,874; Sugarcane ... 18; Huldee ... 14; Oil-seeds ... 86; Pulses ... 10; Garden produce ... 66; Dalwa ... 71; Total ... 2,139 In addition to the above, 120 acres have been leased for perennial crop. *f.* The details are— Acres. At the rate of Rs. 4 ... 1; Ditto „ 2 16; Ditto „ 1·8 183; Ditto „ 1·6 12; Ditto „ 1 10; Ditto „ 10 4; Total Rs. ... 226
		High Level, Section I.	675	89	...	4	4	24	32	56	5	...	5	.....	...	.....	65	1				
		Taldandah ...	1,300	89·22	...	...	.....	24*b*	43	67	4	11	15	1	11	12	94	1				
		Machgong ...	650	29·22	...	...	.....	25*c*	34	59	...	1	1	.....	5	5	65	...				
		Total ...	.....	.....	...	71	71	1,218	734	1,952	52	46	98	1	17	18	2,139*d*	856	.....	.....	.....	
South-Western.	Midnapore...	Midnapore ...	675	178	...	...	.....	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	43	...	0·56	0·61	9 years 0·54	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah..	240	31	178	5	183	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	183	162	1·85	1·95	3 years Nil.	
		Total ...	.....	.....	178	5	183	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	226*f*	162	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand Total	.....	.....	178	76	254	1,246	734	1,980	66	46	112	2	17	19	2,365	1,018	.....	.....	.....	

The 23rd February 1874.

J. F. STODDARD, *Colonel, M.S C.,*
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th February 1874, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	27,961	26,599 3 9	2,438 5 3	122,850 20	42,873 7 6	3,930 1 5	6,368 6 8
Or per mile of railway	177	168 1 4	15 8 2	776 0	270 14 9	24 16 8	40 4 10
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	141,604	1,06,036 12 3	9,719 19 8	486,415 7	1,89,358 3 9	17,367 16 9	27,087 16 5
Total for 6 weeks ...	169,565	132,636 0 0	12,158 4 11	609,265 27	2,32,231 11 3	21,297 18 2	33,456 8 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	32,180	33,583 9 9	3,078 10 11	169,281 32	29,479 5 11	2,702 5 6	5,780 15 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	206	214 9 6	19 13 5	1,082 0	188 5 10	17 5 4	36 18 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	170,129	1,54,354 14 5	14,149 4 1	768,265 32	1,34,216 3 9	12,303 3 0	26,452 7 1

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th February 1874, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,660	1,125 0 0	112 10 0	9,063 0	735 0 0	75 10 0	188 0 0
Or per mile of railway	61	41 0 0	4 2 0	330 0	28 0 0	2 16 0	6 18 0
For previous 6 weeks of half-year...	7,180	5,555 0 0	555 10 0	34,831 0	2,554 0 0	255 8 0	810 18 0
Total for 7 weeks	8,840	6,680 0 0	668 0 0	43,894 0	3,309 0 0	330 18 0	998 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,346	1,082 3 5	108 4 6	6,242 10	499 8 0	49 19 0	158 3 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	49	39 11 5	3 19 5	229 3	18 5 3	1 16 8	5 16 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	10,058	7,642 11 4	764 5 6	40,166 30	3,292 3 0	329 4 3	1,093 9 9

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th February 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,774	1,285 0 0	128 10 0	24,282 0	832 0 0	83 4 0	211 14 0
Or per mile of railway	313	46 0 0	4 12 0	867 0	29 8 0	2 19 0	7 11 0
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	53,709	7,193 0 0	713 6 0	88,436 0	2,984 0 0	298 8 0	1,011 14 0
Total for 7 weeks	62,483	8,478 0 0	841 16 0	112,718 0	3,816 0 0	381 12 0	1,223 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,594	1,327 6 0	132 14 9	19,854 0	606 10 0	60 13 3	193 8 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	307	47 6 0	4 14 9	709 0	21 11 0	2 3 4	6 18 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	60,251	8,748 14 0	874 17 10	149,754 0	4,746 14 0	474 13 9	1,349 11 7

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th February 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	108,543	1,56,777 12 0	14,371 5 10	1,463,989 30	* 6,44,547 9 0	59,083 10 7	73,454 16 5
Or per mile of railway	.....	122 7 9	11 4 7	...	503 8 10	46 3 2	57 7 9
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	540,255	8,96,771 3 0	82,204 0 6	7,362,835 0	31,26,270 14 9	286,574 16 8	368,778 17 2
Total for 6 weeks	648,799	10,53,548 15 0	96,575 6 4	8,826,824 30	37,70,818 7 9	345,658 7 3	442,233 13 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	115,385	1,74,305 7 9	15,978 0 1	860,526 0	4,24,015 8 0	38,868 1 9	54,846 1 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	136 2 10	12 9 8	.....	331 4 2	30 7 4	42 17 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	717,648	10,47,523 6 8	96,022 19 8	5,077,786 20	25,73,804 0 6	235,932 0 9	331,955 0 5

* Rs. 1,52,525-9 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th February 1874, on 223½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,780	14,200 2 0	1,361 13 7	102,008 30	* 28,069 4 6	2,573 0 4	3,874 13 11
Or per mile of railway		63 8 7	5 16 6		125 9 5	11 10 8	17 6 9
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	30,077	73,216 11 6	6,711 10 8	455,690 0	1,21,362 3 6	11,124 17 5	17,836 8 1
Total for 6 weeks	34,857	87,416 13 6	8,013 4 3	557,698 30	1,49,431 8 0	13,697 17 9	21,711 2 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,661	18,099 10 4	1,753 7 9	75,044 20	22,845 3 0	2,094 2 10	3,827 10 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	84 9 9	7 15 1	.....	102 3 5	9 7 5	17 2 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	31,958	93,517 7 2	8,572 8 8	461,538 0	1,44,892 3 1	13,281 15 8	21,854 4 4

* Rs. 4,461 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

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REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 9 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
REPORT on the state of the Salt Market for the third quarter of 1873-74	179
Liberality of the Zemindars of Dinagepore	183
Prices-Current of Food-grains and Salt in the Districts of Bengal on the 28th February 1874	184
Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 28th February 1874	188
WEEKLY Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office	192
Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 22nd to 28th February 1874	195
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 28th February 1874	196
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	197

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1873-74.

No. 89 B, dated Fort William, the 17th February 1874.

From—T. B. LANE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed by the Member in charge to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the third quarter of 1873-74, comprising the months of October, November and December last.

A. MONEY, ESQ., C.B.

2. The quantity of salt consumed (*i.e.*, the quantity of total clearances of salt of all descriptions) in the quarter under report amounted to 19,72,051 maunds, against 25,79,340 maunds in the previous quarter, and 18,49,846 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 64,09,166 against Rs. 83,82,855, and Rs. 60,12,000 in the previous and corresponding quarters, respectively.

3. The quantity of Government salt sold at the Presidency and Hidgellee under wholesale rowannahs amounted to 3,143½ maunds, as shewn in the margin, giving a monthly average of 1,047⅚ maunds, against 1,333⅓ maunds in the previous quarter. There were no sales in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

	Mds.
October	1,850
November	1,293½
December	.....
Total ...	3,143½

4. The quantity of excise salt sold in Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree and the 24-Pergunnahs during the present quarter, from

the stock of the different seasons, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shewn in the following table I:—

I.

	Cuttack.			Balasore.					Pooree.			24-Pergunnahs.	
	Manufactures of			Manufactures of					Manufactures of			Manufactures of	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds.
Balance at the close of the quarter.	2,315 20	28,676 14	13,841 10	9,060 21	4,937 6 13	18,558 23 13	78,885 0	.....	697 0	3,008	+ 1,66,671 20	438	14,126
Manufactured or added during the quarter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	309 10	.....	*42	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,315 20	28,676 14	13,841 10	9,060 21	4,937 6 13	18,558 23 13	78,885 0	309 10	697 0	3,050	1,66,671 20	438	14,126
Deduct—													
Sales during the quarter ...	.....	7,791 0	3,041 0	1,353 0	1,128 0 0	4,247 0 0	22,651 0	.....	697 0	1,151	46,223 0	.....	5,000
Wastage ...	.....	.....	.....	2,128 20	1,704 26 7	980 29 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	438	.....
Total ...	.....	7,791 0	3,041 0	3,481 20	2,832 26 7	5,227 29 11	22,651 0	.....	697 0	1,151	46,223 0	438	5,000
Balance at close of the quarter ...	2,315 20	20,885 14	10,800 10	5,579 1	2,104 20 6	13,330 34 2	56,234 0	309 10	.....	1,899	1,20,448 20	.....	9,126

It will be seen from the above that the total clearances, or sales, of excise salt during the quarter under review, amounted to 93,282 maunds, against 99,946 maunds in the previous quarter, and 1,00,692 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

5. The subjoined Table II shews, comparatively, the total importations into the port of Calcutta, and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under notice, and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years:—

II.

	3rd quarter of 1871-72.		3rd quarter of 1872-73.		3rd quarter of 1873-74.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	17,04,298	15,21,189	14,02,485	12,67,658	17,28,175	13,61,782
Foreign Kurkutch ...	3,09,569	2,42,671	4,68,102	2,71,422	2,64,006	2,61,810
Indian ditto ...	2,768	1,02,057	1,81,128	1,54,571	95,160	1,99,039
Ceylon ditto ...	.....	4,116	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	20,16,635	18,70,033	20,51,715	16,93,651	20,87,341	18,22,631

6. The following are the details of the Indian Kurkutch salt shewn above:—

III.

	3rd quarter of 1871-72.		3rd quarter of 1872-73.		3rd quarter of 1873-74.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Kurrachee	.....	4,650	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	2,768	35,453	92,728	1,02,891	67,080	1,49,197
Madras	...	61,954	40,000	51,680	.....	46,442
Ennore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,400
Coveloug	.....	.....	48,400	.....	28,080	.....
Total ...	2,768	1,02,057	1,81,128	1,54,571	95,160	1,99,039

* This represents the excess found on weighment.

† The difference of 6,709 maunds is caused in consequence of revised figures having been submitted by the Collector. It represents the difference between the quantity estimated as manufactured and the quantity actually weighed into the Golahs.

7. Table IV shews the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters :—

IV.

WHERE STORED.	3rd quarter of 1872-73.	4th quarter of 1872-73.	1st quarter of 1873-74.	2nd quarter of 1873-74.	3rd quarter of 1873-74.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government Golahs	16,70,117	17,63,249	19,64,858	11,76,745	16,08,350
Ghoosery Golahs	5,603	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong Government Golahs	1,51,295	1,28,573	79,381	59,413	1,16,874
Total ...	18,27,015	18,91,822	20,44,239	12,36,158	17,25,224

8. Table V exhibits the despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three Railways, passing the several salt pass stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, during the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years :—

V.

PERIOD.	*Vid* Ballikhal.	*Vid* Sankrail.	*Vid* Gewa-khalee.	*Vid* Kidder-pore.	*Vid* Bullia-ghatta.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the East-ern Bengal Railway.	By the Cal-cutta and S. E. Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
3rd quarter of 1871-72 ...	5,82,327	1,34,109	1,03,055	1,05,580	6,79,348	3,42,248	2,283	10
Ditto 1872-73 ...	4,80,760	1,18,159	88,287	77,763	6,87,592	3,63,556	1,648	2,200
Ditto 1873-74 ...	4,03,816	1,01,740	81,203	1,03,014	7,97,490	3,41,326	709	.....

The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar, in the quarter under review, amounted to 16,854 maunds, as noted in the margin, against 15,262 maunds in the previous quarter, and 12,367 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

	Mds.
October	5,513
November	5,698
December	5,643
Total ...	16,854

9. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follow :—

	Tons.
October	15,496
November	8,083
December	5,426
Total ...	29,005

The shipments made during the quarter under report for the port of Chittagong amounted to 938 tons.

10. The market prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year, are shewn in the following Table VI :—

VI.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Prices on 15th October.		Prices on 31st October.		Prices on 15th November.		Prices on 30th November.		Prices on 15th December.		Prices on 31st December.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liverpool Pungah ...	75	78	63	68	70	71	69	74	63	90	64	95
French Kurkutch ...	62	50	58	49	61	53	57	53	60	60	60	63
Jeddah ditto ...	67	57	69	57	71	57	74	59	75	64	76	75
Bombay ditto ...	46	37	44	37	51	41	54	41	58	44	59	44
Madras ditto ...	52	58	54	56	54	53	55	55	55	58	60	60

11. In Table VII are exhibited the total quantities of salt that were available for the private export trade at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the first day of each of the three months constituting the quarter under report, and the corresponding quarters of 1871-72 and 1872-73.

VII.

Months.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
October	7,45,508	6,16,340	1,00,000
November	6,88,088	5,66,340	Not recd.
December	6,36,188	5,66,340	3,09,178

12. The following table shews the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong during the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarter of 1872-73, respectively :—

VIII.

Description of Salt.	Admitted into Bond.		Cleared.	
	3rd quarter of 1872-73.	3rd quarter of 1873-74.	3rd quarter of 1872-73.	3rd quarter of 1873-74.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah	95,015	1,00,598	55,503	52,069
Madras Kurkutch	.....	....	....	926
Total ...	95,015	1,00,598	55,503	52,995

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from any of the Orissa ports.

LIBERALITY OF THE ZEMINDARS OF DINAGEPORE.

Extract from a letter from the Officiating Magistrate of Dinagepore, No. 156 *S.R., dated* 23*rd February* 1874.

The relief operations have generally been carried on over old tracks where new land has been taken up; efforts have been made to induce the zemindars to give the land free of cost; the principal landholders have been appealed to by letter and urged, as a contribution towards the relief of their tenantry, to grant such lands free of cost. The zemindars noted in the margin have promptly responded to the call, and signified their intention of demanding no price for land required for relief purposes. I beg to bring the liberality of these gentlemen to the favorable notice of Government, and I trust that the example set by them will be followed by others.

Moharanee Syam Mohinee, Baboo Radha Gobind Roy, Moonshee Mozhur Hossein Chowdry, Baboo Narayan Chunder Chowdry, Moonshee Mahomed Alee Khan, Mr. T. W. Tweedie on the part of Baboo Budhi Nath Chowdry, minor zemindar, Ameer Chand Chowdry, and Kheera Mohan Singh, and Baboo Krisna Gobind Chowdry.

Extract from the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution No. 1133*S.R., dated* 28*th February* 1874.

His Honor also recognizes with pleasure the liberal conduct of those zemindars who have given up the land free of charge for relief roads, &c. The acknowledgments of Government may be conveyed to them.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	12 0	12 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	A 11 12	11 8	18 0	13 8	13 8	20 0	...	...	...
2	Bancoorah	12 4	12 8	13 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	12 8	12 4	17 12	B 13 12	13 8	20 4	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	17 0	C 10 8	10 0	18 0	12 6	12 6	24 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	10 5	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	20 8	17 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	12 0	12 0	10 0	D 16 0 to 22 0	16 8 to 22 0	16 0 to 26 0	E 9 8 and 10 0	8 8 and 9 0	10 0	11 8 12 & 12 8	11 0 and 11 8	17 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	F ... G ...	8 0 and 10 8	8 0 and 10 0	17 8	13 4	11 4	22 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	13 0	12 0	...	14 8	14 0	...	9 2	9 0	...	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	D 10 8 to 12 5	10 8	D 12 8 to 13 5	D 14 8	13 4	20 0 to 21 8	8 0	8 5	8 0	H 11 14	11 0	17 4	D 11 8	...	...
7	Nuddea	12,12 8	12 5	12 0	19 0	19 0	26 10	11 0	11 7	13 15	I 11 7	11 10	20 0	...	...	...
8	Jessore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	J 12 0	12 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	29 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	13 0	13 0	13 0	D 22 0	20 0	22 0	K 9 8	9 8	16 0	11 12	11 8	22 0	D 15 0	15 8	30 0
10	Dinagepore	9 8	10 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	22 8	12 8	12 8	25 0	L 14 0	14 0	29 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	12 12	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	11 12	11 12	24 0	12 0	12 4	25 0	16 0	15 8	20 0
12	Rajshahye	12 0 to 15 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	10 8 to 11 4	11 4	16 14	12 12 to 13 8	13 8	25 5	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	11 2	11 4	14 9	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 10	11 4	11 4	28 12	...	...	...
14	Bograh	12 0	12 0	20 8	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	19 8	13 14	13 8	34 0	...	...	...
15	Pubna	14 4	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 4	15 0	30 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	M 10 0	10 6	20 0	11 5	11 4	24 0	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*															
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	12 8	12 8	12 0	26 0	21 0	40 0	12 0	13 0	21 0	14 0	16 0	32 0	..	...	...
	rreedpore	D 12 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	28 0	...	...	...
	ge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	31 0	...	...	...
		11 4	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 8	17 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...
		10 0	9 0	11 0	8 0	9 0	11 8	N 15 12	16 10	25 0	18 6	19 4	35 0	...	...	...
		8 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	O 13 0	13 8	17 0	16 8	17 0	25 0	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	P 10 0	11 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	...	...	...
		8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	11 0	20 0	Q 10 0 to 11 0	15 0 to 18 0	32 8	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 5	14 0	14 4	16 0	20 0	...	...	...
			7 1	10 6	...	...	...	12 1	11 4	24 6	15 2	16 8	35 5	...	...	...

y received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.
sions of Culna, Ranegunge, and Jeunabad from which returns have come. No alteration in the
aper.

nges from 11 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

s from 8 to 11-8 seers, and common rice from 11 to 13-4 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 28th February 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	12 8	13 0	22 0	110 0	110 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 4	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	35 12	13 2	13 12	20 8	320 0	320 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Bancoorah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	22 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 8	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	...	14 0	13 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 D	13 4	25 0	13 5	13 5	17 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 4	8 5	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13-14½	13 10	26 10	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	... D	...	...	10 0	11 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	...	15 8	15 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	8 0	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	18 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	20 0	13 0	12 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8 to 14 4	13 8 to 14 4	24 6	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 8	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 13	15 0	107 0	128 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	15 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 2	7 8	8 0	Bograh.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 4	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 4	8 8	Pubna.
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Julpigoree.
																		Cooch Behar.*
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0 D	14 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	7 10	9 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	11 8	...	120 0	130 0	...	8 0	8 4	8 8	Backergunge.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	Mymensing.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	21 0	107 0	107 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	Sylhet.†
																		Cachar.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	17 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chittagong.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	9 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Noakhally.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 12	Tipperah.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†

H Price of common rice at the sub-divisions ranges from 12 to 14-8 seers per rupee.
I Coarse rice at 14-9 seers per rupee.
J In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11-4 to 13 seers, and of common rice from 13-14 to 17 seers per rupee.
K In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 10 to 11-8 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 13-8 seers per rupee.
L Common rice in the interior at 11 to 12 seers per rupee.
M Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 7 to 10 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 16 seers per rupee.
N Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 14 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 16-12 to 19-8 seers per rupee.
O Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 15-8 to 19 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 21 seers per rupee.
P Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11 to 15 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 17 seers per rupee.
Q Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 12 to 19 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

No.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																		
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BEHAR.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
28	Patna	16 0	16 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	31 4	12 0	11 0	...	13 8	13 0	21 0	19 0	...	...
29	Gya	10 8	10 8	12 8	15 8	14 8	34 8	R 8 0	8 4	12 0	10 4	10 0	19 8	...	...	...
30	Shahabad	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	17 8	30 0	S 11 8	11 0	14 0	12 8	11 8	19 0	16 8	16 0	...
31	Tirhoot	12 0	11 8	12 0	D 11 0 to 18 0	11 0 to 17 4	17 8 to 64 0	T 8 8	9 8	21 0	10 0	10 8	22 0	...	...	...
32	Sarun	15 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	8 0	8 4	14 0	12 8	13 0	22 0	...	...	...
33	Chumparun	11 12	11 12	14 0	D 13 0 to 17 0	13 12 to 17 0	25 0 to 28 0	U 9 8	9 8	13 0	11 0	11 0	27 0	...	...	...
34	Monghyr	14 7	13 6	13 6	...	21 0	34 6	8 6	9 4	13 6	12 3	12 6	21 0	...	...	...
35	Bhaugulpore	13 15	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	V 10 1	8 13	17 11	11 6	12 0	20 3	...	...	...
36	Purneah	11 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	30 0	9 5	7 0	25 0	10 5	9 0	27 0	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 0	11 0	14 0	D 16 0	16 0	35 0	W 10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	16 0	17 0	30 0
	ORISSA.															
38	Cuttack*	15 12	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	22 5	21 0	24 15	27 9	26 4	30 3	...	...	...
39	Pooree*	13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	25 9	X 23 10	23 10	36 2	...	...	...
40	Balasore	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	33 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE *South-West Frontier Agency.*															
41	Hazareebaugh	10 8	10 8	15 0	D 14 0	14 0	22 0	8 0	7 8	11 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga*	9 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	24 9	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom*	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	22 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...
44	Manbhoom	11 0	10 0	11 8	D 20 0	20 0	20 0 to 30 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	14 8	14 8	26 0	D 30 0	32 0	40 0
	ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.															
45	Goalpara.†															
46	Kamroop.†															
47	Durrung.†															
48	Nowgong.†															
49	Seebsangor.†															
50	Luckimpore.†															
51	Naga Hills.†															
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.†															
53	Garo Hills.†															

* Return for week ending 21st February received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.
† Return not received.
R The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 9 to 9-9 seers, of common rice for 10 to 13-8 seers, lesser millets 14 to 17 seers, and maize 12-8 to 15 seers per rupee.
S Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8-8 to 9-12 seers, and of common rice from 11-4 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
T Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8-8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 9 to 12-8 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd March 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 28th February 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BEHAR.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	34 8	19 0	19 0	34 8	160 0	180 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
D 13 8 to 15 8	12 8 to 15 4	20 0 to 35 0	15 0	14 8	...	13 4	13 8	28 0	13 8	13 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	Gya.
D 19 0	18 8	26 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	D 11 0 to 18 0	8 0 to 16 0	15 4 to 60 0	12 8	13 4	...	13 8	13 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	...	7 12	7 12	7 8	Tirhoot.
19 0	17 8	33 0	18 0	17 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	17 0	16 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.
...	...	...	D 15 0 and 16 0	15 0 to 17 0	40 0 to 51 0	13 0	14 8	38 0	13 0	11 8	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 1	34 1	17 8	14 7	33 6	168 0	147 0	...	7 5	7 3	8 4	Monghyr.
...	...	...	D 12 0	12 8	60 0	14 8	14 8	34 1	15 13	15 12	29 0	176 12	176 12	161 2	7 4	7 14	8 3	Bhaugulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 5	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	40 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	480 0	480 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Santhal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	28 14	26 4	30 3	200 0	200 0	...	9 2	9 2	8 8	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	26 4	140 0	80 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-West Frontier Agency.
...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	D 13 0 to 15 4	14 0 to 16 0	30 0	12 8	12 8	21 8	240 0	240 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Hazareebaugh.
...	...	...	27 0	32 0	...	15 0	16 0	28 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	Lohardugga.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	D 30 0	30 0	75 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Manbhoom.
																		ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.
																		Goalpara.†
																		Kamroop.†
																		Durrung.†
																		Nowgong.†
																		Seebsaugor.†
																		Luckimpore.†
																		Naga Hills.†
																		Khasi and Jynteah Hills †
																		Garo Hills.†

U Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 9·8 seers and of common rice from 9 to 11·8 seers per rupee.
V Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 7 to 12·8 seers and of common rice from 8 to 13 seers per rupee.
W Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 13 seers, of common rice 10 to 14 seers, bulrush millet 13 to 20 seers, and maize 13·8 to 20 seers per rupee.
X Price of rice in the interior ranges from nearly 40 to 26 seers per rupee in different places.

Published for general information.

R. Knight,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 28th February 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.		
	Western Districts.		
Burdwan Division. 1	Burdwan, 3rd* Mar. 1874	·6	The weather has been warmer all over the district. Rainfall at Raneegunge ·03. The prospects of the cold weather crops are good; sugarcane is being reaped Price of rice a little cheaper. Fever as before.
2	Bancoorah, 28th Feb. „	0·13	Warm. Evenings cloudy and threatening. Some boro rice has been sown in the north. The cold weather crops coming to maturity—average from four to eight annas of a fair crop. Some small-pox still prevails. No distress reported yet.
3	Beerbhoom, 28th „ „	·21	Seasonable, clear, and growing hot. No change to notice. The cutting and pressing of the sugarcane has commenced. Exportation by rail for the week ending 21st February, 8,850 maunds against 6,349 of the preceding week, chiefly to the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions. Prices show a downward tendency.
4	Midnapore, 28th „ „	0·05	Close and hot in the first part of the week; a thunderstorm on Thursday evening, since cool and dry. There has been no change, since last week. The thunderstorm was slight and did no injury to the mango blossoms.
5	Hooghly, 28th „ „	Nil	Clear; wind from north-east and south; no indication of rain; getting warm. Potato crop is gathered. Sugarcane almost cut, a fair outturn. Lands are being prepared for next year's crop.
	Howrah, 28th „ „	Nil	Settled fair. No alteration since last report. All crops doing very well indeed.
	Central Districts.		
Presidency Division. 6	24-Pergunnahs, 2nd† Mar. 1874.	0·06	Weather getting hotter; cloudy on the 26th and 27th February, with slight rain in parts of the district. A few vegetable crops only on the ground. Ploughing for early rice sowings going on extensively. Fever has disappeared from Barrackpore and abated in Barrackpore and Dum-Dum. A few cases of cholera reported from thannas Bankipore, Baduria, and Protapnagore. Two cases of small-pox from Nowabgunge, and one from Satkhira.
7	Nuddea, 28th Feb. 1874	0·03	Fine. Cool at night, but hot in the day; a slight shower of rain in Krishnaghur on Friday evening. The cold weather crops now in the ground promise well, and on the area on which they exist are not much if at all below average. Prices have a tendency to rise. In the north-west of the district between 3,000 and 4,000 labourers are employed on road and other works, but as yet it appears to be unnecessary to administer gratuitous relief. Excepting cholera in a few places, the general health of the district is good.
8	Jessore, 28th „ „	Nil	Clear, but occasionally cloudy with south wind. Boro rice, teel (oil-seed), indigo, millet, oats, and peas doing well. Cultivation for the early rice in a forward state. Prices are much the same as last week. Date-juice is still being gathered. The supply of goor (date sugar) at Kotechandpore appears to have been abundant, but the price paid has been low.
Rajshahye Division. 9	Moorshedabad, 28th „ „	Nil	There was a drizzle at Rampore Hât and Jungipore on the 22nd February. The heat increases daily; nights pretty cool recently. There is nothing new this week respecting the state of the crops; they are approaching maturity, and some, as peas, lentils, and khesaree (pulse) are being gathered. Boro paddy looks well. Prices have not varied much except at Lallbaugh where they have fallen. Small-pox is decreasing.
10	Dinagepore, 28th „ „	Nil	West wind, rather warm, commenced blowing at beginning of week, but has stopped since the 27th February. No rain. Boro rice is getting on well. Preparations for sowing the bhadoi or early rice are actively going on, and in a few places it has been actually sown.
11	Maldah, 28th „ „	0·03	The first two days of the week cloudy, the rest fair with strong westerly winds. Weather threatening on the 23rd February with slight rain. The state of the cold weather crops continues favorable. Prices are generally stationary, but in some places in the interior have fallen.
12	Rajshahye, 28th „ „	Nil	Clear and hot. No rain excepting a few drops in stations Singra, Bagmara, and Nattore. The cold weather crops continue to improve. Paddy is being sown in Pootea. Prices are stationary except in Singra, where the prices of paddy and rice have fallen slightly.

* Telegram of the 3rd March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 2nd March received on the 3rd, shows rainfall during the seven days including the 2nd.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
Rajshahye Divn.—(*Cd.*) 13	Rungpore, 28th Feb. 1874.	Nil	Weather fair and on the whole cool. The winter crops are doing well. Except at Kalleegunja, rice is selling at from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8 per maund. At Kalleegunja rice is reported to be selling at Rs. 4-8 per maund.
14	Bograh, 28th Feb. 1874.	Nil	Getting hot gradually. Cold weather crops are getting on well; mustard has been reaped in some places and the yield good. Mulberry is doing very well indeed.
15	Pubna, 28th „ „	Nil	The weather has not been so warm as during the previous week. It has been cloudy. The report on the state and prospects of the crops is the same as that of last week. Cholera has again appeared in the station and in Chatmohur.
Cooch Behar Divn. 16	Darjeeling, 28th „ „	Nil	Bright and clear days. There are no crops of any importance in the ground. The price of common rice has risen a little during the week throughout the Terai.
17	Julpigoree, 28th „ „	Nil	Fine but warm for the time of the year. No change in the prospect of crops; all doing well. Rice is becoming so scarce in Boda that the Deputy Commissioner has applied for a portion of the south of the district to be classed as "distressed," and proposed at once taking in hand the work previously proposed as relief work. The want felt in this part is not actually of food—vegetables being abundant and cheap—but of rice, which the poorest classes find great difficulty in procuring owing to high prices consequent on scarcity. Rice imported by the Cooch Behar State for these parts will shortly arrive, and with the road and bund work will do all that is at present needed. Rise in price of rice is general all over the district.
	Cooch Behar, 28th „ „	Nil	Fine weather, prospects of crops same as in the last week, *e. g.*, wheat and pulses very promising and millets coming up well, early rice being sown extensively under favorable circumstances. Tobacco promises well in most parts.
	Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Division. 18	Dacca, 3rd* Mar. 1874	·35	Weather warm and sunny. Boro paddy will be a very full crop, also cheena (millet) of which there is a large extent. Early rice being sown. Ploughing nearly finished.
19	Furreedpore, 28th Feb. 1874.	1·40	Weather for the most part clear and bright during the week. On Thursday night a sudden thunderstorm passed over Furreedpore when nearly one and a half inches of rain fell in less than an hour. This thunderstorm was not felt either at Goalundo, twenty miles to the north, or at Madaripore, about thirty miles to the south of Furreedpore. Wheat, barley, and gram, as well as the melons and cucumbers are doing well, also all the vegetables of the season. Price of common rice at Furreedpore, Bhanga, and Madaripore remains the same; it has fallen at Goalundo owing to importations, but risen one-fourth of a seer per rupee at Gopalgunge.
20	Backergunge, 21st Feb. 1874.	1·7	Rain has fallen. Cool and pleasant in the early part of the week. The last two days have been hot. Prospects of the crops fair.
21	Mymensing, 28th Feb. 1874.	Nil	Weather generally clear, and mornings and evenings cool. The boro rice has been improved by the rain and promises to be a good crop; the prospects of the cheena (millet) are good. The fine weather of the last week has had a good effect on the vegetables. Prospects altogether are encouraging.
22	Sylhet 21st Feb. 1874	0·63	Muggy in day-time, but cool at night. The cultivation of the early crop has re-commenced. The price of rice is gradually rising. In the Sudder station table rice is sold at 15 seers 12 chittacks, and the common rice at 18 seers 6 chittacks per rupee. Nearly 3,000 maunds of rice and 2,500 maunds of paddy have been exported to Calcutta and other places. No fresh information of cholera. Small-pox still prevailing in the station.
23	Cachar	.....	Return not received.
Chittagong Divn. 24	Chittagong, 21st Feb. 1874.	·99	Rain fell on Saturday afternoon (14th) in town, and appears to have been general over the district excepting Teknaf; south of the Sungoo the fall was slighter than to the north. Weather otherwise seasonable. The late rain will, it is thought, have done much good to the cold weather crops, which continue to promise well.
25	Noakhally, 21st Feb. 1874	1·	Fair; rain on the night of the 13th February, none since. It is reported that in the eastern thannahs the khesary and kalai pulses and chillies have suffered from too much rain. Rice is still leaving the district and prices tend to a rise.
26	Tipperah, 21st „ „	·54	Rainy and cloudy; rather warm for the season. Prospects of boro rice crop excellent. Cold weather crops are in good condition. Outturn of mustard crop good. Cholera and small-pox still lingering in the sub-division of Brahmanbaria.
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 21st Feb. 1874.	·16	Cool throughout the whole week. The mustard crop has nearly been gathered. The hill-men are busily engaged in cutting their jooms. There is no fear of scarcity at present.
	Hill Tipperah, 21st Feb. 1874.	Nil	Cold and foggy in the mornings, warm and bright during the day. Compared with the last report the price of rice shows a tendency to rise.

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No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION. 28	Patna, 2nd* March 1874.	Nil	No rain, weather clear and bright. Prospects of the cold weather crops continue to be favorable. Rahur, kerai, and masoor (pulses), and rai (oil-seed) are being harvested. Health of the district good except a few cases of small-pox in the Sudder sub-division.
29	Gya, 28th Feb. „	0·01	Seasonable. A very slight rain on the 23rd February at the Sudder station. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good. The poppy is excellent. The masoor (pulse), mustard, and peas are being harvested. The prices have fallen slightly. Health of the district good.
30	Shahabad, 28th „ „	Nil	Clear with moderate west wind, days hot, mornings and evenings cool. The weather has been very favorable for bringing the remaining cold weather crops to maturity. The greater part of the peas and sugarcane has now been gathered, while isolated patches of the other crops are also being harvested.
31	Tirhoot, 28th „ „	Nil	Weather getting warmer. In the Durbhangah sub-division there is no change since last report. The prospect of the cold weather crop cannot now be improved, with the exception of ruhur (pulse) and mustard; no reliance ought to be placed on it. In the Tajpore sub-division there is no great alteration in the crops on the ground except that perhaps the rain of the 23rd February will swell the gram. Everything promises well on the Dearahs. The rain has been beneficial to moong (pulse) and kowni (millet); freshening what has sprouted and making what had been sown on the chance of rain, without sufficient moisture, germinate. Tobacco is being cut. In the Madhoobani sub-division some "hût," very little cheena (millet), and moong (pulse) has been sown. The mustard crop is ripe and the ruhur (pulse) as well on; the other crops are mostly very poor, and even if they are all reaped, will not give more than one-anna return. In the Hajeepore sub-division there is no alteration since last report. The prospects of the Sudder sub-division continue much the same as last week. In the Seetamarhee sub-division a shower of rain fell on the 21st February. Cheena (millet), moong and ruhur (pulses) and mustard reported to be doing well.
32	Sarun, 28th „ „	Nil	Weather fair and seasonable, west wind prevailing. The weather during the past fortnight has been all that could be desired for the crops. The fine weather following the rain has done the crops an immense amount of good. The crops are now ripening fast, and if the weather continues favorable, the outturn of the crops will on the whole be very fair, averaging probably eight annas all round. Peas, mustard, gram, and mussoor (pulse) are still being harvested; wheat, barley, and ruhur (pulse) doing well, and are fast ripening; poppy heads are being tapped. People are briskly engaged in sowing the spring crops, such as cheena (millet), moong (pulse), kakree and melons. Sugarcane is being planted for the next year's crop. Indigo sowings going on. Mango in blossom and promises a fair harvest if nothing unforeseen occurs to injure the blossoms. New ruhur, moosoor, and khesaree (pulses) are coming into the market. Prices on the whole have fallen.
33	Chumparun, 28th „ „	Nil	West winds. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good. Peas, mussoor and kerai (pulses) are being harvested; a four-anna crop is expected. The poppy in the southern part of the Bettiah sub-division and north and north-east of the Sudder division is very promising. Cheena (millet) is very largely sown, and should rain fall again much assistance from this crop may be expected.
BHAUGULPORE DIVS. 34	Monghyr, 21st „ „	0·02	Set fair. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue favorable.
35	Bhaugulpore, 3rd* March 1874.	Nil	Weather reported favorable from all parties. Slight rain at Banka during the week, which proved beneficial to crops. Cold weather crops generally doing well. Health good.
36	Purneah, 21st Feb. 1874	0·02	Cold at night and in the mornings; high west wind by day. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good; the rain which threatened to fall in the early part of the week passed off and did no harm. The mustard crop is nearly all cut; ploughing for bhadoi (early) sowing going on.
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 28th Feb. 1874.	·02	Cloudy the early part of the week, towards the end of the week dry and fair. No change in the state of the crops since last report. In Rajmehal wheat and barley is in ear, and in some places in the Dearahs promises well.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION. 38	Cuttack, 3rd† Mar. 1874	Nil	Weather warm. Prospects of dalua rice good, cold weather crops yielding a good outturn. Prices stationary. Public health good.
39	Pooree, 21st Feb. „	Nil	Fair and warm. Birhi and koolthi pulses have been completely gathered with a good outturn. White moong pulse is flowering. The sowings of the dalua rice crop have been very nearly completed and are growing up well. The mango crop is in the earliest stage of growth. The ploughing operations for the ensuing cultivation of crops are in progress. Purchases of rice for export continue on a slightly increased scale, and prices are generally almost stationary in the mofussil. Public health generally good.
40	Balasore, 28th „ „	Nil	Weather changeable. Crops satisfactory. Price of rice unaltered. Small-pox and cholera breaking out in different parts of the district.

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† Telegram of the 3rd March received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
41	Hazareebaugh, 21st Feb. 1874.	Nil	Weather fair, but unusually warm towards the latter end of the week; cloudy and threatening on the 21st February. Prospect of the cold weather crops, which had benefited by the late rains, continues favorable, and cultivators are engaged in tilling their lands. If the weather, as at the end of the week, continue longer it will do harm to the mowah and mango blossom. Prices stationary. Public health good.
42	Lohardugga, 28th Feb. 1874.	·34	There was a little rain on Sunday. It is getting warm in the day-time now, but the mornings are still cool and pleasant. It is still rather early to express any decided opinion as to the mowah crop in the sudder sub-district, but if there be no more rain it promises so far to be a good one. There had been slight rain at Palamow, but not enough to do any damage, and the reports of the cold weather crops continue to be satisfactory.
43	Singbhoom, 21st Feb. 1874.	Nil	Sky clear, no signs of rain. Days warm. Nothing to add to last weekly report, *e.g.*, nothing on the ground save a little rahur and mussoor (pulses), and gram; these looking well. Cattle disease reported from several parts of the district. Public health good.
44	Maunbhoom, 28th „ „	0·10	Slight fall of rain on the 22nd February. Warm and cloudy with high wind up to 24th, latterly bright and cool. The threatening appearance of the weather during the early part of the week gave rise to great anxiety on account of the budding mowah which at this stage would be altogether destroyed by a heavy fall of rain; should, however, the present bright weather continue, the crop ought to be a full one. Prices are steady over the greater portion of the district, but have risen slightly in Gobindpore, and considerably towards the south. Public health good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 3rd March 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 8th to 14th February 1874.	Rain from 15th to 21st February 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	0·08	Nil	5·22	21st Feb.	
		Cutwa	0·60	Nil	6·53	ditto.	
		Culna	0·32	Nil	5·47	ditto.	
		Bood-Bood	0·43	Nil	4·76	ditto.	
		Raneegunge	0·03	Nil	4·47	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·47	Nil	6·38	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	Bancoorah	Nil	Nil	4·16	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree	Nil	Nil	4·12	ditto.	
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	0·24	Nil	4·06	ditto.	
		Tumlook	0·22	Nil	6·39	ditto.	
		Gurbetta	Nil	Nil	5·50	ditto.	
		Contai ... Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	0·78	Nil	7·01	ditto ...	Not rec. 4th to 10th Jan.
		Contai ... Exe. Engr.'s Office...	0·80	Not rec.	6·98	14th Feb.	
	Hooghly ...	Hooghly	0·47	Nil	4·90	21st Feb.	
		Serampore	0·12	Nil	4·51	ditto.	
	Howrah ...	Howrah	0·23	Nil	4·04	ditto.	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Sangor Island	1·10	Nil	4·80	ditto.	
		Calcutta	0·63	Nil	4·69	ditto.	
		Alipore ... Dispensary ...	0·89	Nil	5·15	ditto.	
		Alipore ... Jail	0·80	Nil	5·02	ditto.	
		Busseerhaut	0·23	Nil	2·19	ditto.	
		Baraset	0·22	Nil	4·29	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour	0·62	Nil	3·74	ditto.	
		Barripore	0·22	Nil	2·33	ditto.	
		Satkherah	0·64	Nil	3·15	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	0·10	Nil	4·77	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum	0·10	Nil	3·00	ditto.	
	Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur	0·26	Nil	5·90	ditto.	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	4·95	ditto ...	Not rec. 11th to 17th Jan.
		Meherpore	0·55	Nil	4·35	ditto.	
		Chooadangah	0·36	Nil	5·17	ditto.	
		Kooshteah	0·26	Nil	3·77	ditto.	
		Ranaghat	0·75	Nil	6·13	ditto.	
	Jessore ...	Jessore	0·10	Nil	4·57	ditto.	
		Nurrail	0·20	Nil	4·43	ditto.	
		Khoolnea	1·30	Nil	5·92	ditto.	
		Jenadah	0·95	Nil	5·63	ditto.	
		Bagirhaut	1·37	Nil	4·44	ditto.	
		Magoorah	0·70	Nil	4·43	ditto.	
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	0·13	Nil	3·03	ditto.	
		Ramporehaut	Nil	Nil	3·13	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad	0·12	Nil	2·94	ditto ...	Not rec. 4th to 10th Jan.
		Jungipore	0·30	Nil	2·03	ditto.	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	2·64	ditto.	
		Lalgolla	0·40	Nil	2·49	ditto ...	Received up to 20th Jan.
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	0·22	Nil	1·95	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	Maldah	0·03	Nil	1·77	ditto.	
	Rajshahye ...	Beauleah	0·30	Nil	2·99	ditto.	
		Nattore	0·56	Nil	4·47	ditto.	
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore	0·35	Nil	5·35	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	2·08	ditto.	
		Titalya	0·10	Nil	2·15	ditto.	
	Bograh ...	Bograh	0·23	Nil	8·15	ditto.	
	Pubna ...	Pubna	0·27	Nil	2·44	ditto.	
		Serajgunge	0·25	Nil	2·27	ditto.	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling... Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	15th Jan.	
		Darjeeling... Hospital ...	0·16	Nil	1·00	21st Feb.	
	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree	0·02	Nil	1·96	ditto.	
		Fallacotta	0·19	Nil	2·29	ditto ...	Not rec. 1st to 3rd Jan.
		Bodah	0·16	Nil	2·28	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State ...	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	2·03	ditto.	
	Bhútan Dooars ...	Buxa	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·31	7th Feb.	

Divisions.	District.	Station.		Rain from 8th to 14th February 1874.	Rain from 15th to 21st February 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874.		Remarks.
						Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—*(Continued.)*								
	Eastern Districts.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	Telegraph Office ...	0·20	Nil	2·40	21st Feb.	
			Hospital ...	0·20	Nil	2·41	ditto.	
		Moonsheegunge		0·62	Nil	2·37	ditto.	
		Manickgunge		0·23	Not rec.	2·95	14th Feb.	
	Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore		0·75	Nil	3·83	21st Feb.	
		Goalundo		0·30	0·01	4·98	ditto.	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisaul		2·53	Nil	4·08	ditto.	
		Perozepore		1·01	Nil	2·32	ditto.	
		Madaripore		0·42	Nil	2·72	ditto ...	Not rec. 4th to 10th Jan.
		Patuakhally		1·70	Nil	2·27	ditto.	
		Dowlatkhan		2·10	Nil	3·95	ditto.	
	Mymensing ...	Mymensing		0·81	Nil	4·98	ditto.	
		Jamalpore		1·26	Nil	4·78	ditto.	
		Atteah		0·50	0·50	3·48	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge		1·09	Nil	5·57	ditto.	
	Sylhet ...	Sylhet		2·91	Nil	6·06	ditto.	
	Cachar ...	Cachar		3·91	Nil	6·30	ditto.	
		Hylakandy		Not rec.	Not rec.	4·03	7th Feb.	
		Koyah		ditto	ditto	Nil	3rd Jan.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong	Telegraph Office ...	2·30	0·20	2·90	21st Feb.	
			Jail	2·31	Nil	2·77	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar		0·21	Not rec.	0·26	14th Feb.	
	Noakhally ...	Noakhally		1·78	Nil	2·88	21st Feb.	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah		0·94	0·03	2·73	ditto.	
		Brahmanbariah		3·70	Nil	5·34	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill		1·53	0·16	2·27	ditto.	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah		2·05	Nil	3·97	ditto.	
BEHAR.								
Patna.	Patna	Patna		Nil	Nil	1·04	ditto.	
		Behar		Nil	Nil	2·27	ditto.	
		Barh		Nil	Nil	1·34	ditto.	
		Dinapore ...	Jail	Nil	Nil	0·80	ditto.	
			Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	0·77	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya		Nil	Nil	2·52	ditto.	
		Nowadah		Nil	Nil	2·46	ditto.	
		Arungabad		Nil	Nil	1·36	ditto.	
		Jehanabad		Nil	Nil	1·06	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah		Nil	Nil	1·31	ditto.	
		Sasseram		Nil	Nil	1·70	ditto.	
		Buxar		Nil	Nil	1·00	ditto ...	Not rec. 11th to 17th Jan.
		Bhubooah...		Nil	Nil	1·01	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore		Nil	Not rec.	0·89	14th Feb.	
		Durbhangah		Nil	ditto	1·08	ditto.	
		Hajeepore		Nil	ditto	1·01	ditto.	
		Mudhubani		Nil	ditto	0·84	ditto.	
		Seetamaree		Nil	ditto	0·70	ditto.	
		Tajpore		Nil	Nil	1·00	21st Feb.	
	Sarun	Chuprah		Not rec.	Not rec.	1·09	7th Feb.	
		Sewan		ditto	ditto	0·80	ditto.	
	Chumparun ...	Motechari		Nil	Nil	1·10	21st Feb.	
		Bettiah		Nil	Nil	1·10	ditto.	
Bhaugulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr		Nil	Nil	1·64	ditto.	
		Begoosarai		Nil	Nil	1·27	ditto.	
		Jamooie		0·40	Nil	4·02	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore ...	Bhaugulpore		Nil	Nil	1·72	ditto.	
		Soopool		Nil	Nil	1·00	ditto.	
		Mudheypoorah		Nil	Nil	1·04	ditto.	
		Banka		Nil	0·07	2·33	ditto.	
		Sanborsa		Nil	Nil	1·42	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah		Nil	Nil	1·64	ditto.	
		Kishengunge		0·21	Nil	2·05	ditto.	
		Arrareah		Nil	Nil	2·31	ditto.	
	Southal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur		Nil	Nil	2·31	ditto.	
		Jamtara		Not rec.	Not rec.	...	.....	
		Rajmehal		Nil	Nil	0·80	21st Feb.	
		Maheshpore		Not rec.	Not rec.	...	.....	
		Nya-Doomka		Nil	Nil	1·96	21st Feb.	
		Godda		0·15	Nil	2·75	ditto.	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 8th to 14th February 1874.	Rain from 15th to 21st February 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office ...	0·30	Nil	3·53	21st Feb.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	0·40	Nil	4·05	ditto.	
		Jajipore	Nil	Nil	2·80	ditto.	
		Kendrapara	0·30	Nil	1·60	ditto.	
		Jugatsingpore	Nil	Nil	0·75	ditto.	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	1·66	ditto.	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	1·66	ditto.	
		Khurdah	0·04	Nil	2·03	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore	0·40	Not rec.	3·80	14th Feb.	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	ditto	5·45	ditto.	
		Jellasore	0·07	ditto	5·68	ditto.	
		Sorah	Nil	ditto	1·59	ditto.	
		Chandbally	Not rec.	ditto	1·64	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalpore	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebaugh ...	Hazareebaugh ... Jail ...	0·01	Nil	3·71	21st Feb.	
		Hazareebaugh ... Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	3·95	ditto.	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	3·33	ditto.	
	Lohardaggah ...	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	4·50	ditto.	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	3·40	ditto.	
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa	Nil	Nil	4·41	ditto.	
	Maunbhoom ...	Purulia	0·20	Nil	4·94	ditto.	
		Gobindpore	Nil	Nil	4·98	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Goalparah ...	Goalparah	0·24	Nil	1·69	ditto.	
		Dhoobree	Nil	Nil	0·63	ditto.	
	Kamroop ...	Gowhatty	0·54	Nil	2·46	ditto.	
		Burpettah	1·62	Nil	4·09	ditto.	
	Durrung ...	Tezpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·09	7th Feb. ...	Not rec. 1st to 3rd January.
		Mungledye	ditto	ditto	2·00	ditto.	
	Nowgong ...	Nowgong	0·54	ditto	1·56	14th Feb.	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	0·47	ditto	4·55	ditto.	
		Golaghat	0·56	ditto	4·82	ditto.	
		Jorehaut	0·53	ditto	3·84	ditto.	
		Nazeerah	0·01	ditto	4·39	ditto.	
	Luckimpore ...	Debrooghur	Not rec.	ditto	2·27	7th Feb.	
		North Luckimpore	0·07	ditto	2·51	14th Feb.	
		Suddya	Not rec.	ditto	4·15	7th Feb.	
	Naga Hills ...	Samoogoodting	0·95	ditto	3·79	14th Feb.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	Shillong	Not rec.	ditto	2·48	7th Feb.	
		Jaowai	ditto	ditto	0·68	31st Jan. ...	Not rec. 18th to 24th Jan.
		Cherrapoonjee	ditto	ditto	Nil	3rd Jan.	
	Garo Hills ...	Tura	0·33	Nil	5·94	21st Feb.	
		Benares	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	31st Jan.	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	Nil	21st Feb.	

CALCUTTA,
The 28th February 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 22nd to 28th February 1874.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity, Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Feb. 22nd	10	29·959	29·977	78·0	72·5	75	S W	5·4	...	CK	
		16	29·837	29·855	89·3	72·7	49	S S W	6·8	...	C	
	23rd	10	29·979	29·997	78·7	71·0	66	W S W	5·7	...	CK, C	
		16	29·917	29·935	82·2	73·6	64	N	4·6	...	.....	o
	24th	10	30·003	30·022	73·5	67·6	71	W	3·9	...	.....	o
		16	29·887	29·905	82·3	70·5	52	W S W	5·3		CK	
	25th	10	29·989	30·007	78·2	70·0	65	W	4·9	...	.....	b
		16	29·848	29·866	87·2	69·0	36	W S W	5·6	...	.....	b
	26th	10	30·019	30·037	78·8	79·0	58	N N E	3·3	...	CK	
		16	29·874	29·892	86·6	71·0	43	N E	6·5		K	
	27th	10	30·015	30·033	77·7	73·0	78	W	3·6	0·02	K	
		16	29·881	29·899	84·7	74·0	58	W S W	5·5	...	K	
	28th	10	30·079	30·097	77·0	64·3	46	W	3·3	...	.....	b
		16	29·949	29·967	85·7	66·2	30	W S W	4·8	...	C	
Saugor Island.	22nd	10	29·980	29·986	80	77	86	S S W	9·2	...	C	b, m
		16	29·876	29·882	81	76	78	S S E	11·8	...	CK	b, m
	23rd	10	30·008	30·014	80	75	78	S W	11·2	...	CK	b, m
		16	29·918	29·924	81	76	78	S W	10·4	...	N	o, m
	24th	10	30·032	30·038	78	74	81	N W	7·1	...	N	o
		16	29·918	29·924	81	74	70	W S W	7·6	...	N	b
	25th	10	30·001	30·007	81	75	74	W	12·0	...	.....	b, v
		16	29·868	29·874	82	75	70	S S W	8·0	...	C	b, v
	26th	10	30·015	30·021	80	75	78	W S W	4·2	...	K	b, v
		16	29·906	29·912	80	75	78	S	8·2	...	KS	b, v
	27th	10	30·042	30·048	80	75	78	N W	5·6	...	N	b, v
		16	29·922	29·928	82	75	70	S S W	8·3	...	KS	b, v
	28th	10	30·096	30·102	79	75	82	N W	8·5	...	K	b, v
		16	29·962	29·968	84	74	60	N N W	7·2	...	C	b
Chittagong.	22nd	10	29·956	30·050	75	67	63	S E	3·7	..	.....	b, m
		16	29·864	29·957	82	80	91	W N W	7·4	...	CK	b, v
	23rd	10	29·958	30·051	81	70	55	E	4·3	...	CK	b, m
		16	29·860	29·953	81	71	59	W	7·4	...	CK, KS	v
	24th	10	29·933	30·026	82	74	66	W N W	3·6	...	CK, KS	m
		16	29·858	29·951	79	73	73	W N W	3·7	...	KS	g
	25th	10	29·916	30·009	82	73	63	N	2·5	...	.....	b, v
		16	29·830	29·922	84	74	60	W	6·7	...	.....	b, v
	26th	10	29·988	30·081	78	74	81	E N E	4·3	...	K	b, v
		16	29·844	29·936	84	75	64	S W	5·9	...	.....	b, v
	27th	10	29·990	30·083	78	71	69	N E	3·0	...	CK, KS	b, m
		16	29·852	29·944	86	72	48	W S W	3·8	...	.....	b, v
	28th	10	30·020	30·113	79	72	69	N E	3·3	...	K	b, v
		16	29·904	29·997	82	72	59	W S W	6·8	...	.....	b, v
Madras.	21st	10	30·007	30·037	84	75	64	E S E	6	...	.....	b, c
		16	29·885	29·915	83	74	63	E by S	9	...	.....	b
	22nd	10	30·004	30·034	83	70	49	E by S	7	...	.....	b
		16	29·889	29·919	83	71	52	E by S	6	...	.....	b
	23rd	10	30·027	30·057	80	69	54	S E by E	7	...	.....	b
		16	29·916	29·946	83	72	56	E S E	8	...	.....	b
	24th	10	30·031	30·061	81	71	59	E S E	5	...	.....	b, c
		16	29·901	29·931	84	73	56	E	9	...	.....	b
	25th	10	30·021	30·051	83	71	52	E by S	5	...	.....	b
		16	29·889	29·919	82	71	55	S E by E	9	...	.....	b
	26th	10	29·990	30·020	83	72	56	S	8	...	.....	b
		16	29·895	29·925	83	73	60	S E by E	13	...	.....	b
	27th	10	30·015	30·045	82	72	59	S E	9	...	.....	b, c
		16	29·911	29·941	83	73	60	S E	11	...	.....	b
Cuttack.	22nd	10	29·888	29·971	82	66	38	S W	2·9	...	.....	b
		16	29·772	29·853	93	65	16	S S W	5·9	...	CS	b
	23rd	10	29·928	30·011	82	65	35	S S W	1·7	...	C	b
		16	29·804	29·885	91	64	16	S W	8·2	...	CK, KS, C	
	24th	10	29·963	30·046	78	69	61	S W	2·0	...	KS, C	
		16	29·805	29·887	87	69	36	S S W	5·2	...	CK, KS, C	
	25th	10	29·896	29·979	80	70	58	S	1·6	...	.....	b
		16	29·759	29·840	92	70	29	S S W	2·9	...	CS	b
	26th	10	29·921	30·004	81	73	66	N E	2·8	...	CK, C	
		16	29·779	29·861	88	73	46	S S W	3·8	...	CK, KS, C	
	27th	10	29·928	30·011	82	71	55	S	2·4	..	CK	b
		16	29·780	29·861	92	90	92	W	3·3	...	CK, K	b
	28th	10	29·988	30·071	81	73	66	N	1·8	...	CK	b
		16	29·840	29·921	91	71	33	N E	4·1	.	CK	b
Akyab.	22nd	10	29·995	30·017	81	70	55	E N E	4·3	...	.....	b
		16	29·891	29·912	85	72	50	N W	4·0	...	.....	b
	23rd	10	30·012	30·034	81	69	51	N E	4·0	...	.....	b
		16	29·871	29·892	84	69	43	W N W	9·3	...	.....	b
	24th	10	30·005	30·027	79	70	61	E N E	4·6	...	.....	b
		16	29·864	29·885	83	75	67	W S W	5·1	...	.....	b
	25th	10	30·005	30·027	78	74	81	E	1·7	...	.....	b
		16	29·876	29·898	82	71	55	W	6·5	...	.....	b
	26th	10	30·025	30·047	78	71	69	N E	3·5	...	.....	b
		16	29·916	29·938	81	72	62	W	7·5	...	...	b
	27th	10	30·035	30·057	78	68	57	N E	3·7	...	...	b
		16	29·914	29·935	83	72	56	W	8·6	...	.....	b
	28th	10	30·057	30·079	81	71	59	W	3·0	...	.....	b
		16	29·924	29·946	82	74	66	W	6·3	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th February 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 28th February 1874.

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			lb	Miles.	In.		
Feb. ...	22nd	29·886	89·3	70·8	142·0	78·2	72·4	68·3	0·73	S S W	...	156·2	...	...	Clear and cirrocumuli. Foggy at 6 & 7 A.M.
	23rd	·938	83·5	70·5	128·0	76·5	70·7	66·6	·73	S, S W & N	0·4	128·5	...	☽	Cirrocumuli and cirri and overcast.
	24th	·928	82·5	70·3	136·2	75·0	68·6	64·1	·70	S S W & Variable.	...	85·0	...	...	Overcast and cirrocumuli.
	25th	·904	87·2	70·5	135·0	77·2	69·4	63·9	·65	S W & W by S	...	116·0	...	...	Clear.
	26th	·926	86·6	69·2	134·0	77·4	69·9	64·6	·66	Variable	...	80·7	0·02	...	Clear, cumuli and overcast. Light rain at 7¾ & 8½ P.M.
	27th	·949	84·7	72·5	132·0	77·4	72·4	68·9	·76	W S W & W by N	...	76·0	...	...	Clear and cumuli.
	28th	·991	85·7	69·0	136·0	75·9	66·9	60·6	·61	W S W & W	...	59·8	...	...	Clear. Foggy from 5 to 7 A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		⊖
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	20·3
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	89·3
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	93·5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·69
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·64
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th ... by lower rain gauge	...	0·02
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0·13
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 28th February	...	4·71
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	1·30

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 2nd March 1874.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th February 1874, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	29,730½	26,686 1 0	2,446 4 5	125,850 20	46,492 11 7	4,261 16 8	6,708 1 1
Or per mile of railway	188	168 10 1	15 9 2	795 0	293 12 8	26 18 7	42 7 9
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	169,565	132,636 0 0	12,158 4 11	609,265 27	2,32,231 11 3	21,297 18 2	33,456 3 1
Total for 7 weeks ...	199,295½	1,59,322 1 0	14,604 9 4	735,116 7	2,78,724 6 10	25,559 14 10	40,164 4 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,198	22,978 6 4	2,106 6 5	186,707 22	36,105 14 10	3,309 14 3	5,416 0 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	219	146 13 2	13 9 2	1,193 0	230 11 4	21 3 0	34 12 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	213,327	1,77,332 14 9	16,255 10 6	954,973 14	1,70,322 2 7	15,612 17 3	31,868 7 9

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st February 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	9,216	1,288 0 0	128 16 0	19,644 0	657 0 0	65 14 0	194 10 0
Or per mile of railway	329	46 0 0	4 12 0	702 0	23 8 0	2 7 0	6 19 0
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	62,483	8,418 0 0	841 16 0	112,718 0	3,816 0 0	381 12 0	1,223 8 0
Total for 8 weeks	71,699	9,706 0 0	970 12 0	132,362 0	4,473 0 0	447 6 0	1,417 18 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,848	1,318 0 0	131 16 0	23,354 0	728 0 0	72 16 0	204 12 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	316	47 1 0	4 14 2	834 0	26 0 0	2 12 0	7 6 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	69,099	10,066 14 0	1,006 13 10	173,108 0	5,474 14 0	547 9 9	1,554 3 7

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st February 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	108,269	1,71,716 2 0	15,740 12 11	1,499,987 30	* 6,38,165 14 3	58,493 10 9	74,239 5 8
Or per mile of railway	.....	134 2 5	12 5 11	.....	498 9 1	45 14 1	58 0 0
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	648,799	10,53,548 15 0	96,575 6 4	8,826,824 30	37,70,818 7 9	345,658 7 3	442,233 13 7
Total for 7 weeks	757,068	12,25,265 1 0	112,315 19 3	10,326,812 20	44,08,984 6 0	404,156 18 0	516,472 17 3
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	121,082	1,81,266 11 11	16,610 12 4	878,102 10	4,24,289 6 5	38,893 3 11	55,503 16 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	141 9 1	12 19 7	.....	331 7 7	30 7 8	43 7 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	838,730	12,28,730 2 7	112,633 12 0	5,955,888 30	2,998,093 6 11	274,825 4 8	387,458 16 8

* Rs. 1,31,926-3-3 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st February 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,389	26,290 5 9	2,409 18 11	108,142 20	* 31,274 13 6	2,866 17 3	5,276 16 2
Or per mile of railway	.....	117 10 1	10 15 8	.....	139 14 11	12 16 6	23 12 2
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	34,857	87,416 13 6	8,013 4 3	557,698 30	1,49,431 8 0	13,697 17 9	21,711 2 0
Total for 7 weeks	41,246	113,707 3 3	10,423 3 2	665,841 10	1,80,706 5 6	16,564 15 0	26,987 18 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,886	20,572 3 1	1,885 15 8	86,778 30	20,701 10 11	1,897 13 1	3,783 8 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	92 0 9	8 8 9	.....	92 10 0	8 9 10	16 18 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	36,844	114,089 10 3	10,428 4 4	548,316 30	1,63,703 14 9	15,179 8 9	25,637 13 1

* Rs. 4,948 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st February 1874, on 27¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,716	1,067 0 0	106 14 0	12,523 0	976 0 0	97 12 0	204 6 0
Or per mile of railway	62	39 0 0	3 18 0	460 0	36 0 0	3 12 0	7 10 0
For previous 7 weeks of half-year...	8,840	6,680 0 0	668 0 0	43,834 0	3,309 0 0	330 18 0	998 18 0
Total for 8 weeks	10,556	7,747 0 0	774 14 0	56,357 0	4,285 0 0	428 10 0	1,203 4 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,925	1,412 12 10	141 5 7	7,091 0	561 10 9	56 3 4	197 8 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	70	51 13 6	5 3 8	260 8	20 9 9	2 1 3	7 4 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	11,983	9,055 8 2	905 11 1	47,251 30	3,853 13 9	385 7 7	1,290 18 8

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REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 10 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
COAL deposits in the Garo Hills	199	STATEMENT showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the month of January 1874...	215
Prices-Current of Food-grains and Salt in the Districts of Bengal on the 7th March 1874	201	Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of January 1874	216
Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 7th March 1874...	206	Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal for the month of January 1874	217
Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office	219	Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahminee Division High Level Canal for the month of January 1874	218
Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 1st to 7th March 1874	213	Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal for the month of January 1874	219
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th March 1874	214	Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	220

COAL DEPOSITS IN THE GARO HILLS.

No. 53, dated Calcutta, the 24th February 1874.

From—A. TWEEN, ESQ., in charge, Geological Survey Office,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

IN accordance with instructions received from Mr. Medlicott, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, reporting the results of Mr. Medlicott's observations in the Garo country.

No. 51, dated Camp, Garo Hills, the 16th February 1874.

From—H. B. MEDLICOTT, ESQ., Officiating Superintendent, Geological Survey of India,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam.

As the chief object of my deputation to the Garo Hills to ascertain approximately the extent of the coal deposits in the interior of the area is now accomplished, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, a preliminary statement of the results derivable from my observations. A skeleton map of the ground will be forwarded as soon as possible after my return to Calcutta.

2. Two basins of cretaceous rocks, to which these coal measures belong, have been roughly demarcated. Both are on the upper Semsang (or Sumesari) River; one about the confluence of the Rungdi, and which may be called the Darangiri field, the other higher up the valley to the west, about Rongsengiri.

3. Of the Darangiri basin there are about 12 square miles in the Garo Hill District, the eastern extension of the field not having been determined. Within that area coal crops have been examined near Garigithe on the north, at Darangiri towards the west, and near Badari and Janhevray on the south; in the last named locality the actual crop was not found exposed, but the *débris* was very abundant at the surface in the normal position of the coal seam. In each locality the seam was found to be from 6 to 8 feet thick, with very little of shaly partings, and showing steadily for a considerable length of outcrop, the lie of the strata being very flat, except at the south boundary north of Baduri, where the strata are vertical for some distance; but even here the thickness of the seam is unimpaired.

4. These facts warrant the conclusion that over a large portion of the area above indicated the coal exists in an accessible position as to depth, and favourable for extraction; the total quantity being very great.

5. The Rongsengiri basin covers about 20 square miles. The full thickness of the cretaceous formation is proved to be present in the field by the occurrence in its centre of a remnant of the Nummulitic limestone. Still I was unable to discover a single outcrop of the coal elsewhere, the constant position of which is easily fixed; and in the streams there is very little evidence of coaly outcrops from *débris*. I think, however, that it is highly probable that coal exists at lower levels than the present surface. This basin is certainly much depressed, and so it is possible that the present outcrops of strata belong to a higher horizon of the formation than that at which the coal was formed.

6. The non-discovery of coal in the Rongsengiri basin is, however, of small consequence, because it is from the Darangiri field that the whole demand would be made for a railway, upon the construction of which the prospects of the exploration of these coal fields must depend. The gorge of the Semsang offers, in my opinion, the only reasonably practicable route for a line through the main range into Assam, and it opens on the north into the Darangiri coal field.

7. Upon the feasibility of a line of railway through these hills I can scarcely offer a trustworthy opinion; the question depends so much upon considerations regarding which I am very imperfectly informed. The difficulties of construction would certainly be very great, and the cost proportionably so. I cannot but think that a well regulated steamer service on the Brahmaputra, with improved local communications to the river, would be the most suitable and a sufficient outlet for the trade of the province for many years to come.

8. I have made a traverse of the hills to the north of the Semsang Valley to see if there might be a basin of the coal-bearing rocks on the Assam side of the district; but the ground in that direction was found to consist entirely of crystalline rocks. I have still to visit some localities in the neighbourhood of Tura, and to fix a site for a boring in the neighbourhood of Harigaon, in case it should at any time be thought desirable to make a trial for coal there.

9. I have to express my great obligations to Captain Williamson for the assistance he has given to me. We made the tour together; I might otherwise have been unable in the time to make so satisfactory a general examination of the area.

PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDER-MENTIONED DISTRICTS OF BENGAL ON THE 7TH MARCH 1874.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	12 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	30 0	A 11 0	11 12	18 0	14 0	13 8	20 0	...	...	...
2	Bancoorah	11 12	12 4	17 8	16 0	16 0	22 0	12 8	12 8	17 8	B 13 12	13 12	20 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	15 0	C 10 8	10 8	18 0	12 12	12 6	24 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	10 5	10 5	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	19 8	18 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	12 0	12 0	12 8	D 16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 20 0	E 9 8 and 10 0	9 8 and 10 0	10 0	11 8 to 12 0 and 12 8	11 8 to 12 0 and 12 8	15 8	...	...	...
	Howrah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	17 8	14 0	13 4	22 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	13 8	13 0	...	14 8	15 0	...	9 2	9 2	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	D 10 8 to 12 12	10 8 to 12 5	10 0 to 10 8	D 13 5	14 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	F 12 8	11 14	18 12	D 12 4	11 8	...
7	Nuddea	14 9	12 12½	14 8	20 0	19 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	17 13	G 11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...
8	Jessore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	H 12 4	12 0	20 2	13 8	14 8	29 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	16 0	13 0	13 0	D 19 0	22 0	22 0	I 10 0	9 8	16 0	11 12	11 12	22 0	D 14 8	15 0	30 0
10	Dinagepore	10 8	9 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	22 8	11 8	12 8	24 0	J 12 12	14 0	28 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	13 0	12 12	16 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	11 12	11 12	24 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
12	Rajshahye	12 12	12 0 to 15 0	14 4	...	...	...	12 0	11 4	19 11	12 12	12 12 to 13 8	26 4	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	11 2	11 2	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	11 8	11 4	27 10	...	...	...
14	Bograh	12 0	12 0	20 8	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	19 8	13 8	13 14	34 0	...	...	...
15	Pubna	13 8	14 4	17 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 4	14 4	30 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	K 10 0	10 0	...	11 4	11 5	...	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*															
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	12 8	12 8	12 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	0	14 0	32 0	...	...	...
19	Furreedpore	11 4	...	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	[illegible]	8	13 8	28 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 [illegible]	0	15 0	31 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensing	11 4	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 [illegible]	0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...
22	Sylhet†	8 4	10 0	11 0	7 0	8 0	11 8	L 14 0	15 12	25 0	8	18 6	35 0	...	...	...
23	Cachar.*															
24	Chittagong†	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	M 11 0	13 0	17 0	13 0	16 8	23 0	...	...	...
25	Noakhally†	...	...	...	...	...	...	N 11 0	10 0	18 0	13 8	13 0	27 0	...	...	...
26	Tipperah†	10 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	20 0	12 8	10 0 to 11 0	...	...	...	...
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 8	14 0	10 9	14 4	20 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah†	8 4	8 8	10 6	...	...	...	11 4	12 1	24 6	13 9	15 2	35 5	...	...	...

*. Return not received.
† Return for week ending 28th February received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.

A Prices of rice lower all over the district except of best rice at head-quarters.
B Coarse rice at 14-10 seers per rupee.
C In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 13 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 14-8 seers per rupee.
D In the interior only.
E In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.
F Price of common rice at the sub-divisions ranges from 12-8 to 15 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 7th March 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	22 0	110 0	110 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	36 0	13 5	13 2	21 8	320 0	320 0	...	7 12	7 12	9 0	Bancoorah.
...	...	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	22 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 4	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	14 4	14 4	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 D	16 0	...	13 5	13 5	18 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 4	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	13 14½	26 11	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8 D	16 0	...	16 0	15 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 12	8 0	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 2½	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	15 11	128 0	107 0	128 0	7 6	7 8	7 4	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	9 12	15 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 12	7 2	8 0	Bograh.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Pubna.
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 1	6 0	...	Julpigoree.
																		Cooch Behar.*
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8 D	14 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 to 16 0	12 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 22 0	...	...	...	7 10	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 6	Mymensing.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	11 8	21 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 4	8 4	8 0	Sylhet.†
																		Cachar.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chittagong.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 8	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Noakhally.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	8 12	Tipperah.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	...	6 4	7 4	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†

G Coarse rice at 14-9 seers per rupee.
H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 12-12 to 17-12 seers per rupee.
I Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 10 to 12-4 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14-4 seers per rupee.
J Common rice in the interior at 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
K Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 12 seers and of common rice 11-5 to 14 seers per rupee.
L Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 14-12 seers, and of common rice from 15 to 18-4 seers per rupee.
M Price of best rice from 14 to 17 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 19 seers per rupee.
N Price of best rice from 12 to 15 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BEHAR.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
28	Patna	15 0	16 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	31 4	11 0	12 0	...	13 0	13 8	21 0	...	19 0	...
29	Gya	O 10 8	10 8	13 8	15 0	15 8	33 0	8 4	8 0	12 0	10 4	10 4	19 8	...	...	...
30	Shahabad	15 8	14 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	30 0	11 0	11 8	14 0	12 0	12 8	19 0	17 0	16 8	...
31	Tirhoot	Q 12 0	12 0	11 0	D 11 8 to 17 8	11 0 to 18 0	24 0 to 50 0	9 0	8 8	21 0	9 8	10 0	22 0	...	...	...
32	Sarun	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 8	22 0	...	...	...
33	Chumparun	R 11 0	11 12	14 0	D 13 0 to 18 0	13 0 to 17 0	25 0 to 28 0	9 0	9 8	13 0	10 8	11 0	27 0	...	...	...
34	Monghyr	14 1	14 7	19 9	16 8	...	35 7	S 8 4	8 6	13 6	12 7	12 3	18 9	...	...	...
35	Bhaugulpore	15 2	12 10	13 14	...	17 12	...	11 6	10 1	16 6	12 0	12 8	17 11	...	...	...
36	Purneah.*															
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 0	11 0	14 0	D 12 0 to 16 0	16 0	30 0	T 10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	30 0
	ORISSA.															
38	Cuttack†	15 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	26 4	27 9 U	27 9	31 8	...	...	...
39	Pooree†	11 13	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	25 9	23 10	23 10	34 2	...	...	...
40	Balasore	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	38 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-West Frontier Agency.															
41	Hazareebaugh	10 12	10 8	15 0	14 0	...	24 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga†	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom†	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	22 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...
44	Manbhoom	11 0	11 0	12 0	D 20 0	20 0	20 0 to 30 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	14 8	14 8	23 0	D 30 0	30 0	40 0

* Return not received.
† Return for week ending 28th February received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.
S Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 7 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 8 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
T Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 14-8 seers; bulrush millet 14 to 28 seers, and maize 13-12 to 20 seers per rupee.
U Price of rice in the interior ranges from nearly 40 to 26 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th March 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 7th March 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BEHAR.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	34 8	18 8	19 0	34 8	170 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
D 14 0 to 16 4	13 8 to 15 8	20 0	15 0	15 0	37 8	13 4	13 4	29 0	13 8	13 8	26 4	160 0	160 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	Gya.
D 15 0 to 19 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	30 0	19 0	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	D 11 0 to 16 0	11 0 to 18 0	35 0 to 46 0	12 8	12 8	...	14 0	13 8	24 0	140 0	140 0	...	7 12	7 12	7 8	Tirhoot.
19 0	19 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	...	15 8	16 0	...	17 0	17 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.
...	...	...	D 15 0 and 16 4	15 0 to 16 0	40 0 to 51 0	13 0	13 0	38 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 9	31 5	17 8	17 8	36 7	147 0	168 0	...	7 8	7 5	8 4	Monghyr.
...	...	...	D 13to15	12 0 to 13 0	34 5 to 60 0	15 2	14 8	31 9	16 6	17 11	24 0	176 12	176 12	164 2	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore.
																		Purneah.*
D 15 0 to 16 4	...	...	D 20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	480 0	480 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	28 14	28 14	30 3	200 0	200 0	...	9 2	9 2	8 8	Cuttack.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	26 4	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	Pooree.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-West Frontier Agency.
...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	D 13 10 to 14 4	13 0 to 15 4	27 12 to 30 4	12 8	12 8	20 0	240 0	240 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Hazareebaugh.
...	...	...	23 0	27 0	...	16 0	15 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	Lohardugga.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	D 30 0	30 0	75 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 4	7 8	8 0	Maunbhoom.

O In the interior the price ranges as follows:—Wheat, from 11-8 to 13 seers, barley from 14-8 to 18 seers, best rice from 9 to 9-12 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 13 seers; lesser millet from 14 to 17 seers and maize from 13 to 15 seers per rupee.

P Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8-8 to 9-12 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior the price ranges as follows:—Wheat, from 8-8 to 14-8 seers, best rice from 8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 9 to 12-8 seers, and maize from 11 to 16 seers per rupee.

R In the interior price ranges as follows:—Wheat, from 11 to 13 seers, best rice from 8 to 10 seers, and of common rice from 9 to 11-8 seers, and maize from 13 to 15 seers, and of gram from 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. Knight,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 7th March 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
Burdwan Division. 1	Burdwan, 10th* March 1874.	·36	Showers of rain have fallen at Raneegunge and Culna, but not in the other sub-divisions. Weather much warmer. Cold weather crops are being cut. The yield of potatoes has been very large. Grain is being imported from the Sunderbuns, Cuttack, Midnapore, and Bancoorah, and exported by rail. Fever as before.
2	Bancoorah, 7th Mar. 1874	Nil	Bright and sultry. No change since last report; *e.g.*, some boro rice has been sown in the north. The cold weather crops coming to maturity; average from four to eight annas of a fair crop. Small-pox still prevalent.
3	Beerbhoom, 7th „ „	Nil	Cloudy and uncertain. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. Exportation by rail during the week ending 28th February, 4,238 maunds, chiefly to the Bhaugulpore Division. Prices falling. About 2,500 persons on relief works. A fall of ·87 inches of rain at Soory on the night of the 8th March since reported.
4	Midnapore, 7th „ „	0·05	Cloudy, with occasional petty showers. High wind on Friday. The cloudy weather is somewhat detrimental, especially to the mulberry, which is a splendid crop in the east of the district, but needs either rain or sunshine.
5	Hooghly, 7th „ „	Nil	Cloudy and stormy; wind chiefly from south and south-west. Only boro paddy, jola paddy, and onions and teel (oil-seed) on the ground; all doing fairly. Land is being ploughed for future crops.
	Howrah, 7th „ „	...	Cloudy towards the end of the week. No change of any sort. Crops continue to be very favorable.
	Central Districts.		
Presidency Division. 6	24-Pergunnahs, 10th Mar. 1874.	1·06	Days hot, nights cool. The sky has been cloudy since Thursday, and heavy but partial showers fell on Saturday night and Sunday morning. A few vegetable crops only on the ground. Preparation of land for the spring sowings is being made on a large scale. A few cases of cholera reported from Thannahs Bankipore and Canning.
7	Nuddea, 7th Mar. 1874	0·14	The hot weather appears to be giving signs of its approach; the weather is favorable for all crops now in the ground. Indigo is doing well. The price of coarse rice still ranges from Rs. 2-8 to 3-2 per maund. Excepting a few villages attacked by cholera, the health of the district is good.
8	Jessore, 7th „ „	·01	Clear and fine, with occasional mist in the morning and a few minutes' drizzlin grain on the 5th March; wind south-westerly. The accounts from all parts of the district are favorable; the teel (oil-seed) crop in Magoorah and Narrail is particularly good, and in Narrail it is said that the area under cultivation appears to be twice or thrice that of previous years. The accounts of the boro rice are everywhere good. Millet in Magoorah is said to be doing particularly well. Date-juice is still being collected, but the weather is getting hot, and the produce is small, and the season is nearly over. Indigo sowing waits rain, but in Jhenidah about half the seed has been put down. Prices continue much the same except in the two southern sub-divisions, where there has been a marked fall, which is said to be due to a temporary lull in the exportation to Calcutta.
Rajshahye Division. 9	Moorshedabad, 7th „ „	Nil	Very warm in the daytime during the week; cloudy on the night of the 6th March. Rain probably fell in some parts, but no information has yet been received. The state of the crops has undergone no change. The outturn may be expected to be good generally. Prices are lower than last week; wheat has fallen three seers in the rupee, and common rice is half seer and three-fourth seer cheaper at Lallbaugh and Rampore Haut, respectively. Small-pox continues in the district. Some cases of cholera has also occurred.
10	Dinagepore, 7th „ „	Nil	No rain, but close cloudy weather; wind shifting from east to west. The mustard and rape crop now all gathered has been quite up to average. Sugarcane also has been good; what there is of gram promises well; barley in many places looks well. The boro rice has improved now that the weather is warmer.
11	Maldah, 7th „ „	Nil	Fair, occasionally cloudy; weather getting warmer; wind westerly. The weather has been close and cloudy for several days and looks like rain. The cold weather crops continue to do well, and boro paddy is also progressing. Health of the district generally good. Prices stationary. Rainfall of about 1·21 inches on the night of the 7th March at the sudder station since reported.

* Telegram of the 10th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
Rajshahye Divn.—(*Contd.*)	12	Rajshahye, 7th Mar. 1874	Nil	Cloudy on several days, but there has been no rain throughout the district during the past week. The cold weather crops continue to improve, and in some places wheat and barley are fast getting ripe. Peas and khesaree (pulse) are being cut, also urhur (pulse) in some places. The prices are almost stationary, though there is a general tendency to a fall in prices both of paddy and rice. A few cases of cholera have been reported from Bagmara and Manda stations. Ten cases of small-pox reported from Singrah station.
	13	Rungpore, 7th March 1874.	Nil	Weather fine; very slight showers in the south of the district. All the crops on the ground look well; wheat is especially good. Aus or early rice has been sown very extensively, and is now sprouting and looking well.
	14	Bograh, 7th Mar. 1874.	Nil	Fine and becoming hotter. The cutting of the mustard and sugarcane continues; both crops will give a good yield. Favorable reports of peas and other cold weather crops are received.
	15	Pubna, 7th „ „	Nil	Weather rather warm. From the night of the 5th to the 6th March the sky was cloudy, and the wind blew strongly on the 6th from the west. No rain fell during the week. The prospects of the winter crops still in the fields continue to be tolerably fair. The cheena (millet) crops look well. Mango trees in blossom. The jally paddy is being planted; the transplantation of boro paddy finished. Both these rice crops are thriving well. The indigo crop is very promising this year. The prices of common rice and mashkalai (pulse) are fluctuating with downward tendency. No actual distress is as yet apparent.
Cooch Behar Divn.	16	Darjeeling, 7th „ „	0·24	Bright during the first part of the week, latterly cloudy and rainy. No crops on the ground. Lands are now being cleared and cultivated. Prices are the same as last week. No apparent distress.
	17	Julpigoree, 7th „ „	Nil	Very seasonable; weather gradually getting warmer; heavy morning dews. Great activity is displayed in preparing land for the bhadoi dhan (early rice). In Boda twice the usual amount being brought under cultivation. Fear is however expressed in Boda that seed paddy will be wanting to sow all the land prepared. The Deputy Commissioner has applied to be allowed to purchase seed paddy at once and send to Boda. Tobacco, wheat, barley, and all coming crops promise particularly well; and vegetables are more than usually abundant. Rainfall ·85, which is bad for tobacco and kalie (pulse) since reported.
		Cooch Behar, 7th „ „	Nil	Fine weather. Tobacco is a fine crop on the whole; cutting it has commenced. Wheat is good and nearly ripe. Pulses very good, millets promise well. Extensive aus or early rice sowings are still going on. Two thousand laborers on relief works in the extreme south of the State.
		Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Division.	18	Dacca, 10th* Mar. 1874	0·57	Weather cool, with thunder-storms and sunshine. Prospects of crops good. Cholera reported at Manickgunge.
	19	Furreedpore, 7th „ „	Nil	Weather throughout the week clear and sunny excepting on Thursday and Saturday, when it was cloudy and rain threatened. Winds variable, but during the last two days blowing from the south-west. The state of the spring crop much the same as last week. Pulses, with the exception of gram, have been reaped almost evereywhere, and wheat and barley are in some places coming into ears. Price of coarse rice has fallen at all marts,—Furreedpore, Bhanga, Gopalgunge, and Madareepore,—excepting at Goalundo, where it is stationary. The fall is owing to the absence of export purchasers. Salt has risen slightly at Furreedpore owing to a temporary suspension in imports by dealers whose usual supplies have not yet arrived.
	20	Backergunge, 28th Feb. 1874.	Nil	Warm weather. State and prospects of crops fair. Lands are being ploughed for the aus or early rice crop. In Mendigunj Thannah the rain and hailstone have done some damage.
	21	Mymensing, 7th March 1874.	Nil	The sky has generally been cloudy, and shows indications of coming rain. The mornings are still foggy. The temperature is low for the time of year. There is no change from last week in the prospects of the crops. The spring rice and millet both promise well. The price of food has risen during the week owing to exportations. The district is generally healthy.
	22	Sylhet, 28th Feb. 1874	0·35	Cloudy and hot. The cultivation of the aus or early rice is going on. Price of rice is rising every day. In the Sudder Station, table rice is sold at 14 seers and common rice at 17½ seers per rupee. About 7,000 maunds of rice and 10,000 maunds of paddy have been exported to Calcutta and other places. No fresh information about cholera. Small-pox prevails in the interior of the district as well as in the Sudder Station. Heavy rain with storm on the nights of the 7th and 8th March (1·20) since telegraphed.
	23	Cachar	.....	Return not received.

* Telegram of the 10th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)		
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 24	Chittagong, 28th Feb. 1874.	Nil	Rain reported from the Seetacoond seaboard, but none fell at head-quarters, though the weather looked threatening on one or two days. At Cox's Bazar the weather reported fine and seasonable. It is getting perceptibly warmer. Some damage to pulses from rain reported from Meerkaserai. In other parts of the district the cold weather crops promise well. Cholera prevalent in town, station, and Raojan.
25	Noakhally, 28th Feb. 1874	0·5	First half of the week cloudy, second half fair. The khesary, moong and kalai (pulses) and chilly and linseed crops are reported to have been somewhat damaged by the recent rains, except Sundeep, where they are said to be doing well. The rains have also made it more difficult for the cultivators to open the ground for the early rice crop.
26	Tipperah, 28th „ „	·26	Hot and moist. One heavy shower of rain. The weather is more like that usual during the rainy season. The boro rice crop promises a good outturn. Sugarcane and cold weather crops generally promise to be good.
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 28th Feb. 1874.	...	Cool at night, sometimes foggy in the morning. The mustard crop has been harvested. The hill men are still engaged in joom-cutting.
	Hill Tipperah, 28th Feb. 1874.	0·35	Mornings foggy and cold, fine and warm in the day; some rain on Thursday night, with strong wind from north-west. What crops there are on the ground have been benefited by the rain which fell during the present and past weeks. The lands are everywhere being prepared for the next crop.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION. 28	Patna, 9th† March 1874.	·02	During the early part of the week the weather was all that could be desired, but on Saturday, the 7th March, there was rain mixed with hail, and the weather still looks threatening. The cold weather crops of every description are now being cut, and are yielding much better than was expected. The health of the district is generally good, but a few cases of small-pox are reported from the city.
29	Gya, 7th „ „	0·07	Weather unsettled. The harvest of the cold weather crops has commenced; the crops everywhere are reported good. The quality will not however make up for the quantity unsown. Health of the district good.
30	Shahabad, 7th March 1874.	Nil	Weath er unsettled; threatening during the latter part of the week; cloudy on the 7th March. No change for the worse in the prospects of the cold weather crops. Peas, mussoo r (pulse), wheat and gram are being harvested.
31	Tirhoot, 7th Mar. 1874	Nil	Dry, getting warm. In the Hajeepore sub-division there is no alteration in the state of the spring crops. The thunder and slight rain which fell on the 5th March cannot affect any thing except the mango, and even them not much, as it was too light. In the Mudhubani sub-division crops are much the same as last week; some moong and cheena has been sown, but except in the few places where it is watered, it will not come to any thing. In the Seetamarhee sub-division there was a slight fall of rain on the morning of the 5th March, which lasted for half an hour, but it was not sufficient to benefit the cheena. There was a little hail and rain at Bangawn, but not sufficient to do harm or good. There is no material alteration in the prospect of crop. There is a change for the worse perceptible among the pauper class of people, and some cultivators have become "kunks" or famine-stricken. The sub-divisional officer has himself noticed this in Mahind to the north; in JaHah, Charant and Mussa, near Kumtoul to the east. He states that he has heard it stated on good authority, and his own impression is that some of the poor classes are showing symptoms of sinking. The sub-divisional officer believes there would have been thousand of deaths to report had not Government relief measures been so early taken, and happily no deaths from actual starvation were reported during the week. The prospect of crops in the sudder and the rest of the sub-divisions continue to remain unaltered.
32	Sarun, 7th „ „	A few drops on the 5th March.	Weather cloudy and growing hot; west wind prevailing. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good. Wheat, barley and rahur (pulse) are fast approaching maturity; peas, mustard, gram and mussoor (pulse) are still being harvested. People are busy in sowing the spring crops. Indigo seed is being put in the ground; the early sowings have germinated. Poppy-heads are being tapped. Mango still doing well. New peas and other pulses are coming into the markets. Prices steady.
33	Chumparun, 7th „ „	0·5	East and west winds; weather much warmer and hitherto very favorable. A slight sprinkling of rain fell on the night of the 6th March, but unless it was heavier in the rest of the district, could not have been of very much benefit. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good. There is no material change since last Saturday.

† Telegram of the 9th March, received on the 10th, shows rainfall during the seven days including the 9th idem.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
		BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)		
Bhaugulpore Dtvs.	34	Monghyr, 7th Mar. 1874	Nil	Weather fair. The prospects of the crops continue fair ; the harvest is now becoming general.
	35	Bhaugulpore, 10th* Mar. 1874.	0·05	Weather favorable. Cold weather crops very good. Health of the district good.
	36	Purneah, 7th „ „	Nil	Seasonable; much warmer than last week ; the prospects of the cold weather crops throughout the district are good ; lands are being prepared for the bhadoi (early) sowings. Jamira (the earliest bhadoi crop) is being sown. Price is a little cheaper.
	37	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 7th Mar. 1874.	A few drops.	Early part of the week dry; on Friday it commenced to threaten rain, and ·71 fell after the close of the period embraced by this report. No change in the prospects of crops; wheat, barley and cheena (millet) are ripening in Rajmehal. In Dearah sugarcane-planting and ploughing going on everywhere. A further fall of ·93 rain since reported.
		ORISSA.		
Orissa Division.	38	Cuttack, 10th Mar. 1874*	...	Light showers on Saturday midnight (7th March). Weather warm. Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
	39	Pooree, 28th Feb. „	Nil	Fine and warm, and beginning to be hot. Moong (pulse) is coming on well. The sowings of the dalua rice crop have been completed, and are growing up well. The mango crop is still in the earliest stage of growth, and is not abundant, although it is said that in Khoordah there will be a good crop. Ploughing operations for the ensuing cultivation of crops are going on. Purchases of rice for export continue, and prices are generally almost stationary in the mofussil. Public health is on the whole fair. Small-pox is reported to be prevalent in the Khoordah sub-district. Pilgrims for the *Dolejatra* are coming on, but not in very large numbers.
	40	Balasore, 7th „ „	·1	Weather dark and threatening. Frequent storms pass without much rain. Ploughing for the early rice crop is in progress; numerous sporadic cases of cholera have occurred.
		CHOTA NAGPORE.		
		South-West Frontier Agency.		
	41	Hazareebaugh, 28th Feb. 1874.	0·22	The weather has been stormy at the beginning of the week ; there was much and general rain. Strong west wind has set in, but it is still cool. The cold weather crop is fair on the limited area cultivated. Lands are nearly all ploughed for the next sowings. The mohowa and mango crops have been very slightly affected disadvantageously by the rain, but no damage has occurred that will not be righted by fine weather. Prices, if anything a trifle, more easy at head-quarters, but higher in the direction of Gya.
	42	Lohardugga, 7th March 1874.	0·8	Fine in the early part of the week, but a heavy storm broke on Thursday night, the 5th March, which continued all day of the 6th, and fine again on the morning of the 7th idem ; the storm will, it is feared, have ruined the mohowa crop. The mango crop has also suffered. The reports from Palamow are still good, both as regards the cold weather and mohowa crops ; but if the late storm extended to Palamow, the damage done will be great.
	43	Singbhoom, 28th Feb. 1874.	0·04	Slight rain at head-quarters on the 26th February. Days cooler in consequence. Rahur (pulse) has mostly been cut. The khesary and masoori (pulses) and gram doing well. A few cases of chicken-pox reported in the civil station and of measles in Dhalbhoom. No deaths from them.
	44	Manbhoom, 7th March 1874.	·11	Fair during the early part of the week ; very high wind, with a little rain during the last three days. Reports have not yet been received as to the extent of the damage done to the mohowa and barley crops by this late unseasonable weather. Prices are rising, but very slowly ; this is owing to local rates being too high to admit of further profitable exportation. Reports of actual distress received from different parts of the district, chiefly Govindpore sub-division. The sufferers have been provided for on the relief works. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported.

* Telegram of the 10th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 10th March 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 15th to 21st February 1874.	Rain from 22nd to 28th February 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	Nil	0·05	5·27	28th Feb.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	6·53	ditto.	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	5·47	ditto.	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	4·76	ditto.	
		Raneegunge	Nil	0·03	4·50	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	6·38	ditto.	
	Bancoorah ...	Bancoorah	Nil	0·13	4·29	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree	Nil	0·21	4·33	ditto.	
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	Nil	0·05	4·11	ditto.	
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	6·39	ditto.	
		Gurbetta	Nil	Nil	5·50	ditto.	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	Nil	Nil	7·01	ditto ...	Not rec. 4th to 10th Jan.
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office...	Not rec.	Not rec.	6·98	14th Feb.	
	Hooghly ...	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	4·90	28th Feb.	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	4·51	ditto.	
	Howrah ...	Howrah	Nil	Nil	4·04	ditto.	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Sauger Island	Nil	Nil	4·80	ditto.	
		Calcutta	Nil	0·02	4·71	ditto.	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	Nil	0·06	5·21	ditto.	
		Alipore { Jail ...	Nil	0·80	5·62	ditto	
		Russeerhaut	Nil	Nil	2·19	ditto.	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	4·29	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	3·74	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	0·04	2·37	ditto.	
		Satkherah	Nil	Nil	3·15	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	4·77	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	3·00	ditto.	
	Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur	Nil	0·93	5·93	ditto.	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	4·95	ditto ...	Not rec. 11th to 17th Jan.
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	4·35	ditto.	
		Chooadangah	Nil	Nil	5·17	ditto.	
		Kooshteah	Nil	Nil	3·77	ditto.	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	6·13	ditto.	
	Jessore ...	Jessore	Nil	Nil	4·57	ditto.	
		Nurrail	Nil	Nil	4·43	ditto.	
		Khoolnea	Nil	1·00	6·92	ditto.	
		Jenadah	Nil	Nil	5·63	ditto.	
		Bagirhaut	Nil	Nil	4·44	ditto.	
		Magoorah	Nil	0·11	4·54	ditto.	
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	3·03	ditto.	
		Ramporehaut	Nil	Nil	3·13	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad	Nil	Nil	2·91	ditto.	
		Jungipore	Nil	Nil	2·03	ditto.	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	2·64	ditto.	
		Lalgolla	Nil	Nil	2·49	ditto ...	Received up to 27th Feb.
	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	Nil	Not rec.	1·95	21st Feb.	
	Maldah ...	Maldah	Nil	0·03	1·80	28th Feb.	
Rajshahye.	Rajshahye ...	Beauleah	Nil	Nil	2·99	ditto.	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	4·27	ditto.	
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	5·35	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	2·08	ditto.	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	2·15	ditto.	
	Bograh ...	Bograh	Nil	Nil	8·15	ditto.	
	Pubna ...	Pubna	Nil	Nil	2·44	ditto.	
		Serajgunge	Nil	Nil	2·27	ditto.	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	15th Jan.	
		Darjeeling... { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	1·00	28th Feb.	
	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	1·96	ditto.	
		Fallacotta	Nil	Nil	2·29	ditto ...	Not rec. 1st to 3rd Jan.
		Bodah	Nil	Nil	2·28	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State ...	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	2·03	ditto.	
	Bhútan Dooars ...	Buxa	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·31	7th Feb.	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 15th to 21st February 1874.	Rain from 22nd to 28th February 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—*(Continued.)*			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	Eastern Districts.						
Dacca	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office	Nil	0·35	2·75	28th Feb.	
		Dacca ... Hospital	Nil	0·35	2·76	ditto.	
		Moonsheegunge ...	Nil	0·42	2·79	ditto.	
		Manickgunge ...	Nil	Nil	2·95	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ...	Nil	1·40	5·23	ditto.	
		Goalundo ...	0·01	Nil	4·98	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisaul ...	Nil	Nil	4·68	ditto.	
		Perozepore ...	Nil	Nil	2·32	ditto.	
		Madaripore ...	Nil	Nil	2·72	ditto.	
		Patuakhally ...	Nil	Nil	2·27	ditto.	
		Dowlatkhan ...	Nil	Nil	3·95	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Mymensing ...	Nil	Nil	4·98	ditto.	
		Jamalpore ...	Nil	Nil	4·78	ditto.	
		Atteah	Nil	Nil	3·48	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge ...	Nil	Nil	5·57	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	0·35	6·41	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar	Nil	0·09	6·39	ditto.	
		Hylakandy ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	4·03	7th Feb.	
		Koyah	ditto	ditto	Nil	3rd Jan.	
Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong ... Telegraph Office	0·20	Nil	2·90	28th Feb.	
		Chittagong ... Jail	Nil	Nil	2·77	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	Not rec.	0·26	21st Feb.	
	Noakhally	Noakhally ...	Nil	0·50	3·38	28th Feb.	
	Tipperah	Comillah	0·03	0·26	2·99	ditto.	
		Brahmanbariah ...	Nil	0·35	5·69	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	0·16	Nil	2·27	ditto.	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	Nil	0·35	4·32	ditto.	
BEHAR.							
Patna	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	1·04	ditto.	
		Behar	Nil	0·11	2·38	ditto.	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	1·34	ditto.	
		Dinapore ... Jail	Nil	Nil	0·80	ditto.	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment	Nil	Nil	0·77	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	0·01	2·53	ditto.	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	2·46	ditto.	
		Arungabad ...	Nil	Nil	1·36	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	1·06	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	1·31	ditto.	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	1·70	ditto.	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	1·00	ditto ...	Not rec. 11th to 17th Jan.
		Bhubooah... ...	Nil	Nil	1·01	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·89	14th Feb.	
		Durbhangah ...	ditto	ditto	1·08	ditto.	
		Hajeepore ...	ditto	ditto	1·01	ditto.	
		Mudhubani ...	ditto	ditto	0·84	ditto.	
		Seetamaree ...	ditto	ditto	0·70	ditto.	
		Tajpore	Nil	0·16	1·16	28th Feb.	
	Sarun	Chuprah	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·09	7th Feb.	
		Sewan	ditto	ditto	0·80	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Moteehari ...	Nil	Nil	1·10	28th Feb.	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	1·10	ditto.	
Bhaugulpore	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	0·02	1·66	ditto.	
		Begooserai ...	Nil	Nil	1·27	ditto.	
		Jamooie	Nil	0·42	4·44	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore ...	Nil	0·08	1·80	ditto.	
		Soopool	Nil	Not rec.	1·00	21st Feb.	
		Mudheypoorah ...	Nil	Nil	1·04	28th Feb.	
		Banka	0·07	0·14	2·47	ditto.	
		Sanborsa	Nil	0·07	1·49	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	0·02	1·63	ditto.	
		Kishengunge ...	Nil	Nil	2·05	ditto.	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	2·31	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Deoghur	Nil	0·06	2·37	ditto.	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	0·80	ditto.	
		Nya-Doomka ...	Nil	0·02	1·98	ditto.	
		Godda	Nil	Nil	2·75	ditto.	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 15th to 21st February 1874.	Rain from 22nd to 28th February 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	3·53	28th Feb.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	4·05	ditto.	
		Jajipore	Nil	Nil	2·80	ditto.	
		Kendrapara	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto.	
		Jugatsingpore	Nil	Nil	0·75	ditto.	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	1·66	ditto.	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	1·66	ditto.	
		Khurdah	Nil	Not rec.	2·03	21st Feb.	
	Balasore	Balasore	Nil	Nil	3·80	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	5·45	ditto.	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	5·68	ditto.	
		Sorah	Nil	Nil	1·59	ditto.	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	1·64	ditto. ...	Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb.
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalpore	Not rec.	Not rec	Nil	10th Jan.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-Western Frontier Agency.						
	Hazareebaugh ...	Hazareebaugh ... Jail ...	Nil	0·27	3·98	28th Feb.	
		Hazareebaugh ... Dispensary ...	Nil	0·22	4·17	ditto.	
		Pachumba	Nil	0·08	3·41	ditto.	
	Lohardaggah ...	Ranchee	Nil	0·34	4·84	ditto.	
		Palamow	Nil	0·04	3·44	ditto.	
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa	Nil	0·04	4·45	ditto.	
	Maunbhoom ...	Purulia	Nil	Not rec.	4·94	21st Feb.	
		Gobindpore	Nil	ditto	4·98	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Goalparah ...	Goalparah	Nil	ditto	1·69	ditto.	
		Dhoobree	Nil	ditto	0·63	ditto.	
	Kamroop ...	Gowhatty	Nil	Nil	2·46	28th Feb.	
		Burpettah	Nil	Nil	4·09	ditto.	
	Durrang ...	Tezpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·09	7th Feb. ...	Not rec. 1st to 3rd January.
		Mungledye	ditto	ditto	2·00	ditto.	
	Nowgong ...	Nowgong	0·20	ditto	1·76	21st Feb.	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	0·27	ditto	4·82	ditto.	
		Golaghat	Nil	ditto	4·82	ditto.	
		Jorehaut	0·12	ditto	3·96	ditto.	
		Nazeerah	Not rec.	ditto	4·39	14th Feb.	
	Luckimpore ...	Debrooghur	ditto	ditto	2·27	7th Feb.	
		North Luckimpore	0·10	ditto	2·61	21st Feb.	
		Suddya	Not rec.	ditto	4·15	7th Feb.	
	Naga Hills ...	Samoogoodting	ditto	ditto	3·79	14th Feb.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	Shillong	ditto	ditto	2·48	7th Feb.	
		Jaowai	ditto	ditto	0·68	31st Jan. ...	Not rec. 18th to 24th Jan.
		Cherrapoonjee	ditto	ditto	Nil	3rd Jan.	
	Garo Hills ...	Tura	Nil	Nil	5·94	28th Feb.	
		Benares	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	31st Jan.	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	Nil	28th Feb.	

Calcutta,
The 7th March 1874.

H. F. Blanford,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 1st to 7th March 1874.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity, Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Mar. 1st	10	30·057	30·075	77·5	66·4	53	W	2·9	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·911	29·929	84·5	65·3	31	S W	7·8	...	C	
	2nd	10	30·024	30·042	76·7	66·7	56	W	3·3	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·852	29·870	86·2	65·7	28	W S W	8·0	...	.....	*b*
	3rd	10	29·901	29·919	77·3	67·6	57	W S W	4·5	...	C	
	*	4	29·777	29·795	86·0	67·5	33	W	8·1	..	C	
	4th	10	29·914	29·932	78·7	74·3	79	S W	3·0	...	C	
		16	29·808	29·826	89·0	73·0	43	S	6·0	...	C	
	5th	10	30·004	30·023	73·5	68·0	74	S W	5·5	...	.....	*o, d*
		16	29·869	29·887	85·7	70·5	44	S W	5·6	...	.....	*b*
	6th	10	29·961	29·979	77·6	71·6	73	W S W	4·7	...	CK	
		16	29·836	29·854	78·5	67·5	53	W	14·5	...	.....	*o*
	7th	10	29·931	29·950	74·0	67·6	69	S S W	9·3	0·02	CK	
		16	29·778	29·796	86·7	70·0	40	S W	7·6	...	C, CS	
Saugor Island.	1st	10	30·081	30·087	78	73	77	N W	5·4	...	K	*b, m*
		16	29·944	29·950	80	73	70	S S W	10·3	...	N	*b, u*
	2nd	10	30·040	30·046	80	75	78	W S W	7·1	...	K	*b, v*
		16	29·876	29·882	82	76	74	S S W	10·9	...	C	*b*
	3rd	10	29·926	29·932	80	72	66	W	7·0	...	C	*b, m*
		16	29·803	29·809	83	74	63	S	8·2	...	CS	*b, m*
	4th	10	29·940	29·946	82	78	82	S W	7·4	...	C	*b, m*
		16	29·853	29·859	82	77	78	S S W	10·9	...	C	*b, m*
	5th	10	30·053	30·059	80	70	58	W N W	10·3	...	N	*b, u*
		16	29·883	29·889	84	72	53	S	2·9	...	CK	*b, v*
	6th	10	29·968	29·974	80	75	78	S W	11·1	...	K	*b, v*, scuds
		16	29·870	29·876	83	69	46	N N W	15·0	...	N	*b, v, u*
	7th	10	29·944	29·950	75	69	72	W	15·7	...	N	*o, v, u*
		16	29·820	29·826	79	70	61	W S W	8·9	...	N	*o, v, u*
Chittagong.	1st	10	30·006	30·100	77	65	49	E	4·4	..	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·877	29·970	82	68	45	W	6·9	...	C	*b, m*
	2nd	10	29·958	30·052	77	65	49	N N W	4·7	...	.....	*b, v*
		16	29·827	29·920	82	68	45	W S W	9·9	...	.....	*b, v*
	3rd	10	29·858	29·951	79	70	61	E N E	3·3	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·681	29·774	81	72	62	S W	8·4	...	.....	*b, m*
	4th	10	29·890	29·983	79	73	73	E S E	3·8	...	C	*b, v*
		16	29·807	29·900	81	74	70	W N W	7·6	...	.....	*b, v*
	5th	10	29·953	30·047	77	72	77	N N E	3·9	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·854	29·947	82	74	66	W S W	8·1	...	.....	*b, v*
	6th	10	29·950	30·043	81	70	55	N N W	3·0	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·789	29·881	85	74	57	W S W	7·2	...	.....	*b, v*
	7th	10	29·870	29·964	77	72	77	N N E	2·9	...	C, KS	*m*
		16	29·679	29·772	78	67	53	N	4·5	...	CK, KS	*v*
Madras.	28th	10	30·056	30·086	82	73	63	S W	4	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·950	29·980	83	73	60	E N E	8	...	.....	*b*
	1st	10	30·060	30·090	83	74	63	N E	4	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·941	29·971	84	75	64	E N E	8	...	.....	*b, c*
	2nd	10	30·054	30·084	83	74	63	S W	3	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·899	29·929	83	75	67	E	10	...	.....	*b*
	3rd	10	29·984	30·014	83	72	56	S by E	5	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·832	29·862	84	73	56	S E by E	11	...	.....	*b*
	4th	10	29·950	29·980	83	72	56	S	8	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·830	29·860	83	72	56	S E	12	...	...	*b*
	5th	10	29·976	30·006	83	71	52	S E	13	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·884	29·914	83	71	52	S E by E	9	...	.....	*b*
	6th	10	29·978	30·008	85	71	47	S E by E	7	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·854	29·884	85	72	50	E by S	9	...	.....	*b*
Cuttack.	1st	10	29·998	30·081	80	74	74	W	0·8	...	CK	*b*
		16	29·819	29·900	91	66	20	W	3·4	...	CK	*b*
	2nd	10	29·973	30·056	79	73	73	N	1·5	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·767	29·848	91	65	18	W N W	3·1	...	.....	*b*
	3rd	10	29·843	29·926	81	66	41	N	0·9	...	C	*b*
		16	29·701	29·782	94	66	16	W S W	3·4	...	C	*b*
	4th	10	29·833	29·915	85	74	57	S S W	2·2	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·738	29·820	89	71	37	S S W	8·9	...	C	*b*
	5th	10	29·951	30·034	78	66	49	N E	2·3	...	KS, C, N	*b*
		16	29·795	29·877	89	70	35	S S E	6·0	...	KS	*b*
	6th	10	29·871	29·954	81	73	66	W	2·1	..	.....	*b*
		16	29·728	29·809	92	71	31	N E	3·1	...	N, K	*b*
	7th	10	29·881	29·964	80	67	47	S W	2·3	...	CK	*b*
		16	29·731	29·813	84	70	46	S	5·8	..	KS, N, C	*b*
Akyab.	1st	10	30·035	30·056	83	66	36	N	4·4	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·894	29·915	85	65	29	W	8·0	...	.....	*b*
	2nd	10	29·995	30·017	79	66	47	E N E	4·4	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·854	29·875	83	69	46	N W	9·1	...	.....	*b*
	3rd	10	29·935	29·957	80	65	40	N E	4·2	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·829	29·851	81	72	62	W N W	7·5	...	.....	*b*
	4th	10	29·945	29·967	78	70	65	E	3·4	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·852	29·874	81	74	70	W S W	7·3	...	.....	*b*
	5th	10	29·990	30·012	82	72	59	W N W	3·5	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·874	29·895	83	73	60	N W	1·2	...	.....	*b*
	6th	10	29·927	29·949	82	70	52	E S E	5·1	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·811	29·833	82	73	63	W N W	9·8	...	.....	*b*
	7th	10	29·907	29·928	84	69	43	N N W	4·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·808	29·829	83	72	56	N W	11·8	...	.....	*b*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 7th March 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th March 1874.

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Mat. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Mat. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			lb	Miles	In.		
Mar. ...	1st	29·985	85·7	64·0	134·5	74·5	65·2	58·7	0·60	W by S, W S W & S W	...	72·5	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	2nd	·932	86·2	66·2	139·0	75·8	67·1	61·0	·62	S W & W S W	...	73·2	...	☽	Clear and cirri.
	3rd	·839	86·0	69·0	134·0	76·7	68·9	63·4	·65	S by W & S W	...	63·9	...	...	Cirri and stratoni. Foggy at 3, 4 & 6 A.M.
	4th	·854	89·5	71·0	145·9	78·2	71·4	66·6	·69	S W & S S W	...	35·8	...	...	Cirri. Foggy from 4 to 8 A.M.
	5th	·915	85·7	72·0	131·9	76·7	70·1	65·5	·70	S by W & S W	...	40·1	...	...	Cirri, overcast, and clear. Drizzled at 10 A.M.
	6th	·885	83·5	69·5	132·2	75·2	68·2	63·3	·68	S W & W S W	8·0	60·4	...	...	Clear, cumuli and overcast. Brisk wind from 12 A.M. to 3½ P.M. Drizzled at 3½ & 9 P.M.
	7th	·843	86·8	70·5	134·5	76·7	66·5	59·4	·57	S by W & Variable	6·2	151·8	0·41	...	Overcast and cirri. Brisk wind from 6½ to 7½ A.M. & at 11 P.M. Thunder at 11 P.M. Lightning from 8 to 11 P.M. Slight rain at 3, 6, 7 & 7½ A.M. & between 10 & 11 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		⊖
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	25·5
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	89·5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	88·3
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·64
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·67
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by lower rain gauge	...	0·41
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by anemometer gauge	...	0·31
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0·70
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th March	...	5·12
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	2·00

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 9th March 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the month of January 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—49 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								ABSTRACT.						
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate		Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate		Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.									
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.
28	Coal ...	9,775	3,340	17,425	The totals of these two columns are exclusive of empty and passenger boats.		272 1 0	1	Sand ...	300	3	375	...	...	2 13 0	2,221	Local ...	96,969	6,09,466	7,672	128,811	3,183 8 1
10	Cotton ...	960	18,450	2,925			18 10 6	4	Rubble coal	846	317	1,375	...	...	10 5 0	64	Irrigation works	19,002	1,902	972	4,799	424 2 0
6	Firewood ...	958	340	1,800			10 14 6	2	,, & stores	1,038	882	1,800	...	...	27 0 0	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
41	Grain ...	6,163	13,910	12,475			117 11 0	28	Empty boats...	...	...	(11,100)	...	...	86 10 0	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
14	Hides and horns	1,935	24,612	3,825			26 12 0	27	Rubble stones	16,818	700	22,425	...	...	278 4 0	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jaggery and sugar	621	1,484	1,250			5 10 0	2	Engines ...	...	...	1,275	...	...	19 2 0	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
8	Metals ...	650	16,000	1,725			27 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
167	Miscellaneous ...	11,644	1,10,684	29,550	...	...	314 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
25	Oil and oil-seeds ...	2,750	10,417	7,175	...	...	35 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
237	Paddy and rice ...	43,238	99,038	85,800	...	...	971 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
32	Piece-goods ...	1,922	1,13,850	6,175	...	...	41 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
28	Thread ...	1,734	70,137	6,200	...	...	24 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
21	Garden produce ...	1,087	5,610	3,475	...	...	32 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
14	Pottery ...	262	247	2,475	...	...	9 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
43	Salt ...	7,682	41,968	17,075	...	...	174 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
9	Silk and indigo ...	340	42,950	1,550	...	...	7 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
18	Jute ...	1,526	6,059	3,825	...	...	14 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
3	Straw ...	250	90	825	...	...	3 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
32	Tobacco ...	2,592	27,945	7,175	...	...	74 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
2	Tiles ...	230	55	500	...	...	2 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
4	Sand ...	650	328	1,625	...	...	7 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
11	Rafts of timber...	...	1,949	Logs 119	...	...	20 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
1	Rafts of bamboo...	...	3	,, 25	...	...	0 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
468	Empty boats ...	...	...	(35,375)	...	...	229 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
966	Passengers ...	...	...	No. 8,536)	...	...	169 13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
...	Ditto ...	...	...	(51,825)	...	...	543 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
...	Miscellaneous revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	26 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
24	Free boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...
2,221	Total ...	96,969	6,09,466	214,850	7,672	128,811	3,183 8 1	64	Total ...	19,002	1,902	27,250	972	4,799	424 2 0	2,285	Total ...	115,971	6,11,368	8,644	133,610	3,607 10 1
1,688	Total of corresponding month of last year.	53,128	4,50,477	152,650	5,451	50,386	1,404 7 3	13	Total ...	1,393	4,917	3,225	115	2,517	58 12 6	1,701	Total ...	54,521	4,55,394	5,566	52,903	1,463 3 9

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of January 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Maunds.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.
443	Paddy ...	40,277	50,844	103,435	...	...	1,164 12 3
584	Rice ...	27,988	56,306	58,130	...	...	631 8 6
10	Jute ...	588	1,635	1,295	...	...	18 8 9
1	Fish ...	2	6	50	...	...	0 5 6
16	Tobacco ...	1,135	5,480	3,095	...	...	24 13 9
7	Salt ...	1,400	5,600	2,725	...	...	18 11 9
16	Miscellaneous...	870	6,157	2,385	...	...	23 0 3
4	Piece-goods ...	64	6,975	305	...	...	3 9 0
2	Stone, Lime ...	1,100	1,100	1,725	...	...	11 13 9
5	Firewood ...	1,740	432	3,050	...	...	20 15 6
5	Mustard-seed...	382	1,634	980	...	...	7 3 3
2	Thread ...	12	900	300	...	...	2 1 0
2	Nuts ...	6	24	60	...	...	1 1 6
1	Jaggery ...	15	35	100	...	...	0 11 0
4	Sugar ...	15	124	265	...	...	2 5 6
1	Sand ...	200	...	350	...	...	1 12 0
1	Baskets ...	4	3	25	...	...	0 4 6
2 {	Pitcoal ...	725	250	} 1,525	...	...	12 10 9
	Doors No.	36	1,440				
3	Cocoanuts "	2,900	108	340	...	...	3 5 9
6	Pottery "	5,050	65	635	...	...	5 6 0
1	Iron chest "	1	150	60	...	...	0 6 6
6	Rafts of bamboos No.	2,725	261	...	...	...	7 7 9
5	Ditto timber "	89	1,627	...	...	...	14 5 0
4	Hantal and Gurran wood	500	18	315	...	...	3 11 0
2	Planks "	30	120	575	...	...	3 15 3
1	Water ...	...	...	425	...	...	2 14 9
9	Straw Kahun	141	247	2,880	...	...	19 15 0
31	Passengers, No.	472	...	2,225	...	...	42 11 3
996	Empty boats .	...	...	(52,520)	...	...	561 3 3
2,170	Total traffic ...	85,523	141,541	187,255	$6,687\frac{19}{28}$	$193,942\frac{19}{28}$	2,611 10 0
44	Total of corresponding month of last year.	4,112	9,933	8,560	305	7,948	56 1 3

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Maunds.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.
1	Iron ...	...	...	125	...	...	2 4 3
1		...	...	125	$4\frac{23}{28}$	$139\frac{23}{28}$	2 4 3
...		...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	
2,170	Local ...	85,523	1,41,541	$6,687\frac{19}{28}$	$1,93,942\frac{19}{28}$	2,611 10 0	
1	Irrigation ...	...	...	$4\frac{23}{28}$	$139\frac{23}{28}$	2 4 3	
2,171		85,523	1,41,541	$6,692\frac{1}{2}$	$194,082\frac{1}{2}$	2,613 14 3	
44		4,112	9,933	305	7,948	56 1 3	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal for the month of January 1874.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs.				Rs. A. P.
18	Paddy ...	3,040	3,040	109	3,199	37 8 0
5	Rice ...	1,450	725	26	362	6 14 0
7	Salt ...	7,015	1,403	50	1,349	9 14 0
14	Jaggery ...	15,165	3,033	108	2,066	15 8 0
6	Oil-cake ...	706	807	29	704	9 12 0
1	Jute ...	740	148	5	8[illegible]	1 4 0
1	Gunny bags ...	504	72	3	48	0 8 0
1	Straw ...	29	94	3	48	0 12 0
2	Gingelly ...	3,240	810	29	464	8 0 0
2	Gram ...	605	403	14	434	5 10 0
3	Passengers ...	...	320	11	309	3 10 0
3	Bamboos ...	46	366	13	316	2 2 0
31	Empty ...	...	1,601	57	1,214	18 0 0
Raft 1	Bamboos (57 in No.)	1	...	...	...	0 0 7
1	Timber (4 in No.)	16	...	...	...	1 0 0
96		32,557	12,822	457	10,593	120 6 7
63	Total of corresponding month of last year.	13,845	7,105	320	4,759	57 12 6

TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA-BOARD.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs.				Rs. A. P.
107	Paddy ...	25,487	25,487	...	...	355 4 0
155	Rice ...	1,20,594	60,297	...	...	1,033 2 0
3	Hides ...	20,200	2,020	...	...	29 10 0
10	Gingelly ...	15,024	3,756	...	...	54 6 0
1	Gram ...	1,260	840	...	...	12 6 0
18	Gunny bags ...	39,389	5,627	...	...	80 12 0
5	Jaggery ...	5,365	1,073	...	...	15 6 0
16	Spices ...	1,58,540	7,927	...	...	116 10 0
4	Salt ...	3,035	607	...	...	8 10 0
1	Raisins ...	1,920	240	...	...	3 6 0
4	Timbers ...	826	254	...	...	5 4 0
4	Bamboos ...	49	389	...	...	4 14 0
6	Passengers ...	...	698	...	...	10 14 6
146	Empty ...	...	15,220	...	...	195 6 0
Rafts 2	Bamboos (1,300 in No.)	16	...	...	..	3 4 0
482		3,91,705	124,435	4,444	186,648	1,929 2 6
197		4,60,077	44,854	1,602	67,281	814 3 0

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
						Rs. A. P.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.					
		Rs.				
1	Iron pieces, &c.	2,030	406	15	240	4 0 0
...	Nil				Nil	
	THROUGH TRAFFIC.					
1	Planks ...	210	525	19	798	7 14 0
...	Nil				Nil	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs.			Rs. A. P.
96	Local traffic paid	32,557	457	10,593	120 6 7
482	Through ditto.	3,91,705	4,444	186,648	1,929 2 6
	IRRGN. WORKS.				
1	Local traffic ...	2,030	15	240	4 0 0
1	Through ditto.	210	19	798	7 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
580		4,26,502	4,935	198,279	2,061 7 1
260		4,73,922	1,922	72,043	871 15 6

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahminee Division, High Level Canal, for the month of January 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Maunds.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.
8	Rice ...	1,391	2,782	1,985	70 3/28	196 13/28	10 2 4
3	Jaggery ...	253	1,265	495	17		2 6 0
3	Provisions ...	66	66	131	4	212 1/7	1 10 3
1	Salt ...	120	600	223	7	159 1/14	3 0 0
1	Turmerick ...	150	750	306	10 1/28	270 1/28	3 0 0
3	Paddy ...	150	150	274	9	251 5/14	1 14 8
1	Cotton ...	40	400	88	3 1/7	77 1/14	0 12 9
3	Yams ...	52	104	86	3 1/7	72 5/7	0 10 4
1	Bamboos ...	30	4	69	2 3/7	39 6/7	0 8 9
3	Straw ...	33	10	60	2 1/14	14 11/14	0 7 0
1	Gunny bags ...	7	42	14	3/7	25 1/7	0 0 10
21	Empty ...	...	...	1,577	56 25/28	6	12 10 9
7	Passengers ...	...	...	...	...	530 9/14	7 6 10
56	Total of corresponding month of last year.*	2,292	6,173	5,308	189 1/2	1,856 1/2	44 10 6
...		...	...	...	...	...	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Maunds.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.
2	Stones ...	651	11	908	32 3/7	1,102 3/7	13 2 0
1	Lock gates ...	...	...	465	16 1/28	564 9/14	6 12 0
1	Firewood ...	408	41	768	27 3/28	329 1/7	3 12 0
2	Empty ...	...	...	220	7 9/28	267 1/7	3 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6		1,059	52	2,361	84 9/28	2,263 11/14	26 10 0
...		...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.
56	Private merchandize.	2,292	6,173 0 0	189 1/2	1,856 1/2	44 10 6
6	Government Stores.	1,059	52 0 0	84 9/28	2,263 11/14	26 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62		3,351	6,225 0 0	273 23/28	4,120 1/28	71 4 6
...		...	...	...	...	...

* Canal was closed for repairs.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal for the month of January 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27¼ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								ABSTRACT.							REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
3	Paddy ...	...	500 0 0	991½	35½	568	2 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Mustard ...	...	500 0 0	433¾	15½	232½	1 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Cotton ...	...	400 0 0	370	10½	290¼	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Oil-cake ...	...	100 0 0	472½	17	51	1 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Tundy grass ...	...	28 0 0	808½	29	290	2 0 3	...	Rubble ...	..	135 8 0	5,933½	212	2,929½	14 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Bamboos ...	...	6 0 0	175	6¼	75	0 7 0	...	Soorkey ...	...	56 0 0	937½	33½	268	2 5 6	29	Local Traffic...	...	1,912 0 0	234½	2,698¼	42 3 7	
1	Gravel ...	...	25 0 0	1,050	37½	112½	2 10 0	...	Empty ...	...	...	2,468½	88	1,135	6 2 8	23	Irrigation Traffic ..	...	191 8 0	333½	4,332½	23 5 8	
	12,850 bamboos ...	...	195 0 0	...	...	...	11 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	64 timbers ...	...	158 0 0	...	...	...	10 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Empty ...	...	...	2,322	83	1,079	7 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Demurrage of 2 boats for six days	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29		...	1,912 0 0	6,552½	234½	2,698¼	42 3 7	23		...	191 8 0	9,339½	333½	4,332½	23 5 8	52		...	2,103 8 0	568	7,030¾	65 9 3	
2	Total of corresponding month of last year.	...	53 0 0	...	...	...	5 15 8	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2		...	53 0 0	...	...	5 15 8	

The 5th March 1874.

H. W. GULLIVER, *Lieut.-Col.*, R.E.,
Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st February 1874, on 158½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	29,641	24,755 4 0	2,269 4 7	150,420 0	53,086 4 11	4,866 4 10	7,135 9 5
Or per mile of railway	187	156 6 11	14 6 9	824 0	335 7 4	30 15 0	45 1 9
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	199,295½	1,59,322 1 0	14,604 9 4	735,116 7	2,78,724 6 10	25,559 14 10	40,164 4 2
Total for 8 weeks ...	228,936½	184,077 5 0	16,873 13 11	865,536 7	3,31,810 11 9	30,425 19 8	47,299 13 7
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	35,185	36,308 2 2	3,328 4 11	148,376 24	27,968 11 7	2,563 16 0	5,892 0 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	225	232 0 0	21 5 4	948 0	178 11 5	16 7 8	13 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	248,512	2,13,641 0 11	19,583 15 5	11,03,349 38	1,98,290 14 2	18,176 13 3	57,70- 8 8

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th February 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	9,148	1,283 0 0	128 6 0	24,840 0	896 0 0	89 12 0	217 18 0
Or per mile of railway	327	46 0 0	4 12 0	887 0	32 0 0	3 4 0	7 16 0
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	71,699	9,706 0 0	970 12 0	132,362 0	4,473 0 0	447 6 0	1,417 18 0
Total for 9 weeks	80,847	10,989 0 0	1,098 18 0	157,202 0	5,369 0 0	536 18 0	1,635 16 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,174	1,369 15 9	136 19 11	47,762 0	1,559 15 0	155 19 10	292 19 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	328	48 15 0	4 17 10	1,704 0	55 11 0	5 11 5	10 9 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	78,273	11,436 13 9	1,143 13 9	220,810 0	7,034 13 0	703 9 8	1,847 3 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th February 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	102,749	1,65,886 0 6	15,206 4 5	1,672,132 20	* 7,02,306 12 6	64,378 2 5	79,584 6 10
Or per mile of railway	.....	129 9 7	11 17 7	.....	548 10 10	50 5 11	62 3 6
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	757,068	12,25,265 1 0	112,315 19 3	10,326,812 20	44,08,984 6 6	404,156 18 0	516,47- 1 1
Total for 8 weeks	859,817	13,91,151 1 6	127,522 3 8	11,998,945 0	51,11,291 2 6	468,535 0 5	596,057 4 1
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	128,931	1,91,463 6 8	17,550 16 3	756,705 20	3,84,040 1 3	35,204 9 11	52,755 6 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	149 9 4	13 14 3	.....	300 0 7	27 10 1	41 4 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	967,661	14,20,193 9 3	16,184 8 3	330½	2,594 10	5,382,142 8 2	310,029 14 7	440,214 2 10

* Rs. 27,341-15-9 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th February 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,382	34,535 12 9	3,165 15 8	110,223 30	† 30,728 13 0	2,816 16 1	5,982 11 9
Or per mile of railway	.....	154 8 4	14 3 3	.....	137 7 10	12 12 1	26 15 4
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	41,246	113,707 3 3	10,423 3 2	665,841 10	1,80,706 5 6	16,564 15 0	26,987 18 2
Total for 8 weeks	47,628	148,243 0 0	13,589 18 10	776,065 0	2,11,435 2 6	19,381 11 1	32,970 9 11
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,745	21,318 12 6	1,954 4 5	65,885 30	19,659 12 6	1,802 2 11	3,756 7 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	95 6 2	8 14 11	.....	87 15 5	8 1 3	16 16 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	41,589	135,408 6 9	12,412 8 9	614,200 20	1,85,253 10 6	16,981 11 8	29,294 0 5

† Rs. 5,455-10 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

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REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 11 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Loss of Stamps	221
Prices-Current of Food-grains and Salt in the Districts of Bengal on the 14th March 1874...	223
Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 14th March 1874	228
Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office	232
Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 8th to 14th March 1874	235
ABSTRACT of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta, during the month of December 1873	236
Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea level, with Anemometric results and observations of sky serenity	237
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th March 1874	238
Statement showing heights over mean sea level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagirutty and Brahmaputra during the month of February 1874	239
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	240

LOSS OF STAMPS * * *

THE following correspondence is published for the information of officers who are entrusted with the charge of stamps:—

No. 409, dated Fort William, the 18th February 1874.

From—H. L. DAMPIER, ESQ., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

I AM directed to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, the circumstances attending the loss of two bi-colour non-judicial stamp papers of the value of Rs. 47-8 each.

2. It appears that, under orders of the Deputy Commissioner the entire stock of treasure and stamps of the sub-divisional treasury was required to be transferred to the treasury. A parcel containing stamps was accordingly despatched by the Extra Assistant Commissioner. On its arrival the officer in charge of the treasury reported that on examining the contents of the parcel with the invoice, the two stamp papers in question were missing, and that the clerk in charge could not account for it.

3. From inquiries which have been instituted, it appears that the Extra Assistant Commissioner instead of counting these stamps of high value into the parcel himself, as he should have done, allowed them to be counted by a clerk, with little or no personal supervision of the operation.

* * * * * *

4. In view of the numerous cases of laxity in connection with the custody of stamps which come to the notice of Government, the Lieutenant-Governor could not pass over this case without enforcing the officer's personal responsibility; but, taking into consideration the

press of work and demands on Mr. * * 's attention on the occasion of the transfer of his office, the testimony to his earnestness and zeal which is borne by the Commissioner, and the moderate salary which he receives, His Honor has directed that one-third only of the value of the stamps shall be recovered from him, and the remainder be written off the accounts.

No. 1580, dated Fort William, the 7th March 1874.

From—D. BARBOUR, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 18th February 1874, No. 409, reporting the loss of two stamped papers of the value of Rs. 47-8 each from the * * sub-divisional treasury, and intimating that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered the recovery of only one-third of the value of the lost stamps from Mr. * * , the treasury officer, through whose carelessness the loss occurred.

2. The Governor-General in Council approves of the proceedings of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, but I am to say that the case must not form a precedent. As a general rule, the whole value of lost stamps should, under the circumstances represented, be made good by the officer at fault, if the amount is at all within his means.

PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDER-MENTIONED DISTRICTS OF BENGAL ON THE 14TH MARCH 1874.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	11 8	12 0	10 0	18 8	18 0	30 0	12 12 [A]	13 12	18 0	13 0 [B]	14 0	20 0	...	...	...
2	Bancoorah	11 8	11 12	17 8	18 0	16 0	22 0	12 4 [C]	12 8	17 8	13 12	13 12	20 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	10 8	10 8	14 0	...	...	15 0	10 8	10 8	19 0	13 8	12 12	24 0	...	...	30 0
4	Midnapore	10 5	10 5	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 8	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	12 0	12 0	12 8	16 0 to 22 0 [D]	16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 20 0	10 0 and 10 8 [E]	9 8 and 10 0	10 0	12 0 to 12 8 and 13 0	11 8 12 0 and 12 8	15 8	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	13 8	14 0	...	14 8 [D]	14 8	...	9 0	9 0	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	11 8 to 14 0 [D]	10 8 to 12 12	10 0 to 11 8	12 0	13 5	20 0	8 0 [F]	8 0	8 0	12 8 [G]	12 8	18 12	...	12 4 [D]	...
7	Nuddea	15 4	14 9	14 8	22 8	20 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	17 12	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...
8	Jessore	10 12	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0 [H]	12 0	18 0	16 0	13 8	24 8	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	14 0	16 0	13 0	22 0 [D]	19 0	22 0	10 8 [I]	10 0	14 0	12 0	11 12	22 8	14 0	14 8	30 0
10	Dinagepore	10 8	10 8	11 8	10 0	10 8	22 8	11 8	11 8	24 0	12 12 [J]	12 12	28 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	11 12	11 12	24 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
12	Rajshahye	12 0	12 12	12 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	17 11	12 0 to 13 8	12 12	25 5	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	11 4	11 2	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	11 2 [K]	11 8	27 10	...	...	...
14	Bograh	12 0	12 0	20 8	...	...	...	8 4	7 14	19 8	12 0	13 8	34 0	...	...	...
15	Pubna	13 8	14 4	17 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 4	14 4	30 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	9 0 [L]	10 0	14 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	7 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	12 0	11 4	22 0	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*															
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	12 8	12 8	12 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	11 0	12 0	21 0	12 0	14 0	32 0	...	...	...
19	Furreedpore	12 0	11 4	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 8	28 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	31 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensing	11 0	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	22 8	13 0	14 0	32 0	...	...	...
22	Sylhet†	8 0	8 4	11 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	13 2 [M]	14 0	25 0	15 12	17 8	35 0	...	...	...
23	Cachar.*															
24	Chittagong†	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0 [N]	11 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...
25	Noakhally†	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 [O]	11 0	18 0	12 0	13 8	27 0	...	...	...
26	Tipperah†	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0 to 12 0	9 0	20 0	14 0 to 15 0	12 8	32 8	...	...	...
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	10 9	10 9	20 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah†	...	8 4	10 6	...	...	...	10 3	11 4	24 6	16 0	13 9	40 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 7th March received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.

A Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-8 to 12-11 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 13-9 seers per rupee, except in some parts of Bood-bood, where it is sold at 10 seers.

B Coarse rice at 14-6 seers per rupee.

C Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11 to 13 seers, and of common rice from 12-12 to 14-8 seers per rupee.

D In the interior only.

E Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 12-8 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14-8 seers per rupee.

F The price of common rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 15-4 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 14*th March* 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	110 0	110 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	36 0	13 8	13 5	21 8	320 0	320 0	...	7 12	7 12	9 0	Bancoorah.
...	...	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	24 0	240 0	240 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 and 13 0	12 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 4	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 4	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	14 8	14 4	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D 15 0	...	13 5	13 5	18 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	14 9	26 11	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	10 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	7 0	8 0	Jessore.
D 17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 12	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	...	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 4	15 11	107 0	128 0	120 0	7 6	7 6	7 4	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 4	15 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 12	6 12	8 0	Bograh.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Pubna.
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 5	6 1	6 0	Julpigoree.
																		Cooch Behar.*
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D 12 0 to 16 0	12 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 22 0	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 0	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 6	Mymensing.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	21 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Sylbet.†
																		Cachar.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	120 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chittagong.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Noakhally.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Tipperah.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 4	6 4	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	11 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†

H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-4 to 16 seers, and of common rice 14-4 to 21-5 seers per rupee.
I Price of best rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 10-8 to 11-8 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 13-8 seers per rupee.
J Common rice in the interior from 9-8 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
K Highest price at Dhanat 10-8 seers, lowest at Adamdighee 15 seers per rupee.
L Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 14 seers per rupee.
M In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 12 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 14-8 to 17-8 seers per rupee. The rise is attributed to large exportations.
N In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 18 seers per rupee.
O In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 12 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BEHAR.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
28	Patna	15 0	15 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	31 4	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	21 0	...	...	...
29	Gya	P 10 4	10 8	13 8	14 0	15 0	33 0	8 0	8 4	12 0	10 0	10 4	19 8	...	...	...
30	Shahabad	15 0	15 8	17 8	19 0	20 0	30 0	Q 11 4	11 0	14 0	12 4	12 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...
31	Tirhoot	R 12 0	12 0	11 0	D 11 0 to 17 8	11 0 to 17 8	24 0 to 64 0	8 8	9 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	21 8	...	...	...
32	Sarun	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...
33	Chumparun.*															
34	Monghyr	13 6	14 1	19 9	21 0	16 8	35 7	8 4	8 4	13 6	11 5	12 7	18 9	...	...	...
35	Bhaugulpore	14 8	15 2	13 14	16 7	17 12	...	S 10 11	11 6	16 6	11 13	12 0	17 11	...	...	...
36	Purneah.†															
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0	11 0	14 0	D 12 0 to 16 0	12 0 to 16 0	25 0 to 29 0	T 10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	30
	ORISSA.															
38	Cuttack‡	15 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	U 22 5	22 5	26 4	28 14	27 9	31 8	...	...	...
39	Pooree‡	11 13	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	V 18 6	18 6	21 0	26 4	23 10	38 6	...	...	...
40	Balasore	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	38 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-West Frontier Agency.															
41	Hazareebaugh	11 8	10 12	15 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 12	13 0	17 0	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga‡	8 0	9 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	13 8	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom‡	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	22 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...
44	Manbhoom	10 8	11 0	12 0	D 20 0	20 0	20 0 to 30 0	13 0	14 0	24 0	14 0	14 8	26 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.
† Return defective.
‡ Return for week ending 7th March received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.
P In the interior the prices range as follows :—wheat from 11 to 13 seers, barley from 14-8 to 18 seers, and of best rice from 9 to 9-12 seers, and common rice from 10 to 13-8 seers, lesser millet 14 to 17 seers, and maize from 13 to 15 seers per rupee.
Q Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8-8 to 9-12 seers, and of common rice from 10-4 to 13 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follows :—Wheat, from 9 to 14 seers, best rice from 8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 9 to 13 seers, and maize from 10-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th March 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 14*th March* 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BEHAR.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
19 0 D	19 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	34 8	19 0	18 8	34 5	170 0	170 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
14 0 to 16 4 D	14 0 to 16 4	20 0	15 0	15 0	37 8	13 8	13 4	29 0	13 8	13 8	26 4	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 12	7 8	Gya.
17 0 to 19 0 D	17 0 to 19 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	17 0	30 0	18 8	19 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	10 8 to 17 0	11 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 60 0	12 8	12 8	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	...	7 12	7 12	7 8	Tirhoot.
18 0	19 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	...	16 0	15 8	...	17 0	17 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.
																		Chumparun.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	31 5	16 8	17 8	36 7	147 0	147 0	...	7 3	7 8	8 4	Monghyr.
...	...	...	15 0	13 0 to 15 0	60 0	15 2	15 2	31 7	17 1	16 6	24 0	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 9	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore.
																		Purneah.†
D 16 8	16 8	...	D 20 0	20 0	...	16 0	16 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	480 0	480 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	27 9	28 14	28 14	260 0	200 0	...	8 8	9 2	8 8	Cuttack.‡
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	23 10	26 4	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.‡
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-West Frontier Agency.
...	...	...	17 0	17 4	...	14 0	...	24 0	12 8	12 8	20 0	240 0	240 0	...	6 12	7 0	7 4	Hazareebaugh.
...	...	...	24 8	23 0	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 0	6 8	6 0	Lohardugga.‡
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom.‡
...	...	...	...	...	...	D 30 0	30 0	75 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maunbhoom.

S Price of best rice in the sub-division ranges from 7 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 8-8 to 12 seers per rupee.
T In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 14-3 seers, bulrush millet from 15 to 18 seers, and maize from 14 to 18 seers per rupee.
U Prices in the interior generally lower than at Head-quarters by about one-fifth.
V Price of rice in the interior ranges from 27 seers to nearly a maund per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. Knight,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 14th March 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
Burdwan Division. 1	Burdwan, 16th* March 1874.	1·45	Showers have fallen in Bood-bood and Cutwa. At the sudder station ·97 of rain registered on the 16th March. Nearly all the cold weather crops are cut, and outturn is reported to be fair. Common rice is selling at all the large marts at about 13 seers per rupee, but in some villages in the interior of Bood-bood sub-division, only 10 seers are obtainable for a rupee. Fever as before.
2	Bancoorah, 14th „ „	0·22	A smart shower of rain on the 9th March. Dry the rest of the week, but cool in the mornings and evenings. The cold weather crops are being reaped. The outturn is fair; in some parts remarkably good. Small-pox still prevalent.
3	Beerbhoom, 14th „ „	0·95	Warm during the day; cool in early morning. Strong wind during last few days. No considerable change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. Exportation by rail during week ending 7th March, 3,720 maunds, chiefly to Bhagulpore. Price on the average falling.
4	Midnapore, 14th „ „	0·12	Somewhat unseasonably cool, with occasional storms. The weather is not quite seasonable and is unhealthy, but for the mulberry and indigo, the most important crops on the ground, it seems to be very favorable. The indigo prospects at present are better than they have been for many years.
5	Hooghly, 14th „ „	·18	Clear throughout; a hailstorm, in the southern portion of the district, was hardly felt at the head-quarters. Wind from south and south-east. Boro paddy and jhalla paddy, onion, and teel (oil-seed) on the ground doing well. A quarter of an inch of rainfall on the 16th since telegraphed.
	Howrah, 14th „ „	0·03	A severe hailstorm on Sunday evening; weather cloudy during first part of the week and then fine. There is no change to record. Crops in the ground still doing very well. No injuries done by the hail.
	Central Districts.		
Presidency Division. 6	24-Pergunnahs, †17th March 1874.	0·55	Weather cooler than last week owing to the fall of occasional showers and hail-storms. Boro sowings progressing in Busseerhat. Mango blossoms have suffered from hailstorms. Preparation of land continues for the next early rice sowings. Prices have fallen. Thirteen cases of, and four deaths from, small-pox reported from thannah Kalaroa. A few cases of cholera in thannahs Bankipore, Diamond Harbour, Busseerhat, and Kaligunge. It has abated in thannah Canning.
7	Nuddea, 14th „ „	0·09	Unsettled and stormy at times in the early part of the week, afterwards clear; nights cold. Everything so far continues to be favorable for the crops which are still on the ground. Tobacco however is not likely to recover the harm done by the rain in February. Prices of food-grains show a decided tendency to fall. In the Bongong sub-division the coarsest rice is said to be procurable at Rs. 2-4 per maund, but the usual price elsewhere is from Rs. 2-5 to Rs. 2-12. Excepting cholera here and there, the public health is good.
8	Jessore, 14th „ „	·95	Generally clear and fine; wind generally from the south-west. On the evening of the 10th March there was a storm from the north-west, when rain in the preceding column fell. The prospects of the crops are much the same as they were last week. Prices have continued to fall, and the tendency is still downwards; the causes are probably three,—1st, reduced exportation; 2nd, favorable prospects of the cold-weather crops coming harvest; and 3rd, the approach of the 28th March, or last day of payment of Government revenue; the ryot selling his produce to pay his rent to enable the zemindars to meet his obligation.
Rajshahye Division. 9	Moorshedabad, 14th „ „	0·22	It has been cloudy for the greater part of the week. On the 8th and 9th March there were showers of rain, and on the latter date the rain was followed by a heavy hailstorm traversing the district from north-west to the south-east. Some damage, not of a serious nature, was done to the standing crops of gram and wheat and to mango blossoms by the hail. The rain has enabled the cultivators to renew ploughing operations for the early rice sowings. Prices are on the whole slightly better than last week. Rice has risen at Rampore Hat, Harharpara, and Sujagunge, but there has been a fall in other places. Small-pox is still prevalent.
10	Dinagepore, 14th „ „	·91	Rain throughout the district during the early part of the week; in some places heavier than in the station. The cold weather crops have nearly all been gathered. The boro rice already sown has benefited much by the late rain, which has also enabled the breaking up of land to be pushed on with.
11	Maldah, 14th „ „	1·55	Rain, thunder, lightning, and hailstorm on Saturday and Monday nights. Strong westerly winds throughout. The rain has been most beneficial to the lands under cultivation, and has assisted ploughing to go on on all sides. No injury is reported to the cold weather crops now ripening, and which promise in most places a full average outturn. Wheat and cheena (millet) especially look heavier crops. The boro paddy is also in a promising state. The mango blossom is most abundant, but the late rains are said to have done considerable injury to this crop. Health of the district generally good. Prices stationary.

* Telegram of the 16th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall up to the noon of that day.
† Report of the 17th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
Rajshahye Dists.—(*Contd.*) 12	Rajshahye, 14th March 1874.	·22	There was slight rain in most parts of the district during the week. The state of the cold weather crops is favorable; khesaree and musooree (pulses) however has suffered somewhat from the late rain. Ploughing for rice and teel (oil-seed) sowings is going on, and a good deal of both has been already sown. Boro paddy has been cultivated to an unusual extent, and much of it has been transplanted for the last time. Prices have not varied since last report. A few cases of cholera and small-pox still occur.
13	Rungpore, 14th March 1874.	1·40	Slight showers in parts of the district. Weather cool. Wheat and pulses good. Wheat is being harvested to the east. Cheena and kauni (millets) promise well. Aus or early rice is being sown extensively.
14	Bograh, 14th Mar. 1874.	·10	Getting hotter in the day, morning and evening fine; a shower of rain on the night of the 7th March. Mulberry, sugarcane and arhur (pulse) are being cut and a fair outturn is expected. Other pulses, such as motar, khesaree, &c., are getting on fairly well.
15	Pubna, 14th „ „	1·24	Weather seasonable. On the 9th March there fell throughout the district a heavy shower of rain attended with hail. The prospects of the winter crops still in the fields, viz. wheat, barley, and gram, have been greatly improved by the rain of the 9th. The rain has been especially beneficial to the sugarcane. It has also done a great good to the late cheena (millet) crop as well as to the early rice crops, boro and jully paddy. Mango trees and early cheena (millet) crop have suffered a little from the hail. There is no actual distress in any part of the district. One or two cases of small-pox have been reported from Pubna station.
Cooch Behar Dists. 16	Darjeeling, 14th „ „	0·18	Very variable, some days clear and bright, others misty and threatening rain; temperature colder than usual for this time of year. In the hills there are no crops of any importance. In the plains there are no crops on the ground; the land is being prepared for sowing. Common rice has risen during the week in price from 10 to 8 seers for the rupee.
17	Julpigoree, 14th „ „	·96	Cool, pleasant, and seasonable. Nothing special to notice as to change in the prospects of crops. The rain which fell was bad for mango crop. As however this crop is a valueless one in the district, this is of little consequence. It is said that the rain was bad for tobacco; but the Deputy Commissioner has not heard as yet of any damage really being done. As seed is wanted in parts of Boda for the early or bhadoi rice crop, it is now being purchased in the district by the manager of the Cooch Behar Choklajat estate, and will be sent to the spots where needed in time, for the early sowing will soon begin.
	Cooch Behar, 14th „ „	0·82	Generally fine; had some slight showers on Sunday and Monday. No change since last week. Tobacco is being cut; the outturn will be satisfactory; the other crops in the fields promise well. Relief works are being carried on as before.
	Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Division. 18	Dacca, *17th Mar. 1874	0·7	Weather cool, with showers of rain. Prospects of crops good.
19	Furreedpore, 14th „ „	2·72	It was cloudy on Tuesday, but clear and sunny the rest of the week. A severe hail-storm occurred on the afternoon of Monday. The wind was very powerful, and seemed to travel round the compass, from north-west to north-east and south. Teel (oil-seed), barley, wheat, masoor (pulse), onion, garlic, and melons as well as mango, and all other fruit trees in bud have suffered in consequence. The price of coarse rice has risen at Furreedpore, fallen at Gopalgunge, and is stationary at Goalundo, Bhangah, and Madareepore. The rise is owing to the storm which was more severe at Furreedpore; and the fall, to the decrease of export purchasers at Gopalgunge.
20	Backergunge, 7th Mar. 1874.	Nil	Rain on the 7th March. More rainy than is usual in the cold weather, but good on the whole. The late rains, that is the rains of the cold weather, have interfered with the cultivation of the land. On the whole the cold weather crops do not promise so well this year as in former years. Boro paddy is however promising well, which has encouraged the people somewhat to part with the stores hitherto hoarded up.
21	Mymensing, 14th March 1874.	1·26	Heavy rain in the station on the night of the 8th and 9th March; weather since then fine and appears settled. Remarkably cool for the time of the year. Violent storm on the 9th in the south-west of the district with hailstone of very large size. Heavy rain from 8th to 10th in the south-east of the district, where the week's rainfall is registered at 3·5 inches, but no hail. The storm of the 9th in the south-west of the district was of the character of a cyclone, the wind blowing with great violence first from the north-west, and then from the north-east; several houses were blown down. This storm is reported to have seriously injured the crops of millet and boro rice, as well as that part of the kalai (pulse) crop which is still ungathered. Fortunately the storm did not extend over a large area. From other parts of the district the reports of the crops are favorable.

* Telegram of the 17th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Eastern Districts.—(*Contd.*)		
Dacca Divn. 22	Sylhet, 7th Mar. 1874	Nil	Very cloudy and unsettled during the week. A storm may be expected at any moment. The cultivation of both amun and aus (late and early rice) is going on. The price of rice rising daily on account of large exportations. In the sudder station table rice is selling at 13 seers 2 chittacks, and common rice at 15 seers 12 chittacks per rupee. About 20,000 maunds of rice and 50,000 maunds of paddy have been exported to Calcutta, Nattore, Dacca, Patna, Monghyr, Chupra, Pubna, and Shillong. The health of the district has improved. Since telegraphed that it has rained from the night of the 9th till the morning of the 10th (1·50).
Dacca Divn. 23	Cachar	.....	Return not received.
Chittagong Divn. 24	Chittagong, 7th Mar. 1874.	Nil	Getting warmer. No change since the last report, *e.g.*, some damage to pulses from the late rains reported from Meerkaserai. In other parts of the district the cold weather crops promise well. Cholera still reported from Town, Raojan, Koomeera, and Potea.
Chittagong Divn. 25	Noakhally, 7th Mar. 1874	0·07	Fair. A thunderstorm, with some rain, on Friday evening. In some places the cold weather crops, khesaree, chillies and linseed are said to have been injured by the late rains; and the wet weather has also interfered with the preparation of the ground for the early rice crop.
Chittagong Divn. 26	Tipperah, 7th „ „	Nil	Warm and sunny. No rain; close and threatening rain on Friday, but none fell. Boro rice in flourishing condition. Cold weather crops promise good outturn. There is no sickness.
Chittagong Divn. 27	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 7th March 1874.	...	Cool at night and very hot during the day. Tobacco is being plucked here and there in small quantities. The hillmen are still engaged in joom-cutting.
Chittagong Divn.	Hill Tipperah, 7th Mar. 1874.	Nil	Warm during the day. Occasionally cloudy; chilly after sundown; foggy in the mornings. There are hardly any crops on the ground now except chillies and onions. No important change to report.
BEHAR.			
Patna Division. 28	Patna, 16th* „ „	Nil	Though there was no rain at head-quarters, both rain and hail have fallen in different parts of the district varying from 0·025 to 1·07; the hail was very partial, and has not done any harm to speak of. The harvesting of the cold weather crops is going on, and they are yielding well. With the exception of a few cases of small-pox in the city, the health of the district is good.
Patna Division. 29	Gya, 14th „ „	Nil	Mornings and evenings cool. Cold weather crops are being harvested; the outturn not yet ascertained, apparently heavy. Health good.
Patna Division. 30	Shahabad, 14th March 1874.	Nil	Cool, with high west wind. Crops reported favorably on. Barley, wheat and gram being harvested. Sugarcane being planted. Weather, all that could be desired for the crops. Small-pox prevalent.
Patna Division. 31	Tirhoot, 14th Mar. 1874	0·21	Getting warmer; cold nights. In the Seetamurhee sub-division one-tenth inch rain fell on the 9th March. With a little more rain a full cheena (millet) and moong (pulse) crop may be expected. Peas, mustard, and masoor and kerao (pulses) are being reaped. Gram and wheat will be cut after ten days. A few cases of small-pox at Majongunj, Jalleh, and Seetamurhee; otherwise general health good. In the Hajeepore sub-division there is no change in the prospects of the crops. The cold weather crops are expected to be reaped in a fortnight, and the outturn is expected to be 10 to 12 annas. The cold weather crops look very healthy and strong. There is no material change in the prospects of the sudder and the rest of the sub-divisions. In the Madhoobani sub-division the little rain gives a greater promise of the moong (pulses) and cheena (millet).
Patna Division. 32	Sarun, 14th „ „	Nil	Weather clear, dry, and getting warm. West wind prevailing. The crops continue good, and now the harvest is commencing: the prospect of two-thirds of an average crop on the area sown may be considered assured. In 11 villages in the Roghoonathpore outpost, within the jurisdiction of the Durowlee thannah, peas, barley, and ruhur (pulse) from 4 to 8 annas have been injured by hailstorms which fell on the night of the 7th March. People are busy in sowing the spring crops. The early sowings have germinated. New peas and other pulses are coming into the markets. Lands are being ploughed for the next sowings. Prices steady.
Patna Division. 33	Chumparun	.....	Return not received.
Bhaugulpore Divn. 34	Monghyr, 14th March 1874.	0·14	Set fair. The cold weather crop is being cut and will yield 12 annas all round. Cheena (millet) has been exclusively sown and is coming on well. The mohwa and mango crops are promising.
Bhaugulpore Divn. 35	Bhaugulpore, 17th† Mar. 1874.	·03	Slight rain at Banka. A severe hailstorm reported over an area of 33 square miles on extreme north of the district, causing some damage. Prospects of the cold weather crops excellent. Crops ripening fast: reaping commenced in places. General health very good.

* Telegram of the 16th March, received on the 17th, shows rainfall during the seven days including the 16th idem.

† Report of the 17th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
		BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)		
Bhagulpore Divn.	36	Purneah, 14th Mar. 1874	Nil	West wind beginning. A severe hailstorm in Arrareah caused considerable damage in some villages early this week. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue excellent; the reaping of barley has begun, and peas have been cut in many places. The showers early in the week have done much good to the kauni and cheena (millets). Lands are being everywhere prepared for the early rice. Private trade is very busy everywhere, and prices falling in consequence.
	37	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 14th Mar. 1874.	1·01	Cool; in fact, cold the early part of the week. The latter half very hot, with strong west wind. No change in the prospects of the crops since last report.
		ORISSA.		
Orissa Division.	38	Cuttack, 17th* Mar. 1874	·48	Weather cool and pleasant. Dalua rice crop promising well. Public health good.
	39	Pooree, 7th „ „	Nil	Generally fine and warm, and beginning to be hot. Moong (pulse) is growing well and is still green. The dalua rice crop is ripening partly and is doing well. The mango crop is doing better than was expected. Ploughing is going on. Purchases of rice for export continue. Prices generally almost stationary. Public health on the whole fair, except that small-pox is prevalent as usual.
	40	Balasore, 14th „ „	·33	Days hot and dry, nights cool. Ploughing for the early rice crop and cultivation of the exceptional dalua crop are in progress. Both cholera and small-pox are on the increase.
		CHOTA NAGPORE.		
		South-West Frontier Agency.		
	41	Hazareebaugh, 7th Mar. 1874.	0·28	The weather has been cloudy and stormy and often drizzling, but the sun was shining brightly at the time of the report. The cold weather crop has been improved except the gram, which, it is expected, will not seed so freely, but there is very little gram in this district. The rain, it is thought, must have affected the mohwa crop where the trees have not come into flower. Prices are slightly more favorable than last week, though common rice is stationary.
	42	Lohardugga, 14th March 1874.	·56	Unsettled and warm at the beginning of the week, but latterly clear and cold, with strong north-west winds. The cold weather crops are ripening fast, and on the whole promise well, though the area under cultivation is very small; none of these have suffered any material damage up to date. The prospects of the mohwa crop are also very fair; a little damage was caused by the late rain, but there is still every hope of getting a very good crop. Ploughing has been going on briskly throughout the district, and all the lands are now nearly ready.
	43	Singbhoom, 7th Mar. 1874.	0·31	Cloudy during the week, but it rained only on the 5th and 6th March. On the night of the 6th there was much rain. Nothing particular for report. The rain has been sufficient for ploughing operations. Public health good. Cattle disease still reported from some parts of Dhalbhoom.
	44	Maunbhoom, 14th March 1874.	·1	Bright and wonderfully cool. Barley is being reaped, with, on the whole, fair results, but the quantity cultivated was not very considerable. The prospects of this district now hinge very much upon the mohwa crop: some damage has been done to the earlier trees by cloudy weather and rain during the last few weeks; but there is still every reason to hope for a full yield. Prices are still firm.

* Telegram of the 17th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 10th March 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 22nd to 28th February 1874.	Rain from 1st to 7th March 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	0·05	0·08	5·35	7th Mar.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	6·53	ditto.	
		Culna	Nil	0·13	5·60	ditto.	
		Bood-bood	Nil	Nil	4·76	ditto.	
		Raneegunge	0·03	0·02	4·52	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	0·06	6·44	ditto.	
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora	0·13	0·01	4·30	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree	0·20	Nil	4·33	ditto.	
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	0·05	0·34	4·45	ditto.	
		Tumlook	Nil	0·10	6·49	ditto.	
		Gurbetta	Nil	0·13	5·63	ditto.	
		Contai ... Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	Nil	Nil	7·01	ditto.	
		Contai ... Exe. Engr.'s Office...	Not rec.	Not rec.	6·96	14th Feb.	
	Hooghly ...	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	4·90	7th Mar.	
		Serampore	Nil	0·12	4·63	ditto.	
	Howrah ...	Howrah	Nil	0·03	4·07	ditto.	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	4·80	ditto.	
		Calcutta	0·02	0·02	4·73	ditto.	
		Alipore ... Dispensary ...	0·06	Nil	5·21	ditto.	
		Alipore ... Jail	0·06	Nil	5·08	ditto.	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	2·19	ditto.	
		Baraset	Nil	0·11	4·40	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	3·74	ditto.	
		Barripore	0·04	0·06	2·43	ditto.	
		Satkhirah	Nil	0·12	3·27	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	Nil	0·10	4·87	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	3·00	ditto.	
	Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur	0·93	0·14	6·07	ditto.	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	4·95	ditto.	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	4·35	ditto.	
		Chooadangah	Nil	Nil	5·17	ditto.	
		Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	3·77	ditto.	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	6·13	ditto.	
	Jessore ...	Jessore	Nil	0·01	4·58	ditto.	
		Narail	Nil	Nil	4·43	ditto.	
		Khoolna	1·00	Nil	6·92	ditto.	
		Jenidah	Nil	Nil	5·63	ditto.	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	4·44	ditto.	
		Magoora	0·11	Nil	4·54	ditto.	
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	3·03	ditto.	
		Ramporehaut	Nil	Nil	3·13	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad	Nil	Nil	2·94	ditto.	
		Jungipore	Nil	Nil	2·03	ditto.	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	2·64	ditto.	
		Lalgolla	Nil	Nil	2·49	ditto ...	Received up to 6th March.
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	1·95	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	Maldah	0·03	Nil	1·80	ditto.	
	Rajshahye ...	Bauleah	Nil	Nil	2·99	ditto.	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	4·27	ditto.	
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	5·35	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	2·08	ditto.	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	2·15	ditto.	
	Bograh ...	Bograh	Nil	Nil	8·15	ditto.	
	Pubna ...	Pubna	Nil	Nil	2·44	ditto.	
		Serajgunge	Nil	Nil	2·27	ditto.	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling... Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·19	31st Jan.	
		Darjeeling... Hospital ...	Nil	0·24	1·24	7th Mar.	
	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	1·96	ditto.	
		Fallacotta	Nil	Nil	2·29	ditto.	
		Bodah	Nil	Nil	2·28	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State ...	Cooch Behar	Nil	0·11	2·14	ditto.	
	Bhútan Dooars ...	Buxa	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·31	7th Feb.	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 22nd to 28th February 1874.	Rain from 1st to 7th March 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—*(Continued.)*							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
DACCA.	Dacca	Dacca (Telegraph Office)	0·35	0·10	2·85	7th Mar.	
		Dacca (Hospital)	0·35	0·03	2·79	ditto.	
		Moonsheegunge	0·42	Nil	2·79	ditto.	
		Manickgunge	Nil	Nil	2·95	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	1·40	Nil	5·23	ditto.	
		Goalundo	Nil	Nil	4·98	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	Nil	Not rec.	4·68	28th Feb.	
		Perozepore	Nil	ditto	2·32	ditto.	
		Madaripore	Nil	Nil	2·72	7th Mar.	
		Patooakhally	Nil	Not rec.	2·27	28th Feb.	
		Dowlatkhan	Nil	ditto	3·95	ditto.	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	Nil	0·90	5·88	7th Mar.	
		Jamalpore	Nil	Nil	4·78	ditto.	
		Atia	Nil	0·10	3·58	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge	Nil	0·15	5·72	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet	0·35	Nil	6·41	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar	0·09	1·04	7·43	ditto.	
		Hylakandy	Not rec.	Not rec.	4·03	7th Feb.	
		Koyah	0·11	ditto	5·91	28th Feb.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong (Telegraph Office)	Nil	Nil	2·90	7th Mar.	
		Chittagong (Jail)	Nil	Nil	2·77	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Not rec.	0·26	28th Feb.	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	0·50	0·08	3·46	7th Mar.	
	Tipperah	Comillah	0·26	Nil	2·99	ditto.	
		Brahmanberiah	0·35	Nil	5·69	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	Nil	Not rec.	2·27	28th Feb.	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	0·35	Nil	4·32	7th Mar.	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	0·02	1·06	ditto.	
		Behar	0·11	0·14	2·52	ditto.	
		Barh	Nil	0·86	2·20	ditto.	
		Dinapore (Jail)	Nil	Nil	0·80	ditto.	
		Dinapore (Cantonment)	Nil	0·25	1·02	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya	0·01	0·07	2·60	ditto.	
		Nowadah	Nil	0·07	2·53	ditto.	
		Arungabad	Nil	0·21	1·57	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	Nil	0·05	1·11	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	0·03	1·34	ditto.	
		Sasseram	Nil	Not rec.	1·70	28th Feb.	
		Buxar	Nil	0·05	1·55	7th Mar.	
		Bhubooah	Nil	0·19	1·20	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	Nil	Not rec.	0·89	28th Feb.	
		Durbhunga	Nil	ditto	1·08	ditto.	
		Hajeepore	Nil	ditto	1·01	ditto.	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	ditto	0·84	ditto.	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	ditto	0·70	ditto.	
		Tajpore	0·16	0·08	1·24	7th Mar.	
	Sarun	Chuprah	Nil	Not rec.	1·09	28th Feb.	Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb.
		Sewan	Nil	ditto	0·80	ditto.	Ditto ditto.
	Chumparun	Motiharee	Nil	0·21	1·31	7th Mar.	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	1·10	ditto.	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	0·02	0·09	1·75	ditto.	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	0·59	1·77	ditto.	
		Jamooie	0·42	Nil	4·44	ditto.	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	0·08	Nil	1·80	ditto.	
		Soopool	Not rec.	0·40	1·40	ditto.	Not rec. 22nd to 28th Feb.
		Mudehpoorah	Nil	0·01	1·05	ditto.	
		Banka	0·14	Nil	2·47	ditto.	
		Sanborsa	0·07	Nil	1·49	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah	0·02	Nil	1·66	ditto.	
		Kissengunge	Nil	0·36	2·41	ditto.	
		Arrareah	Nil	0·93	3·24	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Deoghur	0·06	0·25	2·62	ditto.	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	0·80	ditto.	
		Nya Doomka	0·02	Nil	1·98	ditto.	
		Godda	Nil	0·50	3·25	ditto.	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 22nd to 28th February 1874.	Rain from 1st to 7th March 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	3·53	7th Mar.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	4·05	ditto.	
		Jajpore	Nil	Not rec.	2·80	28th Feb.	
		Kendraparah	Nil	ditto	1·60	ditto.	
		Jugatsingpore	Nil	ditto	0·75	ditto.	
		False Point	Nil	ditto	1·66	ditto.	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	1·66	7th Mar.	
		Khurdah	Nil	Nil	2·03	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore	Nil	0·10	3·90	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck	0·80	0·50	6·75	ditto.	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	5·68	ditto.	
		Sorah	Nil	0·55	2·14	ditto.	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	1·64	ditto. ...	Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb.
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·35	14th Feb.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... Jail ...	0·27	0·32	4·30	7th Mar.	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary ...	0·22	0·28	4·45	ditto.	
		Pachumba	0·08	0·40	3·81	ditto.	
	Lohardaggah ...	Ranchee	0·34	1·11	5·95	ditto.	
		Palamow	0·04	0·48	3·92	ditto.	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	0·04	1·00	5·45	ditto.	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	0·10	0·11	5·15	ditto.	
		Govindpore	0·10	0·35	5·43	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Goalparah ...	Goalparah	Nil	Not rec.	1·69	28th Feb.	
		Dhoobree	Nil	ditto	0·63	ditto.	
	Kamroop ...	Gowhatty	Nil	ditto	2·46	ditto.	
		Burpettah	Nil	ditto	4·09	ditto.	
	Durrung ...	Tezpore	Not rec.	ditto	1·09	7th Feb. ...	Not rec. 1st to 3rd January.
		Mungledye	ditto	ditto	2·00	ditto.	
	Nowgong ...	Nowgong	0·80	ditto	2·56	28th Feb.	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	0·75	ditto	5·57	ditto.	
		Golaghat	Not rec.	ditto	4·82	21st Feb.	
		Jorehaut	0·22	ditto	4·18	28th Feb.	
		Nazeerah	Not rec.	ditto	4·39	14th Feb.	
	Luckimpore ...	Debrooghur	ditto	ditto	2·27	7th Feb.	
		North Luckimpore	0·18	ditto	2·79	28th Feb.	
		Suddya	Not rec.	ditto	4·15	7th Feb.	
	Naga Hills ...	Samoogoodting	ditto	ditto	3·79	21st Feb.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	Shillong	ditto	ditto	2·48	7th Feb.	
		Jaowai	ditto	ditto	0·68	31st Jan. ...	Not rec. 18th to 24th Jan.
		Cherrapoonjee	ditto	ditto	Nil	3rd Jan.	
	Garo Hills ...	Tura	Nil	ditto	5·94	28th Feb.	
		Benares	Not rec.	ditto	0·27	15th Feb.	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	Nil	7th Mar.	

CALCUTTA,
The 14th March 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 8th to 14th March 1874.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity, Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Mar. 8th	10	29·901	29·919	79·6	70·7	61	S	5·6	0·39	.....	b
		16	29·782	29·800	86·6	75·5	57	S E	3·5	...	K	
	9th	10	29·871	29·889	80·5	75·5	78	S S W	6·6	0·78	K	
		16	29·734	29·752	85·8	76·0	61	S	...	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29·913	29·931	81·7	76·5	78	W S W	...	...	K	scuds.
		16	29·801	29·819	86·4	78·0	66	E S E	...	...	.....	b
	11th	10	30·049	30·067	76·0	61·2	37	N	3·5	0·09	.....	b
		16	29·950	29·968	83·5	63·4	27	N	12·5	...	.....	b
	12th	10	30·072	30·091	74·9	59·0	33	N W	4·9	...	.....	b
		16	29·884	29·902	86·4	61·7	17	W N W	8·5	...	.....	b
	13th	10	29·997	30·015	76·8	61·0	34	W N W	4·2	...	.....	b
		16	29·841	29·859	85·7	65·0	28	S W	7·0	...	.....	b
	14th	10	29·910	29·928	79·5	68·0	52	S W	4·1	...	.....	b
		16	29·769	29·787	90·2	66·5	23	N W	7·1	...	.....	b
Saugor Island.	8th	10	29·918	29·924	80	75	78	S W	11·5	...	K	b, u
		16	29·816	29·822	80	75	78	S S E	13·3	...	N	b, v, u
	9th	10	29·893	29·899	81	77	82	S W	14·0	0·20	K	b, v, scuds
		16	29·782	29·788	81	76	78	S	15·9	...	N	b, v, u
	10th	10	29·952	29·958	77	72	77	S S W	13·9	...	K	b, scuds.
		16	29·851	29·857	83	78	78	S	13·0	...	KS	b
	11th	10	30·050	30·056	79	64	40	N	13·9	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·965	29·971	83	62	24	N	24·9	...	C	b, m
	12th	10	30·069	30·075	78	60	29	N	12·3	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·917	29·923	85	62	20	N	10·1	...	.....	b
	13th	10	30·016	30·022	80	65	40	N W	8·6	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·880	29·886	83	66	36	S S W	6·1	...	.....	b, v
	14th	10	29·926	29·932	82	75	70	W	11·7	...	.....	b, v
		16	29·802	29·808	83	76	71	S W	13·8	...	.....	b, v
Chittagong.	8th	10	29·890	29·983	81	71	59	N N E	3·4	...	.....	b, v
		16	29·787	29·879	84	72	53	W S W	7·4	...	C	b, v
	9th	10	29·868	29·961	82	75	70	E	3·8	...	K	b, v
		16	29·764	29·856	83	75	67	W S W	9·1	...	.....	b, v
	10th	10	29·951	30·044	79	72	69	N E	6·3	...	.....	b, v
		16	29·848	29·941	81	74	70	S S E	9·9	...	K	b, v
	11th	10	29·965	30·058	80	75	78	N E	4·1	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·859	29·951	84	75	64	W S W	8·2	...	.....	b, v
	12th	10	29·990	30·083	78	66	16	N	4·9	...	.....	b, v, q
		16	29·864	29·957	82	62	26	W S W	9·8	...	.....	b, m
	13th	10	29·973	30·066	81	63	31	N	6·0	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·807	29·900	81	65	38	S W	10·4	...	.....	b, v
	14th	10	29·860	29·953	80	79	59	N W	4·1	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·745	29·837	84	70	46	E	8·3	...	.....	b, m
Madras.	7th	10	29·935	29·965	84	73	56	S by W	10	...	.....	b, c
		16	29·809	29·839	85	74	57	S E by E	12	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29·930	29·960	85	74	57	S E	13	...	.....	b, c
		16	29·820	29·850	85	73	54	S E	13	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29·931	29·961	85	75	60	S E by S	9	...	.....	c
		16	29·829	29·859	84	75	64	S E	14	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29·956	29·986	85	76	64	S E	10	...	.....	b, c
		16	29·850	29·880	85	76	64	S E by E	11	...	.....	b
	11th	10	29·997	30·027	84	73	56	S E	7	...	.....	b
		16	29·906	29·936	83	73	60	E S E	10	...	.....	b
	12th	10	30·017	30·047	85	73	54	E by N	6	...	.....	b, c
		16	29·908	29·938	84	74	60	E by N	9	...	.....	b
	13th	10	30·005	30·035	85	73	54	E	4	...	.....	b, c
		16	29·872	29·902	86	73	51	E	9	...	.....	b
Cuttack.	8th	10	29·828	29·911	82	73	63	S S W	2·4	0·40	CK	b
		16	29·696	29·778	85	74	57	S	9·3	...	N, K, C	
	9th	10	29·805	29·887	83	75	67	S W	2·4	...	.....	b
		16	29·668	29·749	90	76	50	S	8·2	...	N, K	b
	10th	10	29·850	29·932	85	76	64	S W	4·9	...	K	b
		16	29·735	29·816	92	78	51	S W	3·9	...	KS, N, C	
	11th	10	29·954	30·036	83	68	42	N E	3·7	...	.....	b
		16	29·857	29·939	83	69	46	E N E	4·5	...	.....	b
	12th	10	29·991	30·074	82	63	29	E N E	1·5	...	.....	b
		16	29·815	29·896	90	67	25	S S E	1·9	...	.....	b
	13th	10	29·928	30·010	83	71	52	W	1·3	...	.....	b
		16	29·767	29·848	93	70	27	N W	2·4	...	.....	b
	14th	10										
		16										
Akyab.	8th	10	29·914	29·935	85	70	44	E N E	3·5	...	.....	b
		16	29·816	29·837	87	71	42	W N W	8·5	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29·917	29·939	81	70	55	N E	4·4	...	.....	b
		16	29·831	29·852	84	74	60	W	7·3	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29·990	30·012	82	72	59	E N E	3·5	...	.....	b
		16	29·863	29·884	86	73	51	W N W	8·1	...	.....	b
	11th	10	30·007	30·028	84	70	46	N E	2·7	...	.....	b
		16	29·891	29·913	82	71	55	W N W	9·1	...	.....	b
	12th	10	29·976	29·997	86	75	57	N W	6·5	...	.....	b
		16	29·846	29·867	85	74	57	W N W	10·3	...	.....	b
	13th	10	29·940	29·961	85	65	29	N	6·8	...	.....	b
		16	29·826	29·848	80	66	44	W N W	17·1	...	.....	b
	14th	10	29·887	29·908	85	63	23	N	5·5	...	.....	b
		16	29·761	29·782	83	67	39	W	13·8	...	.....	b

• Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th March 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta, during the month of December 1873.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperatures and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER. Mean of: Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Range.	RADIATION. Solar: Mean.	Max. Day.	Max. ⊖	Grass Nocturnal: Mean.	Min. Day.	Min. ⊖	TEMPERATURE OF AIR. Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of: 4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Highest Max. Day.	Highest Max. ⊖	Monthly range.	Lowest Min. Day.	Lowest Min. ⊖	HUMIDITY. Mean.	Mean of: 4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	RAINFALL. In inches.	No. of days.
Port Blair ...	61	29·881	...	29·928	29·834	...	·094	144·1	11th	160·0	...	...	...	86·6	10·5	76·1	80·3	...	83·5	84·6	...	22-25th	89·0	17·0	19th	72·0	...	...	73	68	...	3·38	8
Nancowry ...	134	29·756	...	29·794	29·719	...	·075	162·4	14th	198·0	60·6	20th-24th	58·8	86·4	13·6	72·8	76·5	...	84·1	80·3	...	24-26th	88·9	...	...	...	...	...	82	82	...	13·89	6
Madras ...	27	29·980	...	30·033	29·927	...	·106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77·1	...	80·0	80·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	67	...	9·67	7
Vizagapatam ...	31	29·992	29·959	30·056	29·941	30·013	·115	108·3	2nd	120·0	...	...	...	77·7	5·6	72·1	75·1	72·8	75·6	77·1	74·8	11-12th	80·3	14·3	26th	66·0	67	69	66	63	68	4·40	2
Akyab ...	21	29·995	29·973	30·051	29·942	30·014	·109	136·0	5th	151·0	56·6	31st	43·1	83·7	20·3	63·4	72·2	65·4	76·1	79·4	67·9	9th	87·8	33·1	31st	54·7	80	92	73	65	89	0·02	1
False Point ...	18·7	30·037	30·022	30·088	29·986	30·051	·102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70·3	64·9	71·5	74·4	70·4	...	...	...	...	...	81	88	79	73	83	1·25	4
Cuttack ...	80	29·963	29·946	30·024	29·897	29·987	·127	134·4	11th	145·2	51·7	30th	41·2	83·8	21·8	61·0	71·1	62·7	74·5	80·4	66·8	10th	89·5	36·1	25th	53·4	67	85	56	45	81	0·26	4
Sangor Island ...	6	30·044	30·017	30·111	29·988	30·058	·123	129·4	12th	149·0	57·2	31st	44·4	78·0	16·7	61·3	70·0	64·3	72·4	76·8	66·7	11th	81·9	29·0	31st	52·9	72	85	66	56	82	0·26	4
Chittagong ...	90	29·947	29·923	30·004	29·897	29·964	·107	130·0	21st	141·0	57·9	27th	49·7	79·6	20·6	59·0	69·0	61·5	70·8	76·5	67·2	6th	85·4	33·6	27-28th	51·8	78	95	77	61	81	0·86	3
Calcutta ...	18·11	30·029	30·002	30·100	29·970	30·043	·130	128·3	28th	136·0	...	...	...	78·5	15·7	62·8	70·2	64·2	71·8	76·9	67·8	2nd	82·7	27·2	31st	55·5	68	81	62	53	78	0·82	1
Burdwan ...	102	29·942	...	30·021	29·888	...	·133	132·3	10th	145·0	51·7	30th	44·3	79·2	24·1	56·1	70·8	...	72·0	79·0	...	10th	84·0	34·0	30-31st	50·0	...	...	60	56	...	1·15	1
Jessore ...	20	30·014	...	30·076	29·956	...	·120	130·8	2nd	142·1	47·1	26th	39·0	80·6	26·0	54·6	66·9	...	74·5	77·0	...	2nd	85·2	38·2	26th	47·0	...	...	56	51	...	0·74	2
Dacca ...	35	30·003	29·983	30·068	29·942	30·019	·126	130·4	4th	143·8	51·5	27th	43·7	79·9	22·5	57·4	68·6	59·8	73·3	76·7	64·4	1-2nd	84·0	32·5	27th	51·5	70	87	63	51	79	Nil	...
Silchar ...	88·91	30·032	30·023	30·092	29·965	30·048	·127	119·1	19th	127·0	50·5	28th	44·0	78·6	23·4	55·2	66·0	57·5	68·4	76·3	62·0	5th	84·0	35·0	31st	49·0	79	92	77	59	89	0·39	2
Hazareebagh ...	1,994	28·018	...	28·079	27·970	...	·109	129·5	10th	139·5	35·2	17th	29·0	74·8	24·6	50·2	61·8	...	66·4	71·1	...	27th	80·0	35·5	29th	44·5	49	...	41	31	...	0·10	1
Berhampore ...	64	29·983	29·963	30·052	29·915	30·001	·137	122·9	1st	134·0	39·7	30th-31st	32·0	80·2	25·1	55·1	67·7	57·9	71·6	78·4	62·8	2nd	84·5	37·5	31st	47·0	66	87	57	45	77	Nil	...
Gya ...	347	29·680	...	29·749	29·623	...	·126	97·1	1st	111·0	38·2	16th	34·1	77·3	38·7	38·6	65·1	...	67·7	75·6	...	27th	81·8	44·6	16th	37·2	54	...	46	38	...	0·06	1
Patna ...	179	29·916	...	29·981	29·863	...	·118	131·3	20th	136·4	40·5	9th	36·0	76·0	26·6	49·4	62·8	...	67·5	72·7	...	1st	81·6	36·2	31st	45·4	64	...	56	51	...	0·13	2
Monghyr ...	160·4	29·878	29·852	29·945	29·824	29·890	·121	129·6	20th	133·0	48·7	31st	43·5	75·0	20·2	54·8	64·3	55·8	66·3	74·3	60·9	17th	78·8	28·8	30th	50·0	57	71	53	39	63	0·04	1
Darjeeling ...	6,912	23·462	23·454	23·488	23·436	23·472	·050	102·8	13th	110·0	30·8	29th	21·8	53·1	16·2	36·9	44·7	38·7	48·1	49·8	42·0	1st	60·0	30·8	29th	29·2	68	73	58	59	82	Nil	...
Goalparah ...	386	29·657	...	29·726	29·578	...	·148	115·8	3rd	124·8	52·5	31st	46·6	76·3	22·3	54·0	68·0	...	64·7	74·9	...	10th	80·0	33·2	27th	46·8	72	...	79	55	...	0·12	2
Benares ...	262·74	29·798	29·803	29·852	29·751	29·784	·098	100·7	2nd	132·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·6	47·2	66·9	73·6	54·0	...	...	...	...	...	70	89	58	46	86	Nil	...
Roorkee ...	879·7	29·152	29·127	29·212	29·109	29·159	·103	120·4	1st	130·0	35·3	12th	27·0	73·8	29·8	44·0	58·1	47·7	61·1	69·8	53·9	16th	80·2	42·5	7th	37·7	69	86	53	48	79	045	3

CALCUTTA—DECEMBER 1873.

Mean barometric pressures of 16 years ...	30·029	Mean temperature of 16 years ...	67·8	Mean humidity of 16 years ...	72	Mean rain-fall of 16 years ...	0·10
Ditto ditto of 1873 ...	30·029	Ditto ditto of 1873 ...	70·2	Ditto ditto of 1873 ...	68	Actual fall in 1873 ...	0·82
Equal	·000	Excess in 1873	2·4	Defect in 1873	4	Excess in 1873	0·72

CALCUTTA,
The 16th March 1874.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric results and observations of Sky Serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND. North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Calm.	Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
Port Blair ...	29·944	80·4	8	33	4	9	2	4	...	2	...	59 N, 54 E	114·3	8·38
Nancowry ...	29·895	76·8	2	3	32	15	7	3	...	...	...	73 S, 70 E	198·9	5·92
Madras ...	30·008	77·1	31	14	8	2	...	3	...	4	...	69 N, 20 E	215·2	...
Vizagapatam ...	30·024	75·2	3	18	62	7	3	8	10	13	...	45 N, 78 E	67·1	7·32
Akyab ...	30·016	72·2	24	29	8	...	3	13	19	28	...	45 N, 20 W	70·3	7·76
False Point ...	30·056	70·3	34	42	16	7	2	6	2	12	3	57 N, 30 E	...	...
Cuttack ...	30·047	71·3	20	26	3	2	4	3	7	3	56	28 N, 19 E	37·7	8·01
Saugor Island ...	30·050	70·0	51	30	11	4	8	6	4	10	...	54 N, 17 E	159·1	6·81
Chittagong ...	30·042	69·2	58	7	1	...	...	8	19	31	...	72 N, 27 W	104·8	7·77
Calcutta ...	30·048	70·2	19	56	32	1	4	6	1	5	...	67 N, 50 E	107·9	...
Burdwan ...	30·049	71·0	31	7	1	1	...	4	10	8	...	64 N, 17 W	40·4	8·34
Jessore ...	30·036	66·9	26	2	1	4	1	2	7	19	...	63 N, 25 W	52·8	8·53
Dacca ...	30·040	68·6	21	14	4	2	...	5	16	19	39	36 N, 24 W	46·6	8·19
Silchar ...	30·127	66·2	8	13	22	12	6	5	4	...	54	26 S, 89 E	38·3	7·76
Hazareebagh ...	30·080	66·2	7	4	2	3	4	3	12	27	...	56 N, 52 W	89·2	8·69
Berhampore ...	30·050	67·8	31	10	2	3	2	1	3	31	41	46 N, 14 W	12·5	7·32
Gya ...	30·044	65·9	16	6	6	6	10	4	4	7	3	14 N, 18 E	30·4	9·09
Patna ...	30·106	63·2	1	1	5	2	7	13	22	8	3	51 S, 71 W	63·1	8·81
Monghyr ...	30·048	64·7	1	3	1	...	14	37	23	5	31	52 S, 56 W	38·7	9·07
Darjeeling ...	.....	...	2	4	17	23	16	24	20	8	10	32 S, 9 W	...	6·42
Gowalparah ...	30·057	68·8	5	12	24	6	4	3	4	2	2	48 N, 81 E	85·5	8·68
Benares ...	.....	61·2	1	5	2	5	9	15	36	6	7	51 S, 71 W	64·1	...
Roorkee ...	30·067	60·1	...	...	...	10	...	4	1	19	90	9 N, 71 W	21·5	8·06

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th March 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th March 1874.

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	○	○		○	○	○			lb	Miles	In.		
Mar. ...	8th	29·834	86·6	68·8	134·5	75·5	69·7	65·6	0·73	S	18·0	91·0	0·78	...	Overcast, clear and cumuli. High wind from 5¾ to 6½ P.M. Thunder at 5½ and 6 P.M. Lightning from 5½ to 11½ P.M. Hailstone at 6 P.M. Rain at 6 and 9½ P.M.
	9th	·803	88·0	71·5	137·5	78·3	74·2	71·3	·80	S W & W	0·9	129·2	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	10th	·849	87·0	73·5	140·0	79·0	74·8	71·9	·80	W S W	...	93·0	0·09	...	Stratoni, cumuli and clear. Thunder at 7 P.M. Lightning from 6½ to 8 P.M. Slight rain at 7½ P.M.
	11th	·968	83·5	71·0	134·0	76·3	66·1	59·0	·57	.....	...	285·1	...	)	Clear. Foggy from 3 to 5 A.M.
	12th	·970	86·4	63·7	134·2	74·0	60·9	51·7	·48	N	...	168·6	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 7 to 10 P.M.
	13th	·908	86·0	63·4	140·0	74·1	62·6	54·5	·52	W N W, N W & S W	...	124·2	...	...	Clear.
	14th	·835	90·2	65·5	142·0	76·8	66·1	58·6	·55	W S W & S W	...	82·8	...	...	Clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	26·8
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	90·2
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	90·7
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·64
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·67
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by lower rain gauge	...	0·87
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by anemometer gauge	...	0·74
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0·19
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th March	...	5·99
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	2·19

GOPEENAUTH SEN.
In charge of the Observatory.

The 16th March 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 73.—*The 16th March* 1874.

Statement showing heights over mean sea level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathee, and Brahmapooter during the month of February 1874.

Date.		RIVER GANGES.														RIVER BHAGIRUTHEE.				BRAHMAPOOTER.	
		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibgunge.		Rampore Bauleah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishnaghur.		Gowhatty.	
	Miles.			90.		172.	87.	287.	110.	381.	94.	471.	90.	591.	120.			70.			
	Distance.			From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibgunge	From Benares	From Rampore Bauleah			From Berhampore			
		Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height below low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height below low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.
1st	... ...	.....	.....	4′9″	170·73	1″	140·03	1′7″	100·27	11½″	67·04	.....	.....	1′0″	9·94	4″	32·73	2½″	8·99	2′3½″	151·06
2nd	... ...	.....	.....	4′8″	170·65	½″	140·03	1′7″	100·27	10″	67·16	.....	.....	1′3″	10·19	4½″	32·76	2½″	8·99	2′2½″	150·96
3rd	... ...	.....	.....	4′8″	170·65	½″	140·03	1′6½″	100·31	10″	67·16	.....	.....	1′1″	10·02	4½″	32·75	2½″	8·99	2′3½″	150·96
4th	... ...	.....	.....	4′8″	170·65	½″	140·03	1′7″	100·27	10″	67·16	.....	.....	1′1″	10·02	4″	32·73	2½″	8·97	2′1½″	150·86
5th	... ...	.....	.....	4′8″	170·65	½″	140·03	1′7¼″	100·25	10″	67·16	.....	.....	1′1″	10·02	4½″	32·77	2½″	8·97	2′2½″	150·96
6th	... ...	.....	.....	4′8″	170·65	½″	140·03	1′6¾″	100·29	9″	67·25	.....	.....	1′1″	10·02	6½″	32·92	2½″	8·97	2′3½″	151·06
7th	... ...	.....	.....	4′8″	170·65	½″	140·03	1′6½″	100·31	9″	67·25	.....	.....	1′1″	10·02	6¼″	32·94	2½″	8·95	2′5″	151·16
8th	... ...	.....	.....	4′8″	170·65	½″	140·03	1′7″	100·27	8″	67·33	.....	.....	1′1″	10·02	6″	32·99	2½″	8·95	2′6″	151·26
9th	... ...	.....	.....	4′8″	170·65	4½″	140·36	1′7½″	100·23	8½″	67·29	.....	.....	1′0″	9·94	5½″	32·85	2½″	8·95	2′7½″	151·36
10th	... ...	.....	.....	4′8″	170·65	5½″	140·45	1′4½″	100·48	8″	67·33	.....	.....	1′0″	9·94	5¼″	32·83	2½″	8·95	2′7¼″	151·36
11th	... ...	.....	.....	4′7″	170·57	5½″	140·45	1′3½″	100·56	7″	67·41	.....	.....	1′0″	9·94	5″	32·81	2½″	8·95	2′8½″	151·46
12th	... ...	.....	.....	4′7″	170·57	5½″	140·47	1′1¼″	100·73	6″	67·50	.....	.....	1′1½″	10·06	5″	32·81	2½″	8·95	2′8½″	151·46
13th	... ...	.....	.....	4′7″	170·57	5½″	140·47	11″	100·94	4″	67·66	.....	.....	1′1½″	10·06	5″	32·81	1½″	8·93	2′9½″	151·56
14th	... ...	.....	.....	4′7″	170·57	6″	140·49	10″	101·01	2¾″	67·79	.....	.....	1′1½″	10·06	4½″	32·79	1½″	8·93	2′9½″	151·56
15th	... ...	.....	.....	4′7″	170·57	6″	140·49	10″	101·01	1″	67·91	.....	.....	1′3″	10·19	4¼″	32·77	1½″	8·91	2′8½″	151·46
16th	... ...	.....	.....	4′6″	170·48	6¼″	140·53	11″	100·94	1½″	67·87	.....	.....	1′6″	10·44	4¼″	32·75	1½″	8·91	2′7½″	151·36
17th	... ...	.....	.....	4′6″	170·48	5½″	140·48	1′0″	100·85	3″	67·75	.....	.....	1′6″	10·44	4¼″	32·75	1½″	8·91	2′7½″	151·36
18th	... ...	.....	.....	4′6″	170·48	5½″	140·47	1′1″	100·77	4″	67·66	.....	.....	2′0″	10·94	4¼″	32·75	1½″	8·91	2′7½″	151·36
19th	... ...	.....	.....	4′6″	170·48	5¼″	140·45	1′1¼″	100·73	6″	67·50	.....	.....	2′0″	10·94	4¼″	32·75	1½″	8·89	2′6″	151·26
20th	... ...	.....	.....	4′6″	170·48	5¼″	140·42	1′2¼″	100·65	8″	67·33	.....	.....	2′1″	11·02	4¼″	32·77	1″	8·87	2′6″	151·26
21st	... ...	.....	.....	4′6″	170·48	4½″	140·37	1′3″	100·60	9″	67·25	.....	.....	2′2″	11·10	4¼″	32·77	1″	8·87	2′5″	151·16
22nd	... ...	.....	.....	4′8″	170·65	3″	140·25	1′4″	100·52	10″	67·16	.....	.....	2′0½″	10·98	4¼″	32·77	″	8·85	2′5″	151·16
23rd	... ...	.....	.....	4′10″	170·82	2½″	140·20	1′5″	100·44	11″	67·08	.....	.....	1′9″	10·69	4″	32·73	″	8·83	2′3½″	151·06
24th	... ...	.....	.....	4′10″	170·82	2½″	140·18	1′5½″	100·40	11½″	67·04	.....	.....	1′6″	10·44	3½″	32·71	″	8·83	2′3½″	151·06
25th	... ...	.....	.....	4′10″	170·82	2½″	140·18	1′6″	100·55	1′0″	67·00	.....	.....	1′6″	10·44	3½″	32·69	″	8·83	2′3½″	151·06
26th	... ...	.....	.....	4′10″	170·82	2½″	140·18	1′6½″	100·31	1′0″	67·00	.....	.....	1′0″	9·94	3½″	32·69	″	8·83	2′2½″	150·96
27th	... ...	4′9″	170·73	2½″	140·18	1′4″	100·52	1′1″	66·91	.....	.....	11″	9·85	2½″	32·62	″	8·83	2′3½″	151·06		
28th	... ...	4′9″	170·73	2½″	140·18	1′7½″	100·23	1′1″	66·91	.....	.....	1′0″	9·94	2″	32·56	″	8·83	2′2½″	150·96		

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th February 1874, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	39,473	24,020 13 6	2,201 18 2	121,583 31	60,707 8 0	5,564 17 1	7,766 15 3
Or per mile of railway	249	151 12 8	13 18 3	776 0	383 9 10	35 3 4	49 1 7
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	228,936¼	184,077 5 0	16,873 13 11	865,536 7	3,31,810 11 9	30,425 19 8	47,299 13 7
Total for 9 weeks ...	268,409¼	2,08,098 2 6	19,075 12 1	987,429 38	3,92,518 3 9	35,990 16 9	55,066 8 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	41,568	24,456 15 10	2,241 17 10	200,985 16	36,331 2 3	3,330 7 1	5,592 4 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	263	154 8 9	14 3 4	1,270 0	229 9 3	21 0 9	35 12 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	290,080	2,38,098 0 9	21,825 13 3	13,04,335 14	2,34,622 0 5	21,507 0 4	43,332 13 7

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th February 1874, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,496	1,072 0 0	107 4 0	8,746 0	732 0 0	73 4 0	180 8 0
Or per mile of railway	55	39 0 0	3 18 0	320 0	27 0 0	2 14 0	6 12 0
For previous 8 weeks of half-year...	10,556	7,747 0 0	774 14 0	56,357 0	4,285 0 0	428 10 0	1,203 4 0
Total for 9 weeks	12,052	8,819 0 0	881 18 0	65,103 0	5,017 0 0	501 14 0	1,383 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,398	1,812 0 10	181 4 1	5,658 10	585 15 6	58 12 0	239 16 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	88	66 8 0	6 13 0	207 26	21 8 0	2 3 0	8 16 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	14,581	10,867 9 0	1,086 15 2	52,910 0	4,439 13 3	443 19 7	1,530 14 9

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th March 1874, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,258	922 0 0	92 4 0	11,122 0	785 0 0	78 10 0	170 14 0
Or per mile of railway	46	34 0 0	3 8 0	408 0	29 0 0	2 18 0	6 6 0
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	12,052	8,819 0 0	881 18 0	65,103 0	5,017 0 0	501 14 0	1,383 12 0
Total for 10 weeks ...	13,310	9,741 0 0	974 2 0	76,225 0	5,802 0 0	580 4 0	1,554 [illegible] 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,953	1,421 0 2	142 2 0	8,271 10	642 6 9	64 4 10	206 6 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	72	52 2 4	5 4 4	303 21	23 9 2	2 7 2	7 11 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	16,334	12,288 9 2	1,228 17 2	61,181 10	5,082 4 0	508 4 5	1,737 1 7

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th March 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,389	1,325 0 0	132 10 0	19,595 0	633 0 0	63 6 0	195 16 6
Or per mile of railway	355	47 8 0	4 15 0	700 0	22 8 0	2 5 0	7 0 0
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	80,847	10,989 0 0	1,098 18 0	157,202 0	5,369 0 0	536 18 0	1,635 16 0
Total for 10 weeks	90,236	12,314 0 0	1,231 8 0	176,797 0	6,002 0 0	600 4 0	1,831 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,611	1,277 3 3	127 14 5	14,161 0	441 2 6	44 2 3	171 16 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	286	45 9 9	4 11 3	506 0	15 12 0	1 11 6	6 2 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	86,284	12,714 1 0	1,271 8 2	234,971 0	7,475 15 0	747 11 11	2,019 0 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th March 1874, *on* 1,280 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	103,664	172,016 12 6	15,768 4 1	1,492,164 30	* 6,54,047 0 6	59,954 6 2	75,722 10 3
Or per mile of railway	.....	134 6 3	12 6 5	.....	516 15 7	46 16 9	59 3 2
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	859,817	13,91,151 1 6	127,522 3 8	11,998,945 0	51,11,291 2 0	468,535 0 5	596,057 4 1
Total for 9 weeks	963,481	15,63,167 14 0	143,290 7 9	13,491,109 30	57,65,338 2 0	528,489 6 7	671,779 14 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	124,242	1,98,394 12 7	18,186 3 9	753,867 20	3,83,167 12 10	35,123 14 4	53,308 18 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	154 15 11	14 4 2	.....	299 5 7	27 8 10	41 13 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,091,903	16,18,588 5 10	148,370 12 0	7,466,461 30	37,65,310 5 0	345,153 8 11	493,524 0 11

* Rs. 86,228-3-6 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th March 1874, *on* 223½ *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,785	16,313 7 0	1,495 8 0	99,431 30	† 29,737 14 0	2,725 19 5	4,221 7 5
Or per mile of railway	.....	72 15 10	6 13 10	.....	133 0 11	12 3 11	18 17 9
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	47,628	148,248 0 0	13,588 18 10	776,065 0	2,11,435 2 6	19,381 11 1	32,970 9 11
Total for 9 weeks	52,413	164,556 7 0	15,084 6 10	875,496 30	2,41,173 0 6	22,107 10 6	37,191 17 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,878	22,039 8 7	2,020 5 10	71,956 20	21,999 1 6	2,016 11 8	4,036 17 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	98 9 9	9 0 9	.....	98 6 11	9 0 6	18 1 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	47,467	157,447 15 4	14,432 14 7	686,157 0	2,07,252 12 0	18,998 3 4	33,430 17 11

† Rs. 6,979-2 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
Prices-Current of Food-grains and Salt in the Districts of Bengal on the 21st March 1874	244
Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 21st March 1874	248
Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office	252
METEOROLOGICAL Telegraphic Report for the period 15th to 21st March 1874	255
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st March 1874	256
Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of February 1874	257
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	258

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	13 0	11 8	16 0	18 0	18 8	22 8	A 13 4	12 12	22 8	13 8	13 0	24 0	...	...	...
2	Bancoorah	11 8	11 8	17 8	18 0	18 0	24 0	B 12 0	12 4	17 8	13 8	13 12	20 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	10 8	10 8	14 0	...	...	15 0	C 11 0	10 8	19 0	13 8	13 8	24 0	...	...	30 0
4	Midnapore	12 0	10 5	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 8	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	12 0	12 0	16 0	D 18 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 22 0	15 0 to 20 0	E 10 0 and 10 8	10 0 and 10 8	10 0	12 0 and 13 0	12 0 and 12 8	18 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	12 8	13 4	...	14 0	14 8	...	9 0	9 0	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	D 11 8 to 13 5	11 8 to 14 0	10 0 to 10 8	D 14 0	12 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	F 12 14	12 8	18 12	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	15 4	15 4	14 8	22 8	22 8	32 0	11 0	11 0	17 12	G 11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...
8	Jessore	10 8	10 12	16 0	...	...	...	H 13 5	13 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	24 8	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	13 0	D 25 0	22 0	I ...	10 0 to 10 2	10 8	14 0	11 8 to 12 0	11 12	22 0	D 14 0	14 0	32 0
10	Dinagepore	11 0	10 8	12 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	11 8	11 8	24 0	12 0	12 12	27 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	13 8	13 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	10 8	11 12	24 0	11 0	12 0	25 0	17 0	16 0	20 0
12	Rajshahye	13 8	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 10	11 4	21 0	12 0 to 13 8	12 0 to 13 8	25 5	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	11 4	11 4	16 1	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 1	10 14	11 2	29 8	...	...	...
14	Bograh	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 4	20 0	11 4	12 0	34 0	...	...	...
15	Pubna	15 0	13 8	17 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	14 4	30 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	6 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	J 10 0	10 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*															
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	12 8	12 8	12 0	30 0	26 0	40 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	14 0	12 0	32 0	...	...	...
19	Furreedpore	10 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	K 13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	30 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensing	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	22 0	15 0	13 0	31 0	...	...	...
22	Sylhet†	8 0	8 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	L 12 4	13 2	25 0	14 0	15 12	35 0	...	...	...
23	Cachar.*															
24	Chittagong†	10 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	M 13 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...
25	Noakhally†	...	...	...	...	...	...	N 12 0	11 0	18 0	15 0	12 0	27 0	...	...	...
26	Tipperah†	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	20 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	32 8	...	...	...
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	10 0	14 0	10 0	10 9	20 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah†	...	...	10 6	...	...	...	11 4	10 3	24 6	16 0	16 0	40 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 14th March received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.

A In the sub-divisions the price of best rice ranges from 11-8 to 13-4 and of common rice from 12-8 to 14 seers per rupee.

B New wheat at 13-12 seers, and of coarse rice at 14-6 seers per rupee.

C The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 15 seers per rupee.

D In the interior only.

E The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 12-8 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14-8 seers per rupee.

F Price of common rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 15-4 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 21st March 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	12 0	26 8	110 0	110 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	38 0	14 0	13 8	22 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Bancoorah.
...	...	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	24 0	240 0	240 0	...	8 4	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 and 13 0	12 0 and 13 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 4	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 5	...	15 4	14 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 D	...	...	14 0	13 5	18 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	26 11	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	13 8	13 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 12	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	...	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 13	15 11	107 0	107 0	107 0	6 14	7 6	7 9	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 12	6 12	8 0	Bograh.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Pubna.
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 5	6 5	...	Julpigoree.
																		Cooch Behar.*
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8 D	23 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 to 16 0	12 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 22 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 10	8 0	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	8 8	Mymensing.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	21 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Sylhet.†
																		Cachar.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	17 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chittagong.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Noakhally.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Tipperah.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 2	6 4	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†

H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-8 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 14-8 to 21-5 seers per rupee.
I Price of best rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 10 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 13 seers per rupee.
J The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 7 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.
K Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 17 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 18 seers per rupee.
L Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-8 to 12-12 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 15-8 seers per rupee. The rise is attributed to large exportations.
M Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 14 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 18 seers per rupee.
N Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 18 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

No.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																					
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.									
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.							
	BEHAR.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
28	Patna	16 0	15 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	31 4	11 0	11 0	...	12 0	13 0	21 0	...	...	...							
29	Gya	O 10 4	10 4	13 8	17 4	14 0	33 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	19 8	...	...	...							
30	Shahabad	15 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	P 11 0	11 4	14 0	12 0	12 4	20 0	17 0	17 0	...							
31	Tirhoot	Q 10 0	12 0	11 0	D 11 0 to 19 0	11 0 to 17 8	18 0 to 64 0	7 0	8 8	21 0	9 0	9 8	22 0	...	...	...							
32	Sarun	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...							
33	Chumparun	R 11 0	11 0	14 0	D 15 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 17 0	25 0 to 28 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	10 5½	10 8	27 0	...	...	...							
34	Monghyr	13 6	13 6	21 0	21 0	21 0	36 7	9 4	8 4	13 6	12 6	11 5	19 9	...	...	...							
35	Bhagulpore	15 2	14 8	16 6	18 15	16 7	31 9	S 10 11	10 11	18 15	11 6	11 13	20 5	...	...	...							
36	Purneah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	30 0	11 5	10 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	...	...	...							
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	T 12 0	12 0	14 0	D 20 0	16 0	...	10 8	10 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	30 0							
	ORISSA.																						
38	Cuttack*	17 1	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	22 5	26 4	U 26 4	28 14	30 3	...	...	...							
39	Pooree*	10 8	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	15 12	18 6	21 0	27 9	26 4	38 6	...	...	...							
40	Balasore	11 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	38 0	...	...	...							
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																						
	South-West Frontier Agency.																						
41	Hazareebagh	12 0	11 8	16 0	15 0	14 0	24 0	8 8	9 0	11 8	12 0	12 12	17 0	...	...	...							
42	Lohardugga*	9 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	13 0	13 8	15 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...							
43	Singhbhoom*	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...							
44	Manbhoom	10 8	10 8	12 0	D 20to 22	20 0	21 0 to 30 0	14 0	13 0	24 0	14 8	14 0	23 0	...	...	...							

* Return for week ending 14th March received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.

O In the interior the prices range as follows :—Wheat from 11-8 to 15 seers, barley from 15 to 20 seers, and of best rice from 8 to 9-12 seers, and common rice from 10 to 13-8 seers, lesser millet 14 to 17 seers, maize from 13 to 15 seers, and gram 15 to 17 seers per rupee. The fall in the price of wheat, barley and gram is owing to the new crops.

P Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8-8 to 9-12 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follows :—Wheat from 9 to 14 seers, best rice from 8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 8-12 to 12-8 seers, and maize from 10-8 to 15-4 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th March 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 21st March 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BEHAR.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	31 8	19 0	19 0	34 8	170 0	170 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
D 14 0 to 16 4	14 0 to 16 4	20 0	15 0	15 0	37 8	14 0	13 8	29 0	14 8	13 8	26 4	160 0	160 0	...	6 4	6 8	7 8	Gya.
D 0 0	19 0	26 0	... D	...	...	18 4	18 8	30 0	18 4	18 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	10 8 to 20 0	10 8 to 17 8	30 0 to 16 0	12 8	12 8	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	...	7 8	7 12	7 8	Tirhoot.
18 0	18 0	33 0	16 0 D	18 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	17 0	17 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.
...	...	...	15 8 to 16 0	15 0 to 15 8	44 0 to 51 0	13 0	14 0	38 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chumparun.
...	...	...	... D	...	...	15 4	14 7	33 6	18 9	16 8	35 7	147 0	147 0	...	7 3	7 3	8 4	Monghyr.
...	...	...	14 0	15 0	60 0	15 2	15 2	31 7	17 1	17 1	25 4	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 9	7 9	8 3	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	... D	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 5	Purneah.
...	...	...	15 8 to 21 0	20 0	...	16 0	16 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	320 0	480 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	27 9	27 9	28 14	200 0	200 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 14	26 4	26 4	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-West Frontier Agency.
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	14 0	14 0	25 8	12 8	12 8	21 0	240 0	240 0	...	6 8	6 12	7 4	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	22 8	24 8	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 4	6 0	6 0	Lohardugga.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	... D	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	75 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	300 0	280 0	280 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	Manbhoom.

R In the interior prices range as follows :—wheat from 11 to 12 seers, and of best rice from 8 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 11-8 seers, and maize from 12 to 16-4 seers, gram from 10 to 15 seers per rupee.

S Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 10-8 and of common rice from 8-8 to 12-8 seers per rupee.

T Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 13-5 seers and of common rice from 10 to 15 seers, wheat from 12 to 14 seers, and bulrush millet from 16 to 29-8 seers, and maize from 14 to 21 seers per rupee.

U In the interior the price of rice ranges from 28 seers to one maund per rupee in different places.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 21st March 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.		
	Western Districts.		
Burdwan Division. 1	Burdwan, 24th* March 1874.	1·14	Showers of rain have fallen at Boodbood, Culna, and Ranegunge, but not in Jehanabad or Cutwa. Weather getting warm. Condition of crops fair. Distress increasing in Boodbood, in which quarter also fever prevails more than elsewhere.
2	Bancoorah, 21st Mar. 1874	·51	Rain with thunder and lightning on the 16th March; clouds with a slight drizzle on the 17th and 18th idem, the rest of the week dry. Cold weather crops nearly reaped. Wheat and barley remarkably fine. New wheat in the markets. Indigo prospects very good. Small-pox still prevalent. Some cases of cholera reported.
3	Beerbhoom, 21st „ „	·38	Cool for the season and breezy. Sugarcane being cut and pressed; wheat ripening. Export by rail for week ending 14th March 4,608 maunds to Bhagulpore and Patna Divisions. Prices easier.
4	Midnapore, 21st „ „	0·54	Still unusually cool. Some showers of rain. The showers are good for the indigo. Boro rice largely grown in the east of the district, is doing well. Reports from west of the district show importations from Singbhoom into Jungle Mehals. This prosperous state of Singbhoom was not anticipated, and will diminish the danger of scarcity of food in that tract if it continues. Prices still have a tendency to fall.
5	Hooghly, 21st „ „	·60	Cloudy two days, otherwise clear; smart showers of rain on the 16th and 17th March, wind variable. Boro and jalla paddy, onion, and teel (oil-seed) on the ground. The rain is said to have injured the flower of the former. Lands have been moistened by the rain and are being prepared for the early rice.
	Howrah, 21st „ „	0·37	Cool for the time of the year, with cloudy sky. There is no change of any sort to report. The boro rice is still doing very well.
	Central Districts.		
Presidency Division. 6	24-Pergunnahs, 24th March 1874.	.....	The weather continued cool with occasional small showers of rain during the week. There are no crops on the ground worth mentioning. Preparation of the land for the next early rice crop continues on an extensive scale. Cholera is reported to have broken out in Thannahs Devipore, Barripore, and Nyhatty. It continues in Thannahs Diamond Harbour and Basseerhat, and is abating in Thannahs Bankipore and Mutlah. Small-pox has appeared in Thannah Assasani.
7	Nuddea, 21st Mar. 1874	0·87	Cooler than usual at this season and rather unsettled. In the north of the district the gram has been somewhat injured by hail, but generally the cold weather crops promise fairly considering their extent. Rice has fallen in price in most parts of the district, probably some quantity is forced into the market to enable the ryots to pay their rents. In Nakaseparah the price is rising. The reason may be that plenty of work is now going on, and that the people can better afford to pay while on the other hand the stock is low.
8	Jessore, 21st „ „	·27	Generally clear with occasional thunderstorms and rain. The rain has been generally beneficial, and has been favorable to boro rice, teel (oil-seed), and indigo, and also to the cultivation for early rice. The large fall in prices last week has been maintained, and the tendency seems to be still downwards.
Rajshahye Division. 9	Moorshedabad, 21st „ „	0·01	There have been slight showers in different parts of the district in the course of the week. On the 17th March there was a fall of hail, not so severe as that of the 9th idem. The cold weather crops are being reaped. Wheat and gram promise a very fair outturn. Boro paddy is progressing favorably and has been benefited by the recent showers. Prices have undergone very little change since the last report. Small-pox is still prevalent.
10	Dinagepore, 21st „ „	Nil	Clear weather, with high west wind, a few clouds seem gathering up again as if more rain threatened. Boro rice is doing well, bhadoi (early rice) sowings still continues; the rain reported in the last return seems to have done much good to the bhadoi. Every promise of a good mango crop. Cholera reported at Goraghat; native doctor ordered there.
11	Maldah, 21st „ „	Nil	Cloudy. Duststorm and occasional drizzling. No rain to speak of during the past week. The reaping of the wheat and barley crops has commenced and a full average outturn is expected. Cheena (millet) also promises a fair yield. Boro paddy continues in good condition. Prices rising slightly at sudder station, but stationary at several localities in the interior.
12	Rajshahye, 21st „ „	0·02	There was very slight rain in parts of the district, chiefly to the westward, on the 17th March. Also hail at Tanner, but not enough to do material damage. Khesaree and massoor (pulses), and linseed, barley, wheat, and gram are being reaped, and the outturn is a fair average one. Prices have not varied since last report.

* Telegram of the 24th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)		
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.—(*Contd.*) 13	Rungpore, 21st March 1874.	Nil	Weather cool. Westerly winds. Wheat and kalai (pulse) being harvested; a full crop; tobacco being cut, partially damaged by hail, but still an average crop. Cheena and kawni (millets) progressing favorably. Spring rice being sown everywhere, but in sand clay soil sprouting in many places.
14	Bograh, 21st Mar. 1874.	Nil	Dry and fine weather. The mustard has been cut, and a good yield has resulted. Sugarcane cutting continues and a good outturn may be anticipated. Fair reports are received of motor (pulse) and other cold weather crops. There has been a severe outbreak of cholera in the village of Jora and Bograh thannahs.
15	Pubna, 21st „ „	0·14	Weather seasonable. On the 17th March there was a slight shower of rain. Peas, khesaree, and masoor (pulses) and rye crops are being reaped; the yield of these may be roughly estimated to be 8 annas of an average year. Linseed is being cut, the cheena (millet), wheat, and barley crops are almost ripe. Jally and boro rice crops look well. General health of the district good. One case of cholera has only been reported from Pubna station.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 16	Darjeeling ...	.....	Return not received.
17	Julpigoree, 21st Mar. 1874	Nil	Weather fine and very cool for the season. Potato, wheat, barley, khesaree, and mussoor (pulses) and sugarcane all very good. Cutting of sugarcane almost finished. Kawni (millet) crop, which is larger than usual owing to large quantity of land being cultivated with it this year, promising very well. Tobacco promising very well; indeed it is now being cut. Sowing of bhadoi (early) paddy in low lands commenced. Some 3,000 maunds of rice burnt by a fire which on the 17th instant burnt down half of the Julpigoree bazar.
	Cooch Behar, 21st „ „	Nil	Fine weather. Strong west wind for some days. Cutting of tobacco, wheat and pulses is going on. Millet and early rice promise well. Sowing of the latter still going on in some places.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVISION. 18	Dacca, 24th* Mar. 1874	2·58	Heavy rains on the 23rd March, fine weather before. Prospects of the crops good, but more rain is likely to do harm. The lowest lands are now too wet to sow.
19	Furreedpore, 21st „ „	1·26	Drizzling rain on the morning of Monday, and storms on Tuesday and Friday nights, but clear and sunny the rest of the week. The rain is too heavy and too much for present agricultural purposes, as the ground is getting almost too saturated for either tillage or sowing. The wind was variable throughout the week. Price of common rice has risen at Goalundo and Madarecpore, probably owing to slackness in importations by dealers, but no cause is assigned by local officers. It is stationary at Furreedpore and Gopalgunge, and has fallen at Bhanga, where exportation is on the decrease.
20	Backergunge, 14th Mar. 1874.	Nil	Dry and sunny, but cool and pleasant, as there is always a breeze. Prospects of crops same as at date of last report, *e.g.*, fair; the rain has done good to kalai (pulse), &c., but has injured the teel (oil-seed) and pepper crops.
21	Mymensing, 21st March 1874.	Nil	No rain except in the east of the district, where a fall of 1·7 is reported. Weather very cool for the time of year. Prospects of the crops generally favorable. The boro rice in the east of the district is reported to be looking very well; in the central pergunnahs it is backward but not unhealthy. Prospects of millet are good. The people have begun sowing the early rice. The health of the district is good. Price of food has risen considerably in some places owing to the demand for exportation.
22	Sylhet, 14th Mar. 1874	3·61	First half of the week wet. Heavy rain on Monday (9th March), with a slight fal of hail. Weather colder than known for years at this time of the year. Aus (early) and amun (late) rice cultivation progressing very favorably with the timely rains which have fallen of late. The price of rice has risen in consequence of the exportations going on; 15,000 maunds of rice and 35,000 maunds of paddy exported last week. Owing to the rise in the price of rice and the difficulty felt in finding means of transport, exportations will probably decline. One large house in Calcutta has stopped its exportations for the present. A few cases of small-pox still reported, but the health of the district is wonderfully good. Nearly one inch of rain on the night of the 17th instant since telegraphed.
23	Cachar ...	.....	Return not received.

* Telegram of the 24th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
Eastern Districts.—(*Contd.*)				
Chittagong Divn.	24	Chittagong, 14th Mar. 1874.	Few drops.	Fair and seasonable; getting warmer. On the 9th March a few drops of rain fell at Seetacoond. Land is being prepared for the *panya* or irrigated aus (early) rice in some parts of the district. Cholera reported from Town, Potea, Satkania, Raojan, and the Seetacoond seaboard.
	25	Noakhally, 14th Mar. 1874.	0·32	Mornings still cool; early part of the week rainy, and latter part fair. Reaping of khesaree (pulse) crop has commenced. The other crops, moong and kalai (pulses), linseed, sesamum (oilseed), chillies, are doing well. Cultivation for early rice is going on in the district.
	26	Tipperah, 14th Mar. 1874	2	Thunderstorm and heavy rain during first part of the week; latter part clear and cool. Prospects of the boro rice crop good. Outturn of cold weather crops will also be good. Cholera has also reappeared, but not many cases.
	27	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 14th March 1874.	.....	The heat of the sun is daily increasing. The tobacco is being gathered here and there. The joom-cutting has nearly been finished.
		Hill Tipperah, 14th Mar. 1874.	1·25	There has been a little rain in the interior. The nights are quite chilly but days hot, and heavy dews in the mornings. No change since last return, *e.g.*, ploughings for early sowings going on.
BEHAR.				
Patna Division.	28	Patna, 23rd* Mar. 1874	0·32	Weather seasonable, but a little cooler than usual at this time of year. The cold weather crops are being generally cut, and the yield is quite as good as was expected. The health of the district with the exception of a few sporadic cases of small-pox in the city continues good.
	29	Gya, 21st „ „	Nil	Stormy weather. Peas and mussoor (pulse) harvested. Wheat being cut, ears full, and a paying crop anticipated. Health good.
	30	Shahabad, 21st March 1874.	0·22	Cloudy and unsettled at the commencement of the week; on the night of the 16th March there was a thunderstorm accompanied by rain which appears to have fallen generally. Weather clear afterwards with west wind and all that could be desired for the harvest. The cold weather crops are being gathered and promise an average outturn. Rain and wind of the 16th slightly injured the mango crop, but benefited the sugarcane. The rain was not heavy enough to do any material harm to the crops cut and stored in the "khulleans."
	31	Tirhoot, 21st Mar. 1874	Nil	Getting warmer; westerly wind prevailing. In the Hajeepore sub-division the harvesting of the cold weather crops has commenced, and as far as Hajeepore and Lalgunge go, a good crop is expected. The sub-divisional officer is going round Mahowah and other parts of the sub-division to inspect the outturn. In the Durbhunga sub-division mustard is being gathered, and also in places rahur (pulse). Other crops are backward save in the south of the sub-division; the remaining crops are insignificant. There was a heavy fall of rain in several parts of the sub-division which must have benefited the cheena (millet). The rainfall at head-quarters of the sub-division was very slight. In the Seetamarhee sub-division, rahur and kerao (pulses) are being harvested. Public health good; a few cases of small-pox terminating fatally at Majoegunge and Seetamarhee. Nepalese are resorting to the relief works. In the Mudhoobani sub-division some damage has been done to crops by a storm. In the sudder sub-division there is no change in the prospect of the crops. In the Tajpore sub-division the cutting of the cold weather crops is going on. The sub-divisional officer sees no reason to alter his previous estimates of the outturn. The rain has been very beneficial to moong (pulse) and kowni and cheena (millets) sowings, freshening what had sprouted and causing to germinate what seed was lying dry. Mango blossom has been injured by the storms. Tobacco being prepared.
	32	Sarun, 21st March 1874	·39	Slight showers on Monday. Weather cloudy during the first part of the week and then fine; west wind prevailing. A fall of rain on the 16th March accompanied by hail in several villages within the jurisdiction of thannahs Chuprah, Manjhee, and Masbrak, causing considerable damage to wheat, barley, poppy, and mango blossoms. Enquiry is being made as to extent of injury done to crops (the bulk of the crop having been already gathered). Cold weather crops are being harvested, the outturn not yet ascertained. Spring crops and indigo coming on well and have been benefited by the late rain. New pulses and gram are coming into the market. Prices steady.
	33	Chumparun, 21st March 1874.	0·10	East and west winds. Hail on the 9th March reported from towards Bagaha and Lowriah, also from towards Gobindgunge. Prospects of crops continue good; the hail of the 9th did little damage to the cold weather crops except in the neighbourhood of Gobindgunge. The rain was of much benefit to the cheena (millet) crop, which with a little more rain will yield a good outturn. Harvest of the cold weather crops commenced in some places.

* Telegram of the 23rd March, received on the 24th, shows rainfall during the seven days including the 23rd.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)				
Bhaugulpore Divn.	34	Monghyr, 21st Mar. 1874	0·19	Fair weather. The harvest of the cold weather crops is going on, and the crops generally good. Mohwa and mango prospects unusually good.
	35	Bhaugulpore, 24th* Mar. 1874.	Nil	No rain. Cold weather crops promise an excellent outturn. General health very good.
	36	Purneah, 21st Mar. 1874	Nil	Fair; west winds. The wheat and gram prospects are excellent; the reaping of peas and linseed going on. Gram has been cut in some parts. Sugarcane is being largely planted in parts of Arrareah sub-division; the land is being ploughed and prepared for rice sowings.
	37	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 21st March 1874.	·31	Cool for the time of the year; wind variable and clouds constantly gathering. From Rajmehal the cold weather crops on the Dearahs are reported to be good, and reaping has commenced. The mohwa crop, it is feared, will be very bad indeed—the worst known for many years. *Kend* trees will also produce badly.
ORISSA.				
Orissa Division.	38	Cuttack, 24th* Mar. 1874	Nil	Weather warm and windy. Dalua rice is in ear. Public health good.
	39	Pooree, 14th Mar. 1874	Nil	Rather cool for the season, and occasionally cloudy, with a little drizzling rain in some few places. Moong (pulse) is ripening; dalua rice crop is partly ripening and partly coming into ear; cotton is flowering; castor seed is coming on; linseed being gathered; mango and jack-fruit crop indifferent. Ploughing for ensuing cultivation is going on. Purchases of rice for export continue on a moderate scale. Prices are almost stationary. Public health is generally good, except that small-pox is prevalent in some parts of the district as usual at this season.
	40	Balasore, 21st „ „	·36	Cloudy with occasional storms. Ploughing continues. The process of crushing the sugarcane is going on. Agricultural prospects are generally satisfactory. Cholera and small-pox are unfortunately prevalent. Cattle plague exists to a limited extent.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
		South-West Frontier Agency.		
	41	Hazareebaugh, 21st Mar. 1874.	0·12	The weather has been very stormy, and there has been much hail. The mohwa and mango have been damaged, some say to the extent of one-half. Prices have not risen—about 12 seers of rice at Hazareebaugh, but on the Grand Trunk Road and at Huntergunge they are much high, going up to 10-8 seers per rupee. It is reported that pressure is being felt to the west and north-west in Pergunnahs Datara, Kendi, Chaie, and Koderma and on the Grand Trunk Road, and arrangements have been made whereby work will commence there on Monday, the 23rd March. Rice also is being stored at Burhee and Kodermah under supervision of Government officers. Elsewhere private agency is being employed.
	42	Lohardugga, 21st March 1874.	·65	Cloudy and stormy at the beginning of the week, but the weather has been clear again and it is very cool for the time of the year. The cold weather crops are ripening, and there will be a fair outturn, but the area under cultivation this year is very small. In Palamow and Tori Pergunnah the mohwa crop has been slightly damaged by the rain, but the prospects are still reported to be very fair. Prices remain pretty stationary. Health of the district good.
	43	Singbhoom, 14th Mar. 1874.	1·14	Rain in the beginning of the week; warm and sunny afterwards. Nothing to report about the crops; ploughing going on. A few cases of cholera reported from Chakulia in Dhulbhoom. Cattle disease continues in Dhulbhoom, but is not on the increase.
	44	Maunbhoom, 21st March 1874.	·14	Windy and unsettled. Slight rain and storms during early part of the week, contrary to all former experience. Cloudy weather and rain seem this year to have had little or no injurious effect on the mohwa crop. This crop may now be almost said to be safe and the poorer classes assured of a month's or two months' supply of cheap food. There is nothing on the ground but a little barley yet to be cut. Prices do not rise.

* Telegram of the 24th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 24th March 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 1st to 7th March 1874.	Rain from 8th to 14th March 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	0·08	0·71	6·06	14th Mar.	
		Cutwa	Nil	0·05	6·58	ditto.	
		Culna	0·13	Nil	5·60	ditto.	
		Bood-bood	Nil	0·48	5·24	ditto.	
		Raneegunge	0·02	0·15	4·67	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	0·06	0·16	6·60	ditto.	
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora	0·01	0·22	4·52	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree	Nil	0·95	5·28	ditto.	
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	0·34	0·12	4·57	ditto.	
		Tumlook	0·10	1·05	7·54	ditto.	
		Gurbetta	0·13	0·75	6·38	ditto.	
		Contai ... (Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	Nil	Nil	7·01	ditto.	
		Contai ... (Exe. Engr.'s Office...	Not rec.	Not rec.	6·96	4th Feb.	
	Hooghly ...	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	4·90	14th Mar.	
		Serampore	0·12	0·66	5·29	ditto.	
	Howrah ...	Howrah	0·03	0·26	4·33	ditto.	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	Nil	0·20	5·00	ditto.	
		Calcutta	0·02	1·26	5·99	ditto.	
		Alipore ... (Dispensary ...	Nil	1·31	6·52	ditto.	
		Alipore ... (Jail	Nil	1·25	6·33	ditto.	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	2·19	ditto.	
		Baraset	0·11	0·30	4·70	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	0·07	3·81	ditto.	
		Barripore	0·06	0·03	2·46	ditto.	
		Satkhirah	0·12	Nil	3·27	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	0·10	0·25	5·12	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	0·31	3·32	ditto.	
	Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur	0·14	0·09	6·16	ditto.	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	4·95	ditto.	
		Meherpore	Nil	0·95	5·30	ditto.	
		Chooadangah	Nil	0·26	5·43	ditto.	
		Kooshtea	Nil	0·18	3·95	ditto.	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	6·13	ditto.	
	Jessore ...	Jessore	0·01	0·95	5·53	ditto.	
		Narail	Nil	0·01	4·44	ditto.	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	6·92	ditto.	
		Jhenidah	Nil	0·31	5·94	ditto.	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	4·44	ditto.	
		Magoora	Nil	0·22	4·54	ditto.	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	Nil	0·22	3·25	ditto.	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	0·70	3·83	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad	Nil	0·08	3·02	ditto.	
		Jungipore	Nil	1·20	3·23	ditto.	
		Azimgunge	Nil	0·30	2·94	ditto.	
		Lalgolla	Nil	0·37	2·86	ditto ...	Received up to 13th March.
	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	Nil	0·91	2·86	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	Maldah	Nil	1·55	3·35	ditto.	
	Rajshahye ...	Bauleah	Nil	0·22	3·21	ditto.	
		Nattore	Nil	0·50	4·77	ditto.	
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore	Nil	1·40	6·75	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	0·92	3·00	ditto.	
		Titalya	Nil	0·73	2·88	ditto.	
	Bogra ...	Bogra	Nil	0·10	8·25	ditto.	
	Pubna ...	Pubna	Nil	1·24	3·68	ditto.	
		Serajgunge	Nil	0·34	2·61	ditto.	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling... (Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·54	15th Feb.	
		Darjeeling... (Hospital ...	0·24	0·18	1·42	14th Mar.	
	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree	Nil	0·93	2·92	ditto.	
		Fallacotta	Nil	1·00	3·29	ditto.	
		Bodah	Nil	1·15	3·43	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State ...	Cooch Behar	0·11	0·82	2·96	ditto.	
	Bhútan Dooars ...	Buxa	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·31	7th Feb.	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 1st to 7th March 1874.	Rain from 8th to 14th March 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—*(Continued.)*							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca — Telegraph Office	0·10	0·64	3·49	14th Mar.	
		Dacca — Hospital	0·03	0·57	3·36	ditto.	
		Moonsheegunge	Nil	0·60	3·39	ditto.	
		Manickgunge	Nil	1·29	4·24	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	Nil	2·72	7·95	ditto.	
		Goalundo	Nil	1·43	6·41	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	Nil	Nil	4·68	ditto.	
		Perozepore	Nil	Nil	2·32	ditto.	
		Madaripore	Nil	1·57	4·29	ditto.	
		Patooakhally	Nil	Nil	2·27	ditto.	
		Dowlatkhan	Nil	Nil	3·95	ditto.	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	0·90	1·26	7·14	ditto.	
		Jamalpore	Nil	0·30	5·08	ditto.	
		Atia	0·10	0·98	4·56	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge	0·15	3·35	9·07	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	3·61	10·02	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar	1·04	2·61	10·04	ditto.	
		Hylakandy	Not rec.	Not rec.	4·03	7th Feb.	
		Koyah	Nil	1·38	7·29	14th Mar.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong — Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	2·90	ditto.	
		Chittagong — Jail	Nil	Nil	2·77	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Not rec.	0·26	7th Mar.	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	0·08	0·32	3·78	14th Mar.	
	Tipperah	Comillah	Nil	2·00	4·99	ditto.	
		Brahmunberiah	Nil	1·18	6·87	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	Nil	Nil	2·27	ditto.	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	Nil	1·25	5·57	ditto.	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	0·02	0·03	1·09	ditto.	
		Behar	0·14	Nil	2·52	ditto.	
		Barh	0·86	0·21	2·41	ditto.	
		Dinapore — Jail	Nil	Nil	0·80	ditto.	
		Dinapore — Cantonment	0·25	Nil	1·02	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya	0·07	Nil	2·60	ditto.	
		Nowadah	0·07	Nil	2·53	ditto.	
		Arungabad	0·51	Nil	1·87	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	0·05	Nil	1·11	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah	0·03	Nil	1·34	ditto.	
		Sasseram	Not rec.	Nil	1·70	ditto.	Not rec. 1st to 7th Mar.
		Buxar	0·05	Nil	1·55	ditto.	
		Bhubooah	0·19	Nil	1·20	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	0·20	Not rec.	1·09	7th Mar.	
		Durbhunga	0·15	ditto	1·23	ditto.	
		Hajeepore	0·02	ditto	1·03	ditto.	
		Mudhoobunnee	0·10	ditto	0·94	ditto.	
		Seetamurhee	0·10	ditto	0·80	ditto.	
		Tajpore	0·08	Nil	1·24	14th Mar.	
	Sarun	Chuprah	Nil	Nil	1·09	ditto.	Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb.
		Sewan	0·21	Nil	1·01	ditto.	Ditto ditto.
	Chumparun	Motiharee	0·21	Nil	1·31	ditto.	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	1·10	ditto.	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	0·09	0·05	1·80	ditto.	
		Begoo Serai	0·50	Nil	1·77	ditto.	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	4·44	ditto.	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Nil	0·05	1·85	ditto.	
		Soopool	0·40	Nil	1·40	ditto.	Not rec. 22nd to 28th Feb.
		Muddehpoora	0·01	Nil	1·05	ditto.	
		Banka	Nil	0·05	2·52	ditto.	
		Sanborsa	Nil	Nil	1·49	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	1·66	ditto.	
		Kissengunge	0·36	0·50	2·91	ditto.	
		Arrareah	0·93	0·64	3·88	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Deoghur	0·25	Nil	2·62	ditto.	
		Rajmehal	Nil	0·70	1·50	ditto.	
		Nya Doomka	Nil	1·01	2·99	ditto.	
		Godda	0·50	Not rec.	3·25	7th Mar.	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 1st to 7th March 1874.	Rain from 8th to 14th March 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0·40	3·93	14th Mar.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	Nil	0·48	4·53	ditto.	
		Jajpore	Nil	0·30	3·10	ditto.	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto.	
		Jugatsingpore	Nil	Nil	0·75	ditto.	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	1·66	ditto.	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	1·66	ditto.	
		Khurdah	Nil	Nil	2·03	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore	0·10	0·33	4·23	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck	0·50	0·08	6·83	ditto.	
		Jellasore	Nil	0·37	6·05	ditto.	
		Sorah	0·55	Nil	2·14	ditto.	
		Chandbally	Nil	0·32	1·96	ditto. ...	Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb.
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalpore	0·18	0·08	1·68	ditto.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... Jail ...	0·32	Nil	4·30	ditto.	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary ...	0·28	Nil	4·45	ditto.	
		Pachumba	0·40	0·20	3·81	ditto.	
	Lohardaggah ...	Ranchee	1·17	0·25	6·20	ditto.	
		Palamow	0·48	Nil	3·92	ditto.	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	1·00	0·45	5·90	ditto.	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	0·11	0·10	5·25	ditto.	
		Govindpore	0·35	Nil	5·43	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Goalparah ...	Goalparah	Nil	Not rec.	1·69	7th Mar.	
		Dhoobree	Nil	ditto	0·63	ditto.	
	Kamroop ...	Gowhatty	0·31	1·46	4·23	14th Mar.	
		Burpettah	0·15	1·80	6·04	ditto.	
	Durrung ...	Tezpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·09	7th Feb. ...	Not rec. 1st to 3rd January.
		Mungledye	ditto	ditto	2·00	ditto	
	Nowgong ...	Nowgong	ditto	1·42	3·98	14th Mar. ...	Not rec. 1st to 7th Mar.
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	0·11	Not rec.	5·68	7th Mar.	
		Golaghat	0·02	ditto	4·91	ditto.	
		Jorehaut	0·08	ditto	4·26	ditto.	
		Nazeerah	0·03	ditto	6·00	ditto.	
	Luckimpore ...	Debrooghur	Not rec.	ditto	2·27	7th Feb.	
		North Luckimpore	0·99	ditto	3·78	7th Mar.	
		Suddya	Not rec.	ditto	4·15	7th Feb.	
	Naga Hills ...	Samoogoodting	ditto	ditto	3·85	28th Feb.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	Shillong	ditto	ditto	2·48	7th Feb.	
		Jaowai	ditto	ditto	0·68	31st Jan. ...	Not rec. 18th to 24th Jan.
		Cherrapoonjee	ditto	ditto	Nil	3rd Jan.	
	Garo Hills ...	Tura	ditto	ditto	5·94	28th Feb.	
		Benares	ditto	ditto	0·27	15th Feb.	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	Nil	14th Mar.	

CALCUTTA,
The 21st March 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 15th to 21st March 1874.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity, Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
Calcutta.	Mar. 15th	10	29·921	29·939	80·0	72·8	69	S W	5·0	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·772	29·790	90·3	73·7	42	S S W	6·1	...	CS	
	16th	10	29·958	29·977	71·5	78·5	85	N N W	5·9	0·27	.....	*o*
		16	29·902	29·921	73·0	70·4	87	N	6·7	0·11	.....	*o*
	17th	10	29·901	29·920	72·9	68·0	76	S W	9·1	0·10	.....	*o*
		16	29·753	29·771	80·7	73·5	70	S W	11·5	...	CK	
	18th	10	29·817	29·837	81·2	72·0	62	S W	8·3	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·683	29·701	86·0	72·0	48	W	7·1	...	K	
	19th	10	29·831	29·849	80·2	63·6	35	N N E	4·5	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·707	29·725	86·3	66·3	29	W	5·7	...	.....	*b*
	20th	10	29·838	29·856	80·0	68·0	51	E S E	4·9	...	K	
		16	29·686	29·704	85·5	70·0	42	S W	7·5	...	K	
	21st	10	29·911	29·929	81·2	74·0	70	S E	8·3	...	K	
		16	29·800	29·818	88·0	72·0	43	S E	4·7	...	K	
Saugor Island.	15th	10	29·936	29·942	82	77	78	W S W	18·9	...	C	*b, m*
		16	29·806	29·813	82	78	82	S	14·0		C	*b*
	16th	10	29·999	30·005	77	70	68	N	17·2	...	N	*o, v*
		16	29·881	29·887	80	72	66	N	7·3	...	N	*o, u*
	17th	10	29·932	29·938	78	72	73	W S W	14·7	...	N, C	*o, u*
		16	29·775	29·781	81	74	70	S W	21·6	...	N	*b, v*
	18th	10	29·845	29·851	82	76	74	W N W	11·4	...	K	*b*
		16	29·709	29·715	82	77	78	S S W	12·7	...	N	*b, v*
	19th	10	29·848	29·854	83	70	49	E	6·2	...	.....	*b, v*
		16	29·728	29·734	86	71	77	S S W	7·5	...	.....	*b*
	20th	10	29·838	29·844	82	75	70	S S E	5·4	...	N	*b, m, u*
		16	29·703	29·709	84	74	60	S S W	8·0	...	N	*b, u*
	21st	10	29·905	29·911	82	76	74	N E	4·7	...	N	*b*
		16	29·820	29·826	84	77	71	S E	10·3	...	N	*b, u*
Chittagong.	15th	10	29·898	29·921	81	74	70	N W	4·1	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·789	29·881	86	75	57	E N E	7·3	...	K	*b, v*
	16th	10	29·922	30·015	82	74	66	S S E	3·0	...	CK	*b, m*
		16	29·860	29·953	80	69	54	S W	9·3	...	KS	*m, g*
	17th	10	29·856	29·950	76	70	72	W	4·6	...	N	*d, g*
		16	29·743	29·836	81	70	55	E N E	3·3	...	K, CK, KS	*v*
	18th	10	29·790	29·884	76	73	86	N E	4·3	...	N	*d, u, g*
		16	29·666	29·759	80	76	82	S E	5·8	0·90	.....	*r, t, q, k*
	19th	10	29·785	29·878	82	75	70	S W	6·4	0·10	K, KS	*b, v*
		16	29·685	29·778	82	75	70	S W	10·2	...	.....	*b, v*
	20th	10	29·810	29·904	77	68	60	E S E	5·8	...	.....	*b, v*
		16	29·717	29·811	73	66	67	S	13·6	...	KS, CK	*u, t, q*
	21st	10	29·884	29·978	74	67	67	E	7·2	0·20	.....	*t, v*
		16	29·782	29·875	81	69	51	S W	5·5	...	.....	*b, v*
Madras.	14th	10	29·944	29·974	84	74	60	E S E	5	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·828	29·858	84	74	60	S E by E	10	...	.....	*b*
	15th	10	29·943	29·973	87	75	55	S E	5	...	.....	*c*
		16	29·827	29·857	85	75	60	E by S	7	...	.....	*b*
	16th	10	29·972	30·002	87	76	58	E S E	6	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·839	29·869	82	71	55	S E by E	12	...	.....	*b*
	17th	10	29·952	29·982	86	73	51	S E	11	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·814	29·844	85	75	60	S E by E	15	...	.....	*b*
	18th	10	29·896	29·926	88	75	52	S S W	17	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·728	29·758	87	79	68	S E	15	...	...	*b*
	19th	10	29·866	29·896	91	77	50	S S W	11	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·744	29·774	85	78	71	S E	15	...	.....	*b*
	20th	10	29·890	29·920	88	76	55	S S W	14	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·769	29·799	86	77	64	S E	14	...	.....	*b*
	14th	10	29·838	29·921	82	73	63	S W	0·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·688	29·769	93	70	27	N N E	2·4	...	.....	*b*
	15th	10	29·840	29·922	85	74	57	S S W	2·6	...	CK, C	
		16	29·680	29·761	94	73	33	S S W	5·2	...	C	*b*
	16th	10	29·913	29·995	83	71	52	E S E	3·3	...	CK, C	
		16	29·769	29·850	91	72	36	N	2·2	...	CK, N, C	
	17th	10	29·896	29·979	78	70	65	E N E	2·1	0·20	CK	*b*
		16	29·708	29·790	85	72	50	S S W	7·7	...	CK	*b*
	18th	10	29·756	30·838	83	74	63	S W	2·5	...	CK	*b*
		16	29·596	29·677	93	73	35	W N W	5·0	...	K, N	*b*
	19th	10	29·752	29·835	80	74	74	N E	2·0	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·598	29·679	93	69	24	S S E	1·9	..	C	*b*
	20th	10	29·728	29·810	86	76	61	S W	2·2	...	K, N	*b*
		16	29·615	29·696	93	72	32	S W	5·2	...	K, N	*b*
	21st	10	29·833	29·915	84	69	43	W	3·3	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·710	29·791	93	74	37	W N W	5·2	...	C	*b*
Akyab.	15th	10	29·927	29·948	84	66	34	N	5·4	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·778	29·799	84	71	50	W N W	11·1	...	.....	*b*
	16th	10	29·934	29·955	83	70	49	E	4·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·805	29·826	86	73	51	W N W	14·0	...	.....	*b*
	17th	10	29·959	29·980	85	72	50	N	5·0	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·773	29·794	87	74	51	W	9·1	...	.....	*b*
	18th	10	29·884	29·905	82	72	59	S E	2·8	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·779	29·801	82	75	70	S S W	5·1	...	.....	*b*
	19th	10	29·870	29·892	76	73	86	E N E	3·9	...	.....	*b, g*
		16	29·792	29·814	75	72	85	S E	5·1	...	.....	*p, b, g*
	20th	10	29·943	29·965	72	69	85	E S E	4·0	0·60	.....	*b, g*
		16	29·802	29·824	76	70	72	E	5·6	...	.....	*b, g*
	21st	10	29·973	29·995	73	67	71	S E	5·5	0·70	.....	*b, g*
		16	29·875	29·897	76	70	72	S E	3·8	...	.....	*g*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st March 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st March 1874.

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			lb	Miles	In.		
Mar. ...	15th	29·829	92·0	71·8	140·5	79·8	71·2	65·2	0·62	S W & S S E	...	111·7	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	16th	·883	76·0	70·0	...	72·8	70·0	67·8	·85	S S E & variable.	...	129·2	0·40	...	Chiefly overcast. Thunder between 7 & 8, 10 & 11 A.M., and at 10 P.M. Lightning at 7½ A.M., between 10 & 11 P.M. Slight rain after intervals.
	17th	·823	82·8	68·8	135·0	74·6	69·2	65·4	·74	Variable.	1·0	146·5	0·10	...	Overcast, cirrocumuli and cumuli. Thunder at 3½ P.M Lightning 7, 8 & 10 P.M. Slight rain 1, 3½ A.M., 3 & 7½ P.M.
	18th	·736	86·0	73·0	139·0	78·7	72·1	67·5	·70	S S W, W S W & S	...	152·1	...	●	Cirrostrati, cumuli and clear. Lightning at midnight and from 7 to 9 P.M.
	19th	·761	86·3	71·8	139·0	78·0	67·6	60·3	·56	S & N W	...	77·8	...	...	Clear and cirrostrati.
	20th	·754	88·3	68·5	140·0	77·2	68·1	61·7	·60	E by N & S W	...	61·6	...	...	Clouds of different kinds. Lightning from 6½ to 9 P.M. Drizzled at 8 P.M.
	21st	·835	88·0	70·0	143·5	78·6	70·9	65·5	·66	E & E N E	...	112·6	...	...	Clear and cumuli.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		⊖
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	23·5
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	92·0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	95·0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·68
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·61
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by lower rain gauge	...	0·50
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by anemometer gauge	...	0·35
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0·14
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st March	...	6·49
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	2·33

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 23rd March 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RUBBEE SEASON 1873, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DECEMBER 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of February 1874.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.		Dalwa Rice Irrigation.			Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden produce.			Oil-seeds and Pulses			Sugarcane and other crops.			Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, & 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.			Inches during month.	Inches during rubbee season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah...	1,269	251	67	...	67	1,770	36	1,806	77	1	78	1	7	8	1,959	2,385	2·32	4·42	1·21	(*a*) The details of column 18 are—
		High Level, Section I.	675	149·50	4	...	4	56	...	56	5	1	6	.....	...	.....	66	1				Acres. Cotton ... 1,915; Sugarcane ... 40; Huldee ... 14; Oil-seeds ... 91; Pulses ... 17; Garden produce ... 71; Dalwa ... 71; Wheat ... 1; Total ... 2,220
		Taldandah ...	1,300	45·5	...	...	.....	67	10	77	15	8	23	12	7	19	119	9				
		Matchgong ...	650	29	...	...	.....	59	3	62	1	...	1	5	8	13	76	1				
		Total ...	.....	.....	71	...	71	1,952	49	2,001	98	10	108	18	22	40	(*a*)2,220	2,396	.....	.....	.....	In addition to the above, 120 acres have been leased for perennial crops.
South-Western.	Midnapore...	Midnapore ...	875	227·57	...	...	.....	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	43	...	3·09	4·30	9 years 1·97	(*b*) The details are—
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah..	240	32·03	183	...	183	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	183	724	0·50	2·45	3 years 1·61	Acres. At the rate of Rs. 4 ... 1; Ditto " 2 16; Ditto " 1-8 183; Ditto " 1-6 12; Ditto " 1 10; Ditto " 0-10 4; Total ... 226
		Total ...	.....	.....	183	...	183	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	(*b*) 226	724	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand Total	.....	.....	254	...	254	1,980	49	2,029	112	10	122	19	22	41	2,446	3,120	.....	.....	.....	

The 20th March 1874.

H. W. GULLIVER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th March 1874, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	36,590½	25,649 11 9	2,351 4 6	132,514 15	61,585 6 4	7,221 14 4	9,572 18 10
Or per mile of railway	231	162 1 4	14 17 2	837 15	389 2 8	45 12 8	60 9 10
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	268,409½	2,08,098 2 6	19,075 12 1	987,429 38	3,92,518 3 9	35,990 16 9	55,066 8 10
Total for 10 weeks ...	305,000	2,33,747 14 3	21,426 16 7	1,119,944 13	4,54,103 10 1	43,212 11 1	64,639 7 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,706	23,729 8 3	2,175 4 1	210,550 0	42,719 10 8	3,915 19 5	6,091 3 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	203	151 10 0	13 18 0	1,345 0	272 15 6	25 0 5	38 18 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	321,786	2,61,827 9 0	24,000 17 4	1,514,885 14	2,77,341 11 1	25,422 19 9	49,423 17 1

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th March 1874, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,456	1,127 0 0	112 14 0	4,277 0	413 0 0	41 6 0	154 0 0
Or per mile of railway	53	41 0 0	4 2 0	157 0	15 0 0	1 10 0	5 12 0
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	13,310	9,741 0 0	974 2 0	76,225 0	5,802 0 0	580 4 0	1,554 6 0
Total for 11 weeks	14,746	10,868 0 0	1,086 16 0	80,502 0	6,215 0 0	621 10 0	1,708 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,651	1,459 13 6	145 19 8	9,962 20	759 15 3	75 19 11	221 19 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	61	53 9 2	5 7 2	365 22	27 14 3	2 15 9	8 2 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	17,985	13,748 6 8	1,374 16 10	71,143 30	5,842 3 3	584 4 4	1,959 1 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th March 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	109,333	1,67,371 14 9	15,342 8 6	1,527,975 30	* 6,59,670 3 6	60,414 15 5	75,757 3 11
Or per mile of railway	.....	130 12 2	11 19 9	.....	514 14 4	47 3 11	59 3 3
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	965,481	15,63,167 14 0	143,290 7 9	13,491,109 30	57,65,338 2 0	528,489 6 7	671,779 14 4
Total for 10 weeks ...	1,072,814	17,30,539 12 9	158,632 16 3	15,019,085 20	64,24,408 5 6	588,904 2 0	747,536 18 3
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	105,684	1,70,014 15 11	15,584 14 2	723,571 10	8,59,141 9 0	32,921 6 2	48,506 0 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	132 13 2	12 3 6	.....	280 9 3	25 14 5	37 17 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,197,587	17,88,603 5 9	163,955 6 2	8,190,033 0	41,24,451 14 80	378,074 15 1	542,030 1 3

* Rs. 76,044-1-9 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th March 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,077	20,415 7 3	1,871 8 4	110,822 10	* 36,252 15 9	3,323 3 10	5,194 12 2
Or per mile of railway	.....	91 5 6	8 7 5	.....	162 3 4	14 17 5	23 4 10
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	52,413	164,556 7 0	15,084 6 10	875,496 30	2,41,173 0 6	22,107 10 6	37,191 17 4
Total for 10 weeks	57,490	184,971 14 3	16,955 15 2	986,319 0	2,77,426 0 3	25,430 14 4	42,386 9 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,167	18,502 10 10	1,704 6 7	72,441 0	20,658 5 0	1,891 16 11	3,596 3 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	83 3 0	7 12 6	.....	92 5 6	8 9 4	16 1 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	51,634	176,040 10 2	16,137 1 2	758,598 0	2,27,891 1 0	20,890 0 3	37,027 1 5

* Rs. 9,064-15 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th March 1874, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,693	1,259 0 0	125 18 0	21,539 0	708 0 0	70 16 0	196 14 0
Or per mile of railway	310	45 0 0	4 10 0	769 0	25 8 0	2 11 0	7 1 0
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	90,250	12,314 0 0	1,231 8 0	176,797 0	6,002 0 0	600 4 0	1,831 12 0
Total for 11 weeks	98,929	13,573 0 0	1,357 6 0	198,336 0	6,710 0 0	671 0 0	2,028 6 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,554	1,249 8 0	124 19 0	73,722 0	2,474 9 3	247 9 2	372 8 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	270	44 10 0	4 9 3	2,633 0	88 6 0	8 16 9	13 6 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	93,838	13,963 9 0	1,396 7 2	308,693 0	9,950 8 3	995 1 1	2,391 8 3

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REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 13 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
PROCEEDINGS of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations	261
Liberality of the Maharaja of Doomraon	269
Prices-Current of Food-grains and Salt in the Districts of Bengal on the 28th March 1874	270
Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 28th March 1874	274
Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office	278
Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 22nd to 28th March 1874	281
Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of February 1874	282
STATEMENT showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the month of February 1874	283
Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of February 1874	284
Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal for the month of February 1874	285
Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal for the month of February 1874	286
Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahminee Division High Level Canal for the month of February 1874	287
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	288

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 28th March 1874.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding.*
The HON'BLE G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The HON'BLE V. H. SCHALCH,
The HON'BLE H. L. DAMPIER,
The HON'BLE STUART HOGG,
The HON'BLE C. E. BERNARD,
The HON'BLE MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
and
The HON'BLE BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW.

CALCUTTA MARKETS ACT AMENDMENT.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act VIII of 1871 (for the better regulation of markets in Calcutta, and to empower the Justices to establish Municipal Markets). He said, before proceeding to explain the provisions of this Bill, he would claim the attention of the

Council while he gave a brief sketch of the circumstances which led to the introduction of that Act, and the proposed amendment of it now. When the present Municipality was created, more than eleven years ago, the attention of the executive was drawn almost immediately to the state of the markets scattered all over the town. The Health Officer of the town was requested to visit and report upon these, and after a time considerable improvements were made; the owners of the markets, as a general rule, being willing to co-operate with the Municipality. In one bazar, however, the Dhurrumtollah Bazar, which afforded supplies to nearly all the Europeans, and a great portion of the native population inhabiting the portion of the town south of Bow Bazar, the Municipality met with great obstruction. There was no desire shown on the part of the proprietors at all to meet the wishes of the Municipality: only, so far as the law permitted, the most glaring defects of conservancy were removed. But even in carrying out those improvements, from the outset, great reluctance was shown on the part of the proprietors. Nothing would induce them to carry out measures for the comfort and convenience of the public beyond the point up to which they were obliged to do by law. In 1866, the Municipal Act was amended, and advantage was taken of it to introduce a clause by which the Municipality was empowered to widen and clear out the approaches to and roads in the bazars, and under the operation of that Act many improvements were carried out in the Dhurrumtollah Bazar, and it was to some extent rendered less crowded. However, that bazar still remained in a very unsatisfactory state, and it was still very crowded, ill-ventilated, and defective in its arrangements. The condition of the bazar was so considered by many of the rate-payers, and a meeting was at one time held to bring the matter to public notice. However, nothing came of that. But in the beginning of 1866, when Mr. Schalch happened to be Chairman, there being a surplus of a lakh of rupees to the credit of the Municipality, he brought forward a resolution proposing that it should be allotted to the purchase of land for a site for the establishment of a Municipal Market. That proposal was accepted by the Justices, and subsequently the sanction of the Government was obtained for allotting one lakh for that purpose. He might mention, perhaps, that in making that proposition, his idea at the time was to purchase a piece of land that would suffice for the ordinary requirements of a Municipal Market; and if it should prove necessary to establish one, that at first the building should be on a more limited scale, in view that when the proprietors of the Dhurrumtollah Market saw there was a decided wish on the part of the Justices, if necessary, to establish a Municipal Market, they might be induced to make arrangements to ameliorate the condition of their own bazar; so that it was merely a desire on the part of the Justices to work in co-operation with the owners of the Dhurrumtollah Market for the general benefit of the public. However, shortly after that he left the Municipality, and his successor laid the matter before the Finance Committee. The Finance Committee was of opinion that the amount which had been allotted for the purchase of a site for a new market would not, under the circumstances, suffice; and it was proposed to the Justices by their Chairman, in accordance with the Resolution passed by the Finance Committee, that a site should be purchased and estimates should be made of the probable cost of establishing a Municipal Market. That Resolution came before the Justices at a meeting held on the 27th of April 1866; it was opposed by many of the Justices, and a Resolution was passed to the effect that the market project should be abandoned. The matter in question dropped, and nothing was done again until 1870, when the Chairman, in bringing forward matters connected with the Municipal slaughter-house, suggested the expediency and advisability of establishing a Municipal Market. The project was then taken up and the Chairman suggested that, with a view to avoid the expense which would be incurred in purchasing a site, the Wellington Square, which was then covered in as a reservoir for supplying water to the town, should be devoted to that purpose. That Resolution did not meet with acceptance, and a special market committee was then appointed, in view to consider the expediency and practicablity of constructing a Municipal Market. That committee reported in January 1871. The report was in

favor of establishing a Municipal Market by purchasing the Dhurrumtollah Market for the sum of six lakhs of rupees under the Land Acquistion Act so as to obtain a good and sufficient title; or in case the proprietor was not willing to part with it upon those terms, then the piece of land situated between a certain part of Jaun Bazar and Lindsay Street should be taken up as a suitable site. The Chairman of that time, he believed, supported the proposition to buy the Dhurrumtollah Market. However, on the matter coming before the Justices, they finally resolved that it was in their opinion advisable to establish a Municipal Market; that the Legislative authority should be moved to pass an Act empowering the Justices to establish one or more Municipal Markets, and to raise the necessary capital by the issue of Municipal debentures or otherwise, on the security of the markets and of the land on which the markets might be constructed, as well as of the rents to be derived from the markets, and on the collateral security of the rates and taxes; and lastly, that in the event of the Government agreeing to authorize the Municipality by a legislative enactment to establish a market, and also to grant a loan to the Municipality for that purpose, the Chairman be authorized to do all acts necessary for acquiring the site, recommended by the special committee, lying between Jaun Bazar and Lindsay Street. On that Resolution being forwarded to Government Act VIII of 1871 was introduced, based very much upon the terms which were suggested by the Municipality. So far this was the history of the introduction of Act VIII of 1871. In accordance with that Act the sum of six lakhs of rupees was borrowed from the Government and appropriated to the purchase of land and the construction of the market. The present Chairman of the Municipality took a great interest in this undertaking, and through his exertions land had been purchased and a portion of the building which the Municipality designed to construct had been constructed, and the market was establshed and opened by the Chairman at the close of last year. Immediately upon the opening of the market it naturally entered into direct competition with the Dhurrumtollah Market, and there had been serious complications resulting thereupon. Suits had been brought against the Chairman personally by the proprietor of the market for alleged illegal acts and appropriation of the funds of the Municipality to purposes not contemplated by the Act. This led to the subject being again brought before the Justices, and on the 15th of last January the Justices appointed a special committee for the purposes of assisting and advising the Chairman on all matters connected with the Municipal Market. Subsequently, at a meeting held on the 20th January, they resolved that the question of arranging matters with the proprietors of the Dhurrumtollah Market, with a view to prevent future disputes, be referred to the special committee for consideration and report; and that it should be an instruction to the committee that the idea of giving up the new market should not be discussed or in any way entertained. Guided by those instructions, the special committee held several meetings, and submitted their report. They suggested that the Justices should obtain legislative sanction for expending money for all purposes necessary to secure the establishment and maintenance of the Municipal Market in competition with the Dhurrumtollah Market, and they further suggested that, in preference to that, a compromise should be effected by buying up that bazar. The Justices in meeting on the 10th February considered this report. They resolved to purchase, on certain conditions, the Dhurrumtollah Market for a sum of seven lakhs, it being understood that the Lieutenant-Governor would propose to the Legislative Council any legislation necessary to enable the proposal to be carried out. On receipt of these proceedings from the Justices the present Bill was drafted and was now before the Council.

With regard to that Bill MR. SCHALCH would make a few observations. The establishment of a market, or rather the construction of it, had entailed considerable expense upon the Municipality; and it was, he thought, for the Justices to consider how that expenditure was to be met. It was not, he thought, for the Council to dictate to them the way they should follow, or that they should follow any particular course, but to place them in a position whereby, by removing any defects of the existing law, the Council

could give them perfect freedom of conduct, so as to enable them to adopt any course they might think advisable. The Municipality was certainly not represented by election, but it certainly was represented by selection, and by the nominations made to the office of Justice of the Peace almost all classes of the community were represented in the Corporation. It was, he thought, for them to determine what course they would follow. By their last Resolution they proposed to purchase the Dhurrumtollah Market on receiving the necessary sanction from Government. But he should mention that since that Resolution was passed there had been a very strong remonstrance submitted by very many of the inhabitants of the town, and the matter was to be re-considered in the coming week.

There now seemed to be three courses open to the Justices. One was to close the market altogether. That seemed to be certaintly not advisable, because a large sum of money had been expended upon the market. The object, if it could be carried out, was undoubtedly a good and a laudable one, and by closing the market, a certain burden would be thrown upon the rate-payers of the town, and as the Act at present stood, it was a question whether, having once opened a market, they could close it.

Secondly, it was open to the Justices to carry out the scheme—having constructed and established the market, to maintain it. Of course, for establishing and maintaining the market certain funds would be necessary, and hitherto it had been supposed that that expenditure could be met from the Municipal Fund. That question was raised, and an opinion had been given by eminent lawyers, which, of course, he would not attempt to controvert, that under the law the Justices could not expend the municipal funds for that purpose; and that, under Act VIII of 1871, the Justices were authorized to construct markets, but not to expend any money for maintaining them. This certainly seemed to him to be rather a restrictive construction of the law; because if we looked to the debates which ensued when that Act was introduced, it certainly was the general opinion that not only were the funds to be applied towards the construction of a market, but that they would probably be necessary towards the maintenance of it: because it was even feared, not only that the Justices would have to maintain a bazar by means of the ordinary necessary expenses, but that it might be necessary for them to apply for powers to establish farms and incur other expenses altogether outside the usual establishment and expenses of a market; and that was very strongly objected to. However that might be, an opinion to that effect having been given, it was thought necessary that it should now be distinctly stated that the Justices would have the power, not only of constructing and building, but of maintaining and establishing a market. We all knew that in this place perhaps more than anywhere else it was not sufficient merely to open a building for the purposes of a market, but you must establish it, and make arrangements for the necessary supplies being forthcoming, and for that purpose a certain amount of expenditure would have to be incurred.

Well then, there was a third course open to the Justices to adopt, which was to do away with all competition by purchasing the Dhurrumtollah Market; but even in that case, if they purchased the rival bazar, they must still have a certain power of expenditure for the purpose of maintaining their own market. He did not propose to ask the Council to decide which of these three courses it would be advisable to adopt. The Justices represented all classes of the community, and it was a matter entirely for them to determine what their course of action would be. All that he thought the Council could do would be to clear the way for them, so that they might not find that they were debarred by the law from following any one particular course.

With this view it was proposed to introduce a Bill to amend the existing Act. It was not the time now to enter into the details of the Bill, but he would state roughly what its chief provisions were. First, he would say, that the existing rights of all present bazar proprietors were to be maintained; that for the future the Justices would retain the right they now possessed of licensing bazars, but would be allowed to exercise their discretion as to whether or not they should grant such licenses. Secondy, the Bill proposed to give the Justices power to take up land for the construction of municipal markets by purchase,

lease, or otherwise; to purchase or take on lease any lands now used as a market, and to appropriate lands now belonging to them, and to set out the whole or any part thereof for the purposes of such markets. The next chief provision in the Bill was that it should be left for the Justices, from the Municipal Fund, out of the money to be borrowed under the Act, and out of the money derived from the rents, to expend such sums as they might think necessary for the construction, maintenance, and keeping of such market in repair. The Bill further gave the Justices power to acquire any land for these purposes.

These were the main features of the Bill. When the Bill went into Committee its details would be carefully considered, and, no doubt, due consideration would be given to any observations that might now be made by any Hon'ble Member. He would ask permission to move that the Bill be introduced.

BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW said he objected to the Bill. In the first place the financial aspect of the scheme seemed most unsatisfactory, and he thought it would be a burden to the town to allow the Municipality to enter into this new scheme. He had made calculations as to the prospective results of buying the old rival bazar, and the result seemed to him to show a very heavy loss to be yearly incurred by the Municipality, for how long it was impossible to say; and if the Bill was passed he thought it would be a great injustice to the rate-payers of the town. With these remarks he regretted he could not support the Bill.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said the Council would understand that, as his time was now very fully occupied, it had not been possible for him to give full attention to the details of the Bill. For the details, therefore, he could not hold himself responsible, but for the general principles of the Bill, he might say that he did hold himself responsible jointly with the Hon'ble Member who introduced it. He was very sorry indeed to learn that a gentleman so well qualified to judge as his hon'ble friend Baboo Doorga Churn Law held a contrary opinion, but he trusted that when the matter was threshed out in Committee, perhaps these differences might be in some degree reconciled.

He would state briefly the history of the Bill so far as he was concerned in it as the representative of the Government. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill had very lucidly explained the whole matter from a period far previous to His Honor's administration. But as regards the immediate position of the matter he would say a few words. Now, the first occasion in respect of which he consented to take part in placing a Bill of this kind before the Bengal Council was in regard simply to the question whether the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, the Municipal Corporation, had or had not power to expend their own moneys in the establishment and maintenance of a market. The Members of the Council were probably aware that at a meeting of the Justices there was, he might say, sprung upon them as a surprise a legal opinion, or rather a part of a legal opinion, the effect of which was to induce the Justices of the Peace to suppose that the proceedings of their Chairman had been illegal, inasmuch as money had been expended on the establishment of a new market. Now, he must say that that opinion took him entirely by surprise. His Honor was a party to the last Market Act which was introduced into this Council, and certainly his impression was that the object and intention of the Act was that the Justices should have the power to build, establish, and maintain a market. It seemed to him to be an absurdity that power should be given to the Justices to build a market, and that no power should be given to them to expend money legitimately necessary for the establishing and maintaining of that market. It seemed to him that the opinion put before the Justices, if it was correct—and in regard to that he did not now say a word—altogether stultified the Act of this Council in passing a Bill for the establishment of municipal markets. Because, if the Justices should build a market, and before any income was received, could not expend any money upon the establishment and maintenance of the market, the whole Act of necessity would fall to the ground. He therefore at once said that, in his opinion, if there was any reasonable doubt as to the construction of the law, it was

right that the doubt should be cleared up, and power given to the Justices at their discretion to expend money for establishing the market in such ways as might seem to them to be right. He was very far from saying that it was desirable that the Justices should establish farms, and incur other expenditure outside the ordinary and simple duty of establishing and maintaining a market in the ordinary way. But so far he thought it was right that so much power should be given to the Justices, and he hoped the Council would consent to that power being given to the Justices. That power was given by Section 8 of the Bill now before the Council; but he thought it necessary to guard himself against the supposition that either he or the Government of Bengal was in any degree responsible for the exact wording of the Bill, because he observed that there were some words in Section 8 to which he was not altogether prepared to subscribe. His view was that it was fair that from borrowed capital the Justices should build the Municipal Market and do all that was necessary for its establishment, in the same manner as out of capital railways and other great works were constructed. But he thought that for its future establishment and maintenance, and for doing all those auxiliary things which were necessary to carry on the market, recourse should not be had to borrowed money, but this should be done from the municipal income. If he were a member of the Select Committee on this Bill he should be very much inclined to call in question the words in Section 8, "out of the moneys borrowed under the provisions of this Act." His view was that from the money borrowed the market should be built and completed, and that money borrowed should not be applicable to the establishment and maintenance of the market after it had once been given over to the Justices in a complete state. His view was that so much should be done from current income, from the rents and collections of the market, and the general revenues of the Municipality. With that proviso he thought it was proper that the Justices should be able to establish and maintain any municipal markets which they had built.

Well, then, we came to another part of the Bill, which was that part which gave the Justices power to borrow another seven lakhs with a view to apply it to the establishment of markets. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill had explained that the object of that simply was to enable the Justices to buy up the market known as the Dhurrumtollah Market. His Honor had heard with great regret that his hon'ble friend, Baboo Doorga Churn Law, thought that the proposed speculation would be an unprofitable one. His Honor was himself inclined to suppose that the speculation would be a profitable one to the Justices; he was not inclined to take part in any action of that kind which would result in serious loss, but it seemed to him that it would be profitable to the Justices in two ways—first, that a very valuable property would be acquired by them, which property, if it were to be sold by auction, would bring in a large price, or if it were let out, would yield large rents, and a large income would thus be acquired; and secondly, the Justices would thus buy off competition. As a rule, he was prepared to admit that individual competition was a very good thing; but on the other hand, when we had opened out a public market, which would be conducted in the interests of the community, he did not think it was undesirable that competition should be bought off. It seemed to him that it would be very injurious both to the Municipality and the proprietors of the old market if they entered into a protracted and active competition with each other, and he believed that the public would benefit both directly by a good investment and indirectly by the absence of competition and injurious rivalry. Well, then, that being so, he had only to say that the question whether the bargain was a good or a bad one was not for this Council but for the Justices to decide. He trusted that there was that amount of wisdom in the Corporation, comprising as it did many very competent persons, to enable them to decide whether the bargain was a good bargain or a bad one. In respect to that he must confess that he was not in a position to form a competent opinion. All that we proposed to do in respect of this Bill was that power should be given to the Justices to borrow a certain sum of money, and with that sum of money to make what they might consider a good and prudent bargain for the purchase of a large market in the town. If they considered that bargain to be an imprudent one, it would be for them

to reject it, and he had no doubt that even if the Council should be pleased to accept this Bill, in his hon'ble friend Baboo Doorga Churn Law, in his capacity of a member of the Corporation, a safe guardian of the interests of the Justices and the public would be found, and that no bad or imprudent bargain would be completed. If the Council had sufficient confidence in the Justices, and if they believed that the Justices would not be likely to make a foolish or imprudent bargain, why then, His Honor believed this Bill might safely be passed. The Council would have full assurance that the Justices would act according to their best discretion, and if they made a foolish or a bad bargain, the Government would then do its best to control the action of the Justices.

The other part of the Bill was a sort of condonation for past acts. Now, His Honor wished to say at once that this Bill would in no degree interfere between the Justices and their Chairman. It was for the Justices to settle what the Chairman did with their authority, what they approved of and what they did not; but as between private individuals on one side and the Justices and their Chairman on the other, he thought that it was right that the Council should legalise the acts which the Government and others had supposed to be legal, namely, that the Justices might expend money for the due establishment and maintenance of the markets which they might build. Beyond that we did not ask the Council to go. But so far he thought they should go. The opportunity was taken to enable the Justices to regulate the municipal markets by bye-laws, and he felt sure that the Council would think that was a reasonable and proper power to give the Justices. That was a power given in other Acts in regard to all such matters to public bodies, and there was nothing unreasonable about it.

Under all the circumstances he trusted that the Council would think that this Bill was not, *primâ facie*, an unreasonable Bill, and that the objection his hon'ble friend had made in regard to the imprudence of the bargain was not one which would be decided by this Bill, and could be reconsidered by the Justices, and His Honnr hoped therefore that the Council would not object to the introduction of the Bill and to its being referred to a Select Committee, as was about to be proposed.

The motion was then agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Schalch applied to the President to suspend the rules for the conduct of business in view to his proceeding with the Bill to its next stage. Publication had been given to the Bill, and the subsequent motions were merely of a formal nature.

His Honor the President said it was very undesirable that this Bill should be unduly hurried. But since it had been for some days in the hands of the Council, and as they knew what the Bill was, and, as had been suggested, the proposal to forward it one degree was a mere matter of form, he thought he was fully justified in suspending the rules, and he would therefore give permission to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to proceed with it.

The Hon'ble Mr. Schalch moved that the Bill be read in Council.

The Hon'ble Moulvie Abdool Luteef said that, if it were considered advisable to continue the new Municipal Market which had already been established, as he believed it was, he thought that the Justices should have the extended powers proposed to be given to them by this Bill. The only point to which he wished to draw the attention of the Council was the provision in Section 8, which would make it lawful for the Justices to expend such sums of money out of the municipal funds as they might think necessary for the purposes of the Municipal Market. He admitted that some such provision was required to strengthen the hands of the Justices whenever such a course seemed reasonable and proper. But at the same time he thought that some reasonable limit should be placed upon the amount to be expended for the purposes of the Municipal Market out of the general municipal funds. The attention of the Select Committee should therefore, in his opinion, be directed to that point.

The motion was then agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Schalch moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. He was in hopes that they should have the assistance of the learned Advocate-General in the Committee, but the Advocate-General had assured

Mr. Schalch that his time was at present fully occupied; and although he was most willing to advise the Committee upon any matters connected with the Bill, he regretted that he could not sit on the Committee. MR. SCHALCH would therefore move that the Committee be composed of the following members, namely, Mr. Hogg, Moulvie Abdool Luteef, Baboo Doorga Churn Law, and the Mover, with instructions to report in ten days.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COUNCIL.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he was not aware that there was any other pressing business before the Council, and unless the Council should be specially summoned in the meantime, it would not be necessary that they should meet before the expiration of another fortnight, at the end of which time he hoped that the report of the Select Committee on the Market Bill would be laid before them; and therefore, for the present, the Council would be adjourned for a fortnight. In doing so, he might say that this was perhaps the last occasion on which he should have the honor and the dignity of presiding at the meetings of the Council. And he must take occasion, in taking leave of the Hon'ble Members of the Council, to thank them, which he did most heartily and sincerely, for the assistance which they had rendered him during his presidency. He would also say that he would retain to the last days that might be spared to him a pleasant recollection of what he might call the happy hours he had spent in this Council. He might say that, during the period in which he had the honor to preside, it had fortunately happened that the harmony of this Council had never been disturbed; that understanding and respecting one another, they had exercised their respective functions in a manner which, at all events, he hoped had not done harm, and which he might venture to say had done some good. He was sure that any good which had been done was due to the Hon'ble Members who now sat, and who had sat, before them in this Council. He could only, therefore, thank them very heartily indeed for their services, and he trusted that under his successors in future days they would continue their labors and follow the course which they had so honorably and so usefully followed for years past.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 11th April.

LIBERALITY OF THE MAHARAJAH OF DOOMRAON.

No. 1752—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 24th March 1874.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of Patna.

IN reply to your letter No. 224F, dated 20th March 1874, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to convey the Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments for the liberality and public spirit displayed by the Maharajah of Doomraon and his son Kooer Radha Persad Sing during the present crisis.

2. I am to add that a copy of this correspondence will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 224F, dated Bankipore, the 20th March 1874.

From—S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Commissioner of Patna,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to bring to the notice of the Government the liberality and public spirit displayed by the Maharajah of Doomraon and his son Koomar Radha Persad Sing at this critical time. They have contributed Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 1,000 to the District Charitable Fund and the Buxar Sub-Divisional Fund, respectively. They have also made over to the Collector of Shahabad a sum of Rs. 9,000, to be expended as a relief measure in constructing part of the Saraya and Pooranda road, which runs within their estates, and they are making arrangements to lay in a store of grain, at a cost of Rs. 15,000, for the use of their ryots and servants.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	16 8 B	13 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	22 8	13 0 A	13 4	22 8	13 5	13 8	24 0	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	14 8	11 8	17 8	18 8	18 0	24 0	12 0 C	12 0	17 8	13 4	13 8	20 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	11 0	10 8	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	13 8	13 8	24 0	...	...	35 0
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	... D	...	...	15 0 E	15 0	19 8	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	12 0	12 0	16 0	20 0 to 22 0 D	18 0 to 22 0	15 0 to 20 0	10 0 and 10 8	10 0 and 10 8	10 0	12 0 12 8 and 13 0	12 0 12 8 and 13 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	11 10 D	12 8	...	13 5	14 0	...	7 0	9 0	...	13 0 F	12 8	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	12 14 to 13 5	11 8 to 13 5	10 0 to 10 8	D 16 0	14 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 14 G	12 14	18 12	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	15 4	15 4	16 13½	22 8	22 8	29 0	11 0 H	11 0	17 12	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...
8	Jessore	11 6	10 12	18 0	... D	...	...	13 5 I	12 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	... D	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	13 0	17 to 24	25 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 4	11 8	22 0	15 0	14 0	...
10	Dinagepore	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	22 5	11 0	11 8	24 0	10 12	12 0	27 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	13 0	13 8	18 0	21 0	20 0	35 0	9 0	10 8	24 0	9 8	11 0	25 0	16 0	17 0	20 0
12	Rajshahye	13 8	13 8	12 12	30 0	...	48 12	10 8 to 11 4	11 10	13 8	12 0 to 12 12	12 0 to 13 8	25 5	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	14 0	11 4	16 1	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 1	11 8	10 14	29 8	...	...	...
14	Bograh	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	6 12	7 8	20 0	10 8	11 4	34 0	...	...	...
15	Pubna	17 4	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	7 0 J	6 0	12 0	8 0	6 0	14 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	8 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	...	11 0 K	10 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*															
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	13 0	12 8	12 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	13 0	14 0	32 0	..	...	...
19	Fureedpore	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0 L	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	30 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	11 0	11 0	9 12	...	...	...	11 8 M	11 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	31 0	...	...	...
22	Sylhet†	8 0	8 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 10	12 4	23 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	...	...	...
23	Cachar.*															
24	Chittagong†	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0 N	13 0	17 0	16 8	16 0	23 0	...	...	...
25	Noakholly†	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 O	12 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	...	...	...
26	Tipperah†	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0 to 12 0	20 0	14 8	14 0 to 15 0	32 8	...	...	...
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 3	14 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah†	...	...	10 6	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	24 7	16 0	16 0	40 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.
† Return for week ending 21st March received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.
A In the sub-divisions the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 13-4 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 14 seers per rupee.
B New wheat. Coarse rice is sold at 14-6 seers per rupee.
C In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 15 seers per rupee.
D In the interior only.
E In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 11-8 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.
F Price of common rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 13 to 17 seers per rupee.
G Coarse rice at 15-4 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 28th March 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	15 8	26 8	110 0	110 0	...	9 4	9 0	9 0	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	38 0	14 4	14 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Bankoora.
...	...	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 and 13 0	12 0 and 13 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 4	Howrah.
								6 1										*Central Districts.*
13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	15 8	15 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	D 12 8	12 0	...	13 14	14 0	18 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	26 11	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 0	26 8	120 0	160 0	...	6 4	6 8	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 12	7 0	7 5	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	13 8	13 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	...	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 4	15 11	128 0	107 0	128 0	6 12	6 14	7 4	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 12	6 12	8 0	Bograh.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	7 12	8 0	8 8	Pubna.
...	...	...	8 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	5 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 5	6 5	6 0	Julpigoree.
																		Cooch Behar.*
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	23 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D 11 0 to 16 0	12 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 22 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Fureedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	8 4	Mymensingh.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	21 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Sylhet.†
																		Cachar.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 4	8 0	9 0	Chittagong.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Noakholly.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Tipperah.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 2	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†

H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-11 to 20 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 26 seers per rupee.
I Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 9-8 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.
J In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 6 to 11 seers and of common rice from 7 to 13 seers per rupee.
K In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 16 seers per rupee.
L Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 14-4 to 18 seers per rupee.
M Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 15 seers per rupee.
N Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 14 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 18 seers per rupee.
O Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 18 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

No.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																		
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
	BEHAR.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
28	Patna	16 0	16 0	24 0	21 0	19 0	31 4	11 0	11 0	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...			
29	Gya [P]	11 8	10 4	16 0	17 4	17 4	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...			
30	Shahabad [Q]	15 0	15 0	18 4	19 4	19 0	30 0	11 8	11 0	14 0	12 12	12 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	...			
31	Tirhoot [R]	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 0 to 18 8 [D]	11 0 to 19 0	17 8 to 66 0	7 0	7 0	21 0	8 8	9 0	22 0	...	...	...			
32	Sarun	14 0	15 0	14 0	18 0 [D]	18 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...			
33	Chumparun [S]	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 18 0	25 0 to 28 0		9 0	13 0	10 4	10 8	27 0	...	...	...			
34	Monghyr	14 7	13 6	21 0	21 0	21 0	36 7	7 0	9 4	13 6	12 6	12 6	19 9	...	...	...			
35	Bhagulpore	15 2	15 2	16 6	18 15	18 15	31 7		10 11	18 15	11 6	11 6	17 11	...	...	...			
36	Purneah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	1 8 0	11 5	25 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	...	...	...			
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs [U]	12 0	12 0	14 0	22 0 to 30 0 [D]	20 0 to 22 0	29 0 to 35 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	40 0			
	ORISSA.																		
38	Cuttack*	15 12	17 1	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	26 4	30 3	26 4	30 3	...	...	...			
39	Pooree*	11 13	10 8	17 6	...	...	...	18 6 [V]	15 12	22 5	27 9	27 9	35 7	...	...	...			
40	Balasore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	38 0	...	...	...			
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*																		
41	Hazareebagh	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	8 12	8 8	11 8	11 12	12 0	17 0	...	...	...			
42	Lohardugga*	9 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...			
43	Singbhoom*	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	22 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...			
44	Manbhoom	12 0	10 8	16 0	20 to 22 [D]	20 0 to 22 0	24 0 to 48 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	14 8	14 8	26 0	...	...	...			

* Return for week ending 21st March received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.

P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12-10 to 15 seers, barley from 15 to 24 seers, and of best rice from 9 to 9-12 seers, and common rice from 10 to 13-8 seers; lesser millet 15 to 17 seers, maize from 13 to 16 seers, and gram from 15-10 to 18 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13 to 14-8 seers, barley from 18 to 20 seers, best rice from 8-8 to 9 seers, common rice from 10-4 to 13 seers, bulrush millet from 15 to 17 seers, maize from 15 to 18 seers, and gram from 18 to 19 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follows :—Wheat from 9 to 14 seers, best rice from 8 to 12 seers, common rice from 9 to 13 seers, maize from 10-8 to 15 seers, and gram from 10 to 18 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st March 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 28th March 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BEHAR.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
21 0 D	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	17 0	34 8	20 0	19 0	34 8	170 0	170 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
13 0 to 16 4 D	14 0 to 16 4	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	14 0	28 0	14 0	14 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 4	7 8	Gya.
18 0 and 19 0	19 0	23 0 to 26 0 D	...	...	...	18 8	18 4	30 0	18 8	18 4	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	Shahabad.
..	...	...	10 12 to 18 0	10 8 to 20 0	15 4 to 60 0	13 0	12 8	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Tirhoot.
18 0	18 0	33 0	16 0 D	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	17 0	17 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.
...	...	...	15 0 to 16 0	15 8 to 16 0	44 0 to 51 0	13 0	13 0	38 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	15 4	33 6	18 1	18 9	35 7	168 0	147 0	...	7 3	7 3	8 4	Moughyr.
...	...	...	13 0 D to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	33 6 to 60 0	15 2	15 2	31 7	16 7	17 1	25 4	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 9	7 9	8 3	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	40 0	12 8	12 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	28 4	27 9	28 14	200 0	200 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	28 14	21 0	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-West Frontier Agency.
..	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	14 8	14 0	25 8	13 0	12 8	21 0	240 0	240 0	...	6 0	6 3	7 4	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	19 0	22 8	...	16 0	16 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 0	6 4	6 0	Lohardugga.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	... D	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	75 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	300 0	280 0	280 0	7 4	7 0	8 4	Manbhoom.

S In the interior prices range as follows :—Wheat from 11 to 12 seers, best rice from 8 to 10 seers, and of common rice from 9-8 to 11-4 seers; maize from 12 to 16-4 seers, and gram from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

T Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 9-10 seers, and of common rice from 8-8 to 10 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 20 seers, best rice from 11 to 13-5 seers, common rice from 12 to 14-8 seers, bulrush millet from 16 to 22 seers, maize from 14 to 20 seers, and gram from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

V Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 28 to nearly 40 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 28th March 1874.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
Burdwan Division.	1	Burdwan, 31st* March 1874.	Nil	No rain, weather getting warmer. Distress increasing in Bcod-bood. Fever as before. Some cholera in the town of Culna.
	2	Bancoorah, 28th Mar. 1874	N 1	Dry and hot in the daytime, with westerly wind, but cool at night. Not much to note. The growing cotton and indigo are doing well. Cases of small-pox and cholera still reported.
	3	Beerbhoom, 28th „ „	Nil	The weather has become suddenly very hot; nights and early mornings still cool. Cold weather crops approaching maturity. Export by rail to Bhagulpore and Patna Divisions chiefly, 6,047 maunds. About 2,500 persons employed on relief works, and about 1,000 daily, for the most part of the mendicant class, in receipt of charitable relief. Prices easier.
	4	Midnapore, 28th „ „	.....	Some rain in the east of the district, but none at head-quarters. Mulberry, indigo, boro rice, and all cold-weather crops doing well. Prospects good, and prices stationary.
	5	Hooghly, 28th „ „	Nil	Clear throughout; wind variable, getting hot. Boro and jalla paddy, onion and teel (oil-seed) on the ground. Grounds are prepared for the cultivation of early rice.
		Howrah, 28th „ „	·26	Warm towards the end of the week, and weather seems to have settled fair. There is no change of any sort except that the boro rice crop is better by another favorable week.
		Central Districts.		
Presidency Division.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 31st* March 1874.	0·15	Heat increasing; mornings occasionally foggy, strong southerly breeze throughout the week. There are scarcely any crops on the ground. Preparation of ground for the next early rice crop continues on a very large scale. A few cases of cholera reported from Basseerhat, Barripore, Diamond Harbour, and Satkhira. Also seven cases of small-pox from the latter sub-division. Cholera has disappeared from Nyehatty.
	7	Nuddea, 28th Mar. 1874	.....	Becoming hotter. Heavy rain at and near Koosteah on the 23rd March. Wheat, barley, and linseed have been cut, giving generally a tolerably good outturn. Gram and other similar crops have been injured by hail and rain. Indigo is promising. Sowings of early rice have begun in low lands in Meherpore. Prices are beginning to rise again, especially at Kaligunge. Cholera is more than usually prevalent this year in the sudder and Chooadangah Sub-divisions. There are three special doctors employed
	8	Jessore, 28th „ „	·38	Generally clear. About 4 P.M. on the 24th March there was a short storm from the south-west. Some rain has fallen. The rain has been good for indigo sowings and the cultivation of rice. The former promise well. Teel (oil-seed) is also prospering. The boro rice is ripening in Narail and Bageerhat, is said to be good. In Khoolna, the well-known insect, majrapoka, is said to be doing little injury to it owing to the change. It is not however as yet serious.
Rajshahye Division.	9	Moorshedabad, 28th „ „	Nil	Slight rain in thannahs Bharutpore, Jellungi, and Nowda during the week. Days very hot but nights cool. The harvesting of the cold weather crops continues and affords employment to a great number of people. Early rice is being sown on alluvial lands in the eastern parts of the district. At Hurrihurparah, Nowda, and Jellungi the prices of wheat, barley, and gram have fallen considerably. Rice is also cheaper at Jungypore and Rampore Haut, but stationary at head-quarters. Small-pox still prevails.
	10	Dinagepore, 28th „ „	Nil	A little rain at Nowabgunge. Dry west winds blowing continually. Good outturn of boro rice expected. Prospects of the next crops very good.
	11	Maldah, 28th „ „	Nil	Hot and dry with strong westerly winds. The cold-weather crops are being harvested and the outturn is turning out an average one as expected. The boro paddy and mango crop still promise well. New wheat is being sold in the market at 13 to 14 seers per rupee. Imports of rice and paddy at the local markets decreasing and prices rising. Health of the district generally good.
	12	Rajshahye, 28th „ „	Nil	No rain during the week. There is no change to report in the state of the crops. The reaping of wheat and barley is going on. Other cold-weather crops have been gathered in. Prices have been stationary except in Singrah where rice is dearer and is now selling at 13 seers per rupee. Cholera is prevalent in many villages, particularly in the north-western part of the district. Cases of small-pox also are reported.

* Telegram of the 31st March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.—(*Contd.*) 13	Rungpore, 28th March 1874.	Nil	There has been a considerable increase of heat latterly, which has, however, been tempered by a steady breeze from the west and north-west. The weather has been pleasant for the time of the year. No rain has been reported. Sugarcane and tobacco are good, wheat and barley and pulses are very good; cheena and kowni (millets) promise equally well. The early rice has been very extensively sown and the crop is now considered secure; there will be also further sowings of early rice in the south-western parts of the district. In a comparatively small tract in that quarter between Gobindgunge and Kamdiyar hât the sowings of early rice have been embarrassed by the bad circumstances of the petty cultivators. General health of the district very good.
14	Bograh, 28th Mar. 1874.	Nil	Dry and warm in the daytime. The cutting of the mustard has been completed; a 12 or 13-annas outturn is estimated, and the similar outturn of sugarcane. Cold-weather crops, such as mator (pulse), &c., are being gathered in. A fair average is expected.
15	Pubna, 28th „ „	0·28	Weather hot. On the 23rd March there was a slight shower of rain. Cheena (millet), peas, khesaree, and mushoor (pulses), linseed, wheat, barley, and gram crops are being reaped. The produce of these crops may be estimated at 12 annas of an average year. Jally and boro paddy crops are doing well. Early and late rice being sown Teel (oil-seed) has nearly all been sown. Prices rising. General health good. Three cases of cholera have been reported from Dolye station during the week. Some reports of general distress in the direction of Chat Mohar in a native newspaper are being specially enquired into.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 16	Darjeeling, 28th Mar. 1874	0·20	High winds; weather getting a little warmer; rain doing good. The same as last week, i.e., ground being prepared for sowing. Common rice cheaper a little; more brought to market during this week as compared with last week.
17	Julpigoree, 28th „ „	Nil	Cool and seasonable, westerly winds. There is little to notice as regards prospects of crops, there being no change since last week. Seed paddy is being supplied by the Cooch Behar State to the jotedars in Boda and rice for the same pergunnah is now *en route*. Scarcity is reported in parts of Boda, but at present not more than the work on roads and railway should meet. Small-pox has broken out in Patgram and south of Boda, and cholera is also reported in Boda. Price of rice has generally over the district fallen slightly, and with exception of Boda there is plenty of rice in the markets.
	Cooch Behar, 28th „ „	Nil	First half of week very high east wind, weather cool and threatening rain. Latter half of week sky unclouded and west wind in the afternoons. Cutting tobacco nearly finished. Weeding of kowni (millet) and early rice going on. Sowing of early rice still in progress. The dry weather has favored the cutting of tobacco and the early rice sowings.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVISION. 18	Dacca, 31st* Mar. 1874	·85	No rain since Wednesday, warm with sunshine; cloudy on the 31st March and like rain. Prospects of crops, a little damaged from hail, but sunshine has done much good.
19	Furreedpore, 28th „ „	0·26	Cloudy and strong south-westerly wind during the day and rain at night on Monday and a storm in the afternoon of Tuesday, the whole of which day and the next morning were cloudy, but clear and sunny the rest of the week. With some slight variation the wind was generally south-west throughout the week. The price of coarse rice has fallen at Madareepore, owing probably to increase of importations by dealers. It is stationary at Furreedpore, Goalundo, Bhanga, and Gopalgunge. The Collector notices that the price has fallen generally in eastern districts and Backergunge which could also first affect Madareepore.
20	Backergunge, 21st Mar. 1874.	·35	Cool and seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Kalai (pulse) has been nearly all reaped, and has turned out pretty well. The teel (oil-seed), hemp, and sugarcane crops look well.
21	Mymensing, 28th March 1874.	·61	Rain in the sudder station on two days of the week, weather in other days clear, and temperature much higher than last week, though the mornings are still cool. Rain in the south-east of the district on four days, amounting to two inches. No rain in the south-west. Report from north-west of the district not received. Little change in the prospects of the crops from last week. Early rice is being sown. Condition of boro rice, and cheena (millet) crops good.
22	Sylhet, 14th Mar. 1874	0·90	Heavy rains on the night of Tuesday the 17th and morning of Wednesday the 18th and very cloudy and unsettled till the 21st March, when the sky became clear and the sun shone brightly. Weather still keeps cool for this time of the year. The heavy rains have thrown back the early and late rice sowings. The hailstorm of the 9th is reported to have done some damage to crops in Dharampasha. Price of rice still rising. About 12,000 maunds of rice and 25,000 maunds of paddy exported. Heavy rains and high wind on 24th and 25th March with intermittent thunder. Rainfall about 3·89 since telegraphed.
23	Cachar ...	.....	Return not received.

* Telegram of the 31st March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Eastern Districts.—(*Contd.*)		
Chittagong Divn.	24	Chittagong, 21st Mar. 1874.	1·56	Showers of rain fell during the week, commencing on Monday. The heaviest fall was on Wednesday the 18th March, when there was also some hail. The rain appears to have been general over the Sudder Sub-division, but did not extend to Cox's Bazar, where rain is much wanted. The rain will benefit the spring crops and facilitate preparation of the ground for the early paddy. Cholera still reported from Patna and the Seetacoond seaboard. Some cases also are said to have occurred in Cox's Bazar.
	25	Noakhally, 21st Mar. 1874.	1·11	During the day fair, evening cloudy, and rain at night. Reaping of the khesaree (pulse) nearly completed and that of linseed commenced. The other crops, moong and kalai (pulses), sesamum (oil-seed), and chillies are doing well. The rains have put a stop to preparations of land for the early rice crops.
	26	Tipperah, 21st Mar. 1874	·84	Bright and rather cool, several short but severe storms having cooled the air; nearly an inch of rain fell, principally at night. The cold-weather crops of khesaree, kalai, and musooree (pulses), &c., are being reaped, and will have a good average outturn. The prospects of the boro paddy are excellent.
	27	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 21st March 1874.	1·5	Heavy rain with squalls on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 21st March. The rain has done much harm to the tobacco plants and has interfered with the joom-cutting.
		Hill Tipperah, 21st Mar. 1874.	0·69	Much the same as last week; getting hotter. There was a thunderstorm and rain on Wednesday evening, and rain on Friday night. State and prospects of crops the same as last week. Only chillies, onions, and such like on the ground.
BEHAR.				
Patna Division.	28	Patna, 30th* Mar. 1874	Nil	Weather seasonable with strong west winds. The cold-weather crops are now fast being cut and will soon be all stored. They have yielded better than was at first expected. The health of the district, with the exception of a few cases of small-pox in the city, continues good.
	29	Gya, 28th „ „	Nil	Fine. Cool mornings and evenings. The weather for the harvest has been all that could be desired and the gathering of the crops may now be said approaching completion. In the Aurungabad Sub-division the outturn is reported to be still better than was anticipated. Health generally good. Some sporadic cases of small-pox reported.
	30	Shahabad, 28th March 1874.	Nil	Variable, with west wind. Cold-weather crops being gathered. Cheena (millet) promising. No change since last week. Small-pox somewhat prevalent.
	31	Tirhoot, 28th Mar. 1874	Nil	Warm, westerly wind prevailing. In the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division, the cold-weather crops are being harvested. In a few places moong (pulse) and cheena (millet) have been sown and plants are thriving. Want of rain is much felt. Moong (pulse) will yield a good harvest and in some way mitigate the pressure of famine. The cold-weather crops which have been reaped in the Hajeepore part of the sub-division look well and strong. Towards the north of the sub-division, especially about Shahpur and parts of Mowah, the outturn has disappointed everyone. The crop looked much thicker before it was reaped than it has subsequently turned out. In this part the sub-divisional officer has commenced relieving isolated cases of distress, chiefly old people and children. There is abundance of work as yet for the agricultural and coolie classes. In Seetamurhee there has been no rain since last report, strong westerly wind injuring the crop now being reaped. The cold-weather crops are being reaped, but the fields will not, the Collector fears, yield as much as has been anticipated. The crop looked well in parts, but the yield is diappointing. The prospects of the rest of the sub-division remain about the same.
	32	Sarun, 28th March 1874	Nil	Weather dry and fine; west wind prevailing. The bulk of the cold-weather crops has been gathered; the yield is turning out better than was anticipated. Spring crops are coming on well. Mango crop promising; sugarcane being planted. Moong (pulse) and paddy are being sown in the low land; the opium weighment has commenced; new pulses and grain are coming into the market. Prices steady.
	33	Chumparun, 28th March 1874.	Nil	East and west winds. Prospects continue good. The cold-weather crops are being harvested. High west winds have prevailed during the week, causing some damage to the cheena (millet) crop.
Bhagulpore Divn.	34	Monghyr, 28th Mar. 1874	Nil	Seasonable weather. The harvest is general and every available person is in the field; the outturn in Dearahs as was expected is quite up to the average, in some favored tracts an unusually good crop has been reaped. Taking high and low lands together, the outturn of the cold-weather crops may be calculated a 12-anna crop and between six and eight millions of maunds of grain will be secured to the district.
	35	Bhagulpore, 31st† Mar. 1874.	Nil	No rain has fallen. Harvesting of the cold-weather crops in full operation; return very good. Mango and mohwa crops very promising. General health unusually good.
	36	Purneah, 28th Mar. 1874	Nil	Warm and seasonable. Wheat and gram are being gathered. Sowings for early and late rice crops are going on. The harvest of the cold-weather crops is a good one. The price of rice is stationary.
	37	Southal Pergunnahs, 28th March 1874.	Nil	West winds have commenced to blow and it is consequently hot during the day, but the mornings and evenings are still cool. Reports of the cold-weather crops on the Rajmehal Dearahs still very good. No change anywhere except that there appears to be still hope for the mohwa crop.

* Telegram of the 30th March, received on the 31st, shows rainfall during the seven days including the 30th.

† Telegram of the 31st March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Division. 38	Cuttack, 31st Mar. 1874	Nil	Weather dry and hot. Dalua paddy growing luxuriantly, but not extensively. Public health good.
39	Pooree, 21st Mar. 1874	Nil	Rainfall at Khoordah 1·73. There was a good rainfall on the night of the 16th March in the Khoordah sub-division generally, and in Kotdeo, Serain, and Kotrahung. The weather is now hot. Moong (pulse) will now be gathered. Dalua rice crop has commenced to be reaped partly, and has been a good one. Cotton is doing well. Castor seed is well nigh harvesting. Linseed has been completely gathered with a good outturn. Mango crop is not abundant, but what there is is doing well. Ploughing for ensuing cultivation is proceeding, and has been helped by the late rain. Purchases of rice continue moderately; prices are almost stationary in the mofussil. Public health is generally good, except that small-pox is prevalent in some places, as usual at this season.
40	Balasore, 28th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. Ploughing continues. Agriculturists are busy with their dalua rice, castor seed, sugarcane and karanja, (wild oil-seed) crops in the few parts where these are produced. The threshing of the present season's rice crop is nearly over. Cholera and small-pox cases still occur.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
41	Hazareebagh, 28th Mar. 1874.	Nil	The weather has been very seasonable during the week. The cold weather crops are being gathered and promise to yield a fair harvest. The mohwa is commencing to fall and likewise promise well. The police report that pressure is being felt in various localities and a few cases of distress have been reported in the town, to these relief has been given.
42	Lohardugga, 28th March 1874.	Nil	Fine weather and cool for the time of the year. The cold-weather crops are being reaped, but the outturn will be very small owing to the limited area under cultivation and the gram in Palamow has been somewhat damaged by insects. If the weather remains clear for the next 10 days the mohwa will be plentiful in the Palamow and Toree Pergunnahs and this will afford much relief to the people. The lands are all ready now for cultivation. Prices steady. General health good.
43	Singbhoom, 21st Mar. 1874.	0·97	Heavy rain on the night of the 15th March. Days very warm, nights cool. Nothing to add to last week's report. Cholera still reported from Chakulia, but is confined to this village only. Cattle disease still continues.
44	Maunbhoom, 28th March 1874.	Nil	Fair. Warm during day, but mornings still cool. Mohwa cropping very well. Barley and wheat nearly all reaped. Importation from Singbhoom and expectation of the arrival of Government rice at Burrakur have been keeping prices down over a considerable portion of the district. Elsewhere dealers are refusing to sell and distress is being felt in many of the more inaccessible villages.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 31st March 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 8th to 14th March 1874.	Rain from 15th to 21st March 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	0·71	1·66	7·72	21st Mar.	
		Cutwa	0·05	Nil	6·58	ditto.	
		Culna	Nil	0·58	6·18	ditto.	
		Bood-bood	0·48	0·40	6·64	ditto.	
		Raneegunge	0·15	0·11	4·78	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·16	0·40	7·00	ditto.	
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora	0·22	0·51	5·03	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree	0·95	0·38	5·66	ditto.	
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	0·12	0·54	5·11	ditto.	
		Tumlook	1·05	1·16	8·70	ditto.	
		Gurbetta	0·75	1·20	7·58	ditto.	
		Contai ... Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	Nil	0·91	7·92	ditto.	
		Contai ... Exe. Engr.'s Office...	Not rec.	0·83	7·79	ditto ...	Not rec. 15th Feb. to 14th Mar.
	Hooghly ...	Hooghly	Nil	0·60	5·50	ditto.	
		Serampore	0·68	0·58	5·87	ditto.	
	Howrah ...	Howrah	0·26	0·31	4·64	ditto.	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Sangor Island	0·20	Nil	5·00	ditto.	
		Calcutta	1·26	0·50	6·49	ditto.	
		Alipore ... Dispensary ...	1·31	0·39	6·91	ditto.	
		Alipore ... Jail ...	1·25	0·45	6·78	ditto.	
		Busseerhat	Nil	0·62	2·81	ditto.	
		Baraset	0·30	0·27	5·47	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour	0·07	0·35	4·16	ditto.	
		Barripore	0·03	0·29	2·75	ditto.	
		Satkhirah	Nil	0·30	3·57	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	0·25	0·44	5·56	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum	0·31	0·21	3·52	ditto.	
	Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur	0·09	0·87	7·03	ditto.	
		Bongong	Nil	0·53	5·48	ditto.	
		Meherpore	0·95	0·51	5·81	ditto.	
		Chooadangah	0·26	0·59	6·02	ditto.	
		Kooshtea	0·18	0·47	4·42	ditto.	
		Ranaghat	Nil	0·60	6·73	ditto.	
	Jessore ...	Jessore	0·95	0·35	5·88	ditto.	
		Narail	0·91	0·72	5·16	ditto.	
		Khoolna	Nil	0·63	7·54	ditto.	
		Jhenidah	0·31	0·77	6·71	ditto.	
		Bagirhat	Nil	1·65	6·09	ditto.	
		Magoora	0·22	0·39	4·93	ditto.	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	0·22	Nil	3·25	ditto.	
		Rampore Haut	0·70	Nil	3·83	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad	0·08	0·02	3·04	ditto.	
		Jungipore	1·20	0·24	3·47	ditto.	
		Azimgunge	0·30	0·10	3·04	ditto.	
		Lalgolia	0·37	Nil	2·86	ditto ...	Received up to 20th March.
	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	0·91	Nil	2·86	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	Maldah	1·55	Nil	3·35	ditto.	
	Rajshahye ...	Bauleah	0·22	0·02	3·23	ditto.	
		Nattore	0·50	Nil	4·77	ditto.	
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore	1·40	Nil	6·75	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunj	0·02	Nil	3·00	ditto.	
		Titalya	0·73	Nil	2·88	ditto.	
	Bogra ...	Bogra	0·10	Nil	8·25	ditto.	
	Pubna ...	Pubna	1·24	0·14	3·82	ditto.	
		Serajgunj	0·34	0·08	2·69	ditto.	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling... Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·54	28th Feb.	
		Darjeeling... Hospital ...	0·18	0·20	1·62	21st Mar.	
	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree	0·95	Nil	2·92	ditto.	
		Fullacotta	1·00	0·20	3·49	ditto.	
		Bodah	1·15	Nil	3·43	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State ...	Cooch Behar	0·82	Nil	2·96	ditto.	
	Bhútan Dooars ...	Buxa	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·31	7th Feb.	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 8th to 14th March 1874.	Rain from 15th to 21st March 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—*(Continued.)*			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	Eastern Districts.						
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office	0·64	0·62	4·11	21st Mar.	
		Dacca ... Hospital	0·57	0·69	4·05	ditto.	
		Moonsheegunge ...	0·60	1·12	4·51	ditto.	
		Manickgunge ...	1·29	0·47	4·71	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ...	2·72	1·26	9·21	ditto.	
		Goalundo ...	1·43	0·17	6·58	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisal ...	Nil	0·35	5·03	ditto.	
		Perozepore ...	Nil	0·76	3·08	ditto.	
		Madaripore ...	1·57	1·00	5·29	ditto.	
		Patoakhally ...	Nil	0·55	2·82	ditto.	
		Dowlatkhan ...	Nil	0·95	4·90	ditto.	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	1·26	Nil	7·14	ditto.	
		Jamalpore ...	0·30	Nil	5·08	ditto.	
		Atia	0·98	Nil	4·56	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge ...	3·35	2·00	11·07	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet	3·61	0·90	10·92	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar	2·61	1·28	11·32	ditto.	
		Hylakandy ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	4·03	7th Feb.	
		Koyah	1·38	1·29	8·58	21st Mar.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	0·50	3·40	ditto.	
		Chittagong Jail ...	Nil	1·56	4·33	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	Not rec.	0·26	14th Mar.	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	0·32	1·11	4·89	21st Mar.	
	Tipperah	Comillah	2·00	1·24	6·23	ditto.	
		Brahmunberiah ...	1·18	0·54	7·41	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Not rec.	2·27	14th Mar.	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	1·25	0·69	6·26	21st Mar.	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	0·03	0·32	1·41	ditto.	
		Behar	Nil	0·13	2·65	ditto.	
		Barh	0·21	0·3›	2·71	ditto.	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	Nil	0·40	1·20	ditto.	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	0·20	1·22	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto.	
		Nowadah	Nil	0·45	2·98	ditto.	
		Arungabad ...	Nil	0·02	1·89	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	0·50	1·61	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	0·22	1·56	ditto.	
		Sasseram	Nil	0·03	1·76	ditto.	Not rec. 1st to 7th Mar.
		Buxar	Nil	0·35	1·90	ditto.	
		Bhubooah... ...	Nil	0·60	1·80	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore ...	0·10	Nil	1·19	ditto.	
		Durbhunga ...	Nil	0·06	1·29	ditto.	
		Hajeepore ...	Nil	0·12	1·15	ditto.	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	0·06	Nil	1·00	ditto.	
		Seetamurhee ...	0·10	Nil	0·90	ditto.	
		Tajpore	Nil	Nil	1·24	ditto.	
	Sarun	Chuprah	Nil	0·39	1·48	ditto ...	Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb.
		Sewan	Nil	0·21	1·22	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Chumparun	Motiharee ...	Nil	Nil	1·31	ditto.	
		Bettiah	Nil	Not rec.	1·10	14th Mar.	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	0·05	0·19	1·99	21st Mar.	
		Begoo Serai ...	Nil	0·14	1·91	ditto.	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	4·44	ditto.	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	0·05	Nil	1·35	ditto.	
		Soopool	Nil	Nil	1·40	ditto ...	Not rec. 22nd to 28th Feb.
		Muddehpoora ...	Nil	Nil	1·05	ditto.	
		Banka	0·05	0·02	2·54	ditto.	
		Sanborsa	Nil	Nil	1·49	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	1·66	ditto.	
		Kissengunge ...	0·50	Nil	2·91	ditto.	
		Arrareah	0·64	Nil	3·88	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur	Nil	Nil	2·62	ditto.	
		Rajmahal	0·70	Nil	1·50	ditto.	
		Nya Doomka ...	1·01	0·31	2·99	ditto.	
		Godda	Not rec.	Nil	3·25	ditto ...	Not rec. 8th to 14th Mar.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 8th to 14th March 1874.	Rain from 15th to 21st March 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office ...	0·40	0·20	4·13	21st Mar.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	0·48	0·20	4·73	ditto.	
		Jajpore	0·30	Nil	3·10	ditto.	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	1·60	ditto.	
		Jugatsingpore	Nil	1·10	1·85	ditto.	
		False Point	Nil	0·20	1·86	ditto.	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	1·66	ditto.	
		Khurdah	Nil	1·73	3·76	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore	0·33	0·36	4·59	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck	0·08	0·16	6·99	ditto.	
		Jellasore	0·37	0·15	6·20	ditto.	
		Sorah	Nil	0·80	2·94	ditto.	
		Chandbally	0·32	Nil	1·96	ditto. ...	Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb.
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalpore	0·08	Not rec.	1·68	14th Mar.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-Western Frontier Agency.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... Jail ...	Nil	0·10	4·40	21st Mar.	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary ...	Nil	0·12	4·57	ditto.	
		Pachumba	0·20	Nil	3·81	ditto.	
	Lohardaggah ...	Ranchee	0·25	0·65	6·85	ditto.	
		Palamow	Nil	0·05	3·97	ditto.	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	0·45	0·97	6·87	ditto.	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	0·10	0·14	5·39	ditto.	
		Govindpore	Nil	0·35	5·78	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Goalparah ...	Goalparah	2·10	Nil	3·79	ditto.	
		Dhoobree	0·10	Nil	0·73	ditto.	
	Kamroop ...	Gowhatty	1·46	0·77	5·00	ditto.	
		Burpettah	1·80	Nil	6·04	ditto.	
	Durrung ...	Tezpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·09	7th Feb. ...	Not rec. 1st to 3rd January.
		Mungledye	ditto	ditto	2·00	ditto	
	Nowgong ...	Nowgong	1·42	0·27	4·25	21st Mar ...	Not rec. 1st to 7th Mar.
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	0·71	Not rec.	6·39	14th Mar.	
		Golaghat	1·22	ditto	6·13	ditto.	
		Jorehaut	1·19	ditto	5·45	ditto.	
		Nazeerah	0·63	ditto	6·63	ditto.	
	Luckimpore ...	Debrooghur	Not rec.	ditto	2·27	7th Feb.	
		North Luckimpore	0·90	ditto	4·68	14th Mar.	
		Suddya	Not rec	ditto	4·15	7th Feb.	
	Naga Hills ...	Samoogoodting	0·90	ditto	5·19	14th Mar.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	Shillong	Not rec.	ditto	2·48	7th Feb.	
		Jaowai	ditto	ditto	0·68	31st Jan. ...	Not rec. 18th to 24th Jan.
		Cherrapoonjee	ditto	ditto	Nil	3rd Jan.	
	Garo Hills ...	Tura	ditto	ditto	5·94	28th Feb.	
		Benares	Nil	ditto	0·27	14th Mar.	
		Akyab	ditto	1·30	1·30	21st Mar.	

CALCUTTA,
The 28th March 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 22nd to 28th March 1874.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity, Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Mar. 22nd	10	29·939	29·957	81·6	76·0	76	S S W	4·9	...	K	
		16	29·781	29·799	88·6	72·5	43	S W	7·6	...	K	
	23rd	10	29·783	29·801	84·0	76·5	69	S S W	8·0	...	CS	
		16	29·644	29·662	87·5	78·0	63	S S W	17·7	...	CS, K	
	24th	10	29·717	29·735	85·0	78·7	74	S S W	14·4	...	CS	
		16	29·590	29·608	83·2	76·7	72	S S W	16·0	...	K	
	25th	10	29·779	29·797	83·5	75·7	67	W S W	11·8	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·667	29·685	93·5	70·9	28	W	6·3		.....	*b*
	26th	10	29·875	29·893	81·0	74·9	74	W	6·2	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·780	29·798	91·2	70·0	31	S S W	4·3	...	.....	*b*
	27th	10	29·958	29·976	82·6	71·6	55	S W	4·3	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·830	29·848	92·6	66·3	19	N W	5·8	...	.....	*b*
	28th	10	29·930	29·948	83·5	72·2	55	S W	4·2	..	.....	*b*
		16	29·764	29·782	92·8	71·4	30	S S W	9·0	...	.....	*b*
Saugor Island.	22nd	10	29·963	29·969	81	76	78	S S W	6·7	...	N	*b, m*
		16	29·819	29·825	84	76	67	S S W	9·3	...	KS	*b, m*
	23rd	10	29·821	29·827	83	77	75	S W	16·4	...	N	*b*, scuds.
		16	29·699	29·705	83	77	75	S S W	21·8	...	N	*b*, scuds.
	24th	10	29·746	29·752	83	79	83	S S W	18·9	...	N	*b, m*, scuds.
		16	29·629	29·635	83	79	83	S S W	22·5	...	N	*m, u*, scuds.
	25th	10	29·822	29·828	83	79	83	S W	19·6	...	N	*b, m*, scuds.
		16	29·718	29·724	85	81	83	S S W	16·1	...	.....	*b, m*
	26th	10	29·898	29·904	85	79	75	W	12·7	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·799	29·805	85	77	68	S S E	9·1	...	.....	*b, m*
	27th	10	29·972	29·978	84	79	79	W N W	8·9	...	K	*b, m*, scuds.
		16	29·838	29·844	91	72	36	S W	5·4	..	.....	*b, m*
	28th	10	29·958	29·964	83	77	75	W S W	15·5	...	N	*b*, scuds.
		16	29·806	29·812	84	77	71	S S W	12·3	...	.....	*b*
Chittagong.	22nd	10	29·918	30·011	80	70	58	E S E	4·3	...	.....	*b, v*
		16	29·758	29·851	82	72	59	W S W	8·7	...	.....	*b, v*
	23rd	10	29·795	29·888	80	72	66	S	4·9	...	.....	*b, v*
		16	29·708	29·801	81	74	70	S W	18·9	...	K	*b, g*
	24th	10	29·788	29·881	82	75	70	S E	6·9	...	K, CK	*b, v*
		16	29·665	29·758	82	74	66	E S E	17·6	...	KS	*b, v*
	25th	10	29·812	29·905	80	75	78	S E	10·3	...	N	*d, u, g*
		16	29·718	29·811	82	77	78	S W	23·1	...	K	*b, v, g*
	26th	10	29·872	29·965	82	76	74	S E	8·9	0·10	K	*b, v*
		16	29·782	29·874	84	77	71	S W	17·3	...	K	*b, v*
	27th	10	29·907	29·999	83	77	75	S E	4·9	...	K	*b, m, t*
		16	29·806	29·898	85	75	60	W S W	9·9	...	.....	*b, v*
	28th	10	29·892	29·984	83	76	71	W S W	4·1	..	K	*b, m*
		16	29·836	29·924	87	71	42	S W	7·0	...	.....	*b, m*
Madras.	21st	10	29·935	29·965	90	75	47	S by E	14	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·807	29·837	87	77	61	S E	15	...	.....	*b*
	22nd	10	29·928	29·958	91	77	50	S by E	12	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·777	29·807	87	77	61	S E	15	...	.....	*b*
	23rd	10	29·869	29·899	87	74	51	S	15	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·724	29·754	87	77	61	S E	16	...	.....	*b*
	24th	10	29·842	29·872	88	77	58	S	15	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·720	29·750	85	78	71	S E by S	15	...	.....	*b*
	25th	10	29·858	29·888	92	78	51	S S W	11	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·731	29·761	86	80	75	S E	16	...	...	*b*
	26th	10	29·870	29·900	89	80	66	S S E	14	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·752	29·782	85	79	75	S E by E	16	...	.....	*b, e*
	27th	10	29·928	29·958	87	78	65	S by E	9	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·805	29·835	86	78	68	S E by E	14	...	.....	*b*
Cuttack.	22nd	10	29·873	29·955	85	72	50	S W	0·9	...	C	*b*
		16	29·693	29·774	94	70	25	S S W	5·0	...	C	*b*
	23rd	10	29·718	29·800	87	78	65	S W	5·6	...	C	*b*
		16	29·614	29·696	88	85	87	S S W	15·2	...	N, CK, C	
	24th	10	29·676	29·758	88	78	62	S W	8·9	...	C	*b*
		16	29·571	29·653	88	78	62	S S W	10·7	..	K, N	*b*
	25th	10	29·736	29·818	88	77	58	S W	6·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·618	29·699	94	76	40	S W	5·9	...	K	*b*
	26th	10	29·817	29·899	86	76	61	S W	4·8	..	CK	*b*
		16	29·665	29·746	95	72	28	N E	4·6	...	K	*b*
	27th	10	29·885	29·967	86	76	61	N E	2·2	...	.....	*m*
		16	29·723	29·804	93	77	45	E	3·8	...	K, N	*b*
	28th	10	29·847	29·929	85	76	64	W N W	1·5	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·685	29·766	96	71	24	S W	4·5	...	.....	*b*
Akyab.	22nd	10	29·952	29·974	79	72	69	E N E	4·3	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·829	29·851	82	75	70	S	4·1	...	.....	*b*
	23rd	10	29·887	29·909	81	75	74	E S E	2·5	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·776	29·798	82	76	74	S S W	7·5	...	.....	*b*
	24th	10	29·879	29·900	83	75	67	S	1·8	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·779	29·801	82	75	70	S	5·3	...	.....	*b*
	25th	10	29·926	29·947	86	83	87	S	2·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·819	29·841	81	76	78	S	6·6	...	.....	*b*
	26th	10	29·946	29·967	84	77	71	S	1·3	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·844	29·865	84	77	71	S W	5·0	...	.....	*b*
	27th	10	29·964	29·986	81	76	78	N E	1·2	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·818	29·839	85	77	68	W N W	9·1	...	.....	*b*
	28th	10	29·896	29·917	87	78	65	N	4·3	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·749	29·770	85	76	64	N W	10·8	...	.....	*b*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th March 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of February 1874.

LATITUDE 22° 33′ 1″ North, Longitude 88° 20′ 34″ East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·955
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 A.M. on the 16th	30·182
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 10th	29·703
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·479
Mean of the daily max. pressures	30·035
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·892
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·143
	⊖
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	72·2
Max. temperature occurred at 4 P.M. on the 22nd	89·3
Min. temperature occurred at 7 A.M. on the 16th	57·0
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	32·3
Mean of the daily max. temperature	80·1
Ditto ditto min. ditto	65·9
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	14·2
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	66·9
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	5·3
Computed mean dew-point for the month	62·7
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	9·5
	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·572
	Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	6·26
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	2·29
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·73
	—
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	130·9
	Inches.
Rained 8 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	2·01
Total amount of rain during the month	3·77
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	3·17
Prevailing direction of the wind	S.S.W., S.W. & E. by N.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 26th March 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the month of February 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—49 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Maunds.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.
50	Coal ...	15,135	4,885	26,675	The totals of these two columns are exclusive of empty and passenger boats.		295 4 0
23	Cotton ...	2,847	34,852	7,575			63 5 0
3	Firewood ...	555	171	1,125			4 3 6
44	Grain ...	4,565	11,340	10,250			92 12 6
25	Hides and horns .	2,674	33,375	5,775			73 15 6
27	Jaggery and sugar	2,135	8,050	5,325			42 15 6
12	Metal ...	1,200	26,027	3,125	...	...	23 11 6
186	Miscellaneous ...	12,238	1,35,522	36,300	...	...	394 8 9
46	Oil and oil-seeds ...	6,290	25,085	14,550	...	...	89 15 0
417	Paddy and rice ...	71,479	1,63,949	132,525	...	...	1,684 9 0
39	Piece-goods ...	2,057	1,98,685	8,300	...	...	57 6 0
30	Thread ...	2,666	77,754	8,775	...	...	39 10 0
31	Garden produce ...	2,495	18,692	7,050	...	...	95 12 6
13	Pottery ...	626	4,632	2,600	...	...	19 10 0
55	Salt ...	10,700	43,305	22,275	...	...	201 7 0
17	Silk and indigo ...	742	1,36,789	3,100	...	...	18 1 0
15	Jute ...	1,335	5,549	3,350	...	...	12 9 0
1	Straw ...	150	38	350	...	...	1 5 0
84	Tobacco ...	3,210	18,535	8,650	...	...	72 11 0
2	Tiles ...	170	40	550	...	...	3 2 0
4	Sand ...	665	53	1,425	...	...	5 5 6
2	Ghooting ...	1,150	5,572	1,800	...	...	12 6 0
3	Bricks ...	675	70	1,025	...	...	9 10 6
12	Rafts of timber...	...	1,360	Logs 70	...	...	21 14 0
545	Empty boats ...	...	...	(43,050)	...	...	400 3 6
976	Passengers ...	...	...	(No. 8,247)	...	...	159 10 10
...	Ditto ...	...	...	49,500	...	...	510 2 6
...	Miscellaneous revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	28 15 8
6	Free boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	......
2,620	Total ...	145,759	9,54,321	312,475	11,159	182,338	4,435 2 3
1,696	Total of corresponding month of last year.	49,869	4,35,956	151,925	5,425	50,042	1,396 7 0

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Maunds.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.
1	Portland cement	225	675	300	...	...	4 8 0
10	Bricks ...	3,525	330	4,425	...	...	33 3 0
12	Empty boats ...	...	...	1,650	...	...	13 5 6
32	Rubble stones...	6,487	905	11,000	...	...	83 10 6
1	Sluice shutter...	40	200	150	...	...	1 2 0
...	Passenger ...	...	...	(No. 1)	...	...	0 1 0
56		10,277	2,110	15,875	566	6,506	135 13 0
10		1,400	4,930	4,125	147	2,626	48 14 6

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.
2,620	Local ...	145,759	9,54,321	11,159	182,338	4,435 2 3
56	Irrigation works	10,277	2,110	566	6,506	135 13 0
2,676		156,036	9,56,431	11,725	188,844	4,670 15 3
1,706		51,269	4,40,886	5,572	52,668	1,445 5 6

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of February 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								ABSTRACT.							
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS. Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS. Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo	Value of traffic	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage	Tollage.	REMARKS.
		Mds	Rs.				Rs. A P.											Mds.	Rs.				
31	Tobacco ...	23,161	11,234	6,630	...	...	91 6 9	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	2,856	Local ...	07 [illegible]	3,24,623	13,764	3,99,156	6,655 11 6	
24	Salt ...	5,641	22,585	12,050	...	...	155 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
590	Rice ...	30,046	64,087	67,930	...	...	683 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	Miscellaneous ...	460	4,497	2,910	...	...	46 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Betel ...	10	40	150	...	...	0 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Cloth ...	151	18,100	1,780	...	...	24 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Stone lime ...	800	800	1,050	...	...	7 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Betel-nuts ...	131	566	725	...	...	8 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Molasses ...	135	314	393	...	...	4 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Thread ...	30	2,600	190	...	...	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Water ...	...	...	400	...	...	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Palkee, No. 1 ...	...	100	70	...	...	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Flour ...	10	50	90	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Cotton ...	371	7,210	3,250	...	...	55 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Fuel ...	779	182	1,795	...	...	15 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Coal ...	500	200	875	...	...	6 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Mustard-seed ...	441	1,935	1,180	...	...	8 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
834	Paddy ...	142,425	1,71,685	267,410	...	...	4,141 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Spices ...	680	8,180	1,525	...	...	10 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Oilcake ...	50	40	125	...	...	0 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Bamboos, No. 2,275 ...	...	140	1,575	...	...	11 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Earthen pots, No. 5,400 ...	...	62	495	...	...	3 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Timber, No. 43 ...	...	544	26	...	...	6 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,201	Empty boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,245 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	Passenger boats ...	...	...	4,295	...	...	35 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Passengers, No. 521 ..	...	...	220	...	...	12 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Soorkee ...	160	15	200	...	...	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Sugar ...	145	1,087	775	...	...	12 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Straw 1,394K ...	...	229	3,785	...	...	26 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Hemp and, jute ...	775	2,470	1,425	...	...	14 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Mats ...	550	5,500	1,150	...	...	7 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Bricks ...	...	20	160	...	...	1 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Vegetables ...	140	216	415	...	...	3 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Shell lime ...	125	50	300	...	...	5 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Planks, No. 10 ...	...	5	40	...	...	0 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,856		207,656	3,24,623	385,391	13,764	399,156	6,655 11 6	...								2,856		207,656	3,24,623	13,764	3,99,156	6,655 11 6	
39	Total of corresponding month of last year.	3,573	10,622	7,055	251	6,987	48 11 3	...								39		3,573	10,622	25	6,987	48 11 3	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal for the month of February 1874.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs.				Rs. A. P.
12	Paddy ...	1,459	1,459	52	1,310	15 2 0
9	Rice ...	3,814	1,907	68	1,608	18 6 0
28	Jaggery ...	31,255	6,251	223	4,328	34 10 0
3	Oil-cake ...	652	745	27	722	5 14 0
1	Gram ...	165	110	4	128	1 8 0
2	Wheat ...	360	120	4	128	1 8 0
2	Passengers (2)	...	97	3	96	1 3 4
2	Gingelly ...	1,408	352	13	130	1 10 0
2	Salt ...	1,430	286	10	255	2 2 0
2	Cotton ...	4,240	424	15	285	2 0 0
1	Timber ...	133	41	1	19	0 2 0
1	Bamboos ...	8	60	2	38	0 4 0
41	Empty ...	...	3,474	124	2,827	30 10 0
4	Stones ...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0
1	Ghooting lime	...	...	...	...	0 8 0
Rafts						
2	Timbers (29) ...	116	...	...	...	3 10 0
3	Bamboos (950)	12	...	...	...	0 12 8
116		45,052	15,226	546	11,874	122 14 0
195	Total of corresponding month of last year.	41,578	26,341	940	...	181 9 5

TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA-BOARD.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs.				Rs. A. P.
101	Paddy ...	22,674	22,674	...	...	318 12 0
129	Rice ...	1,11,118	55,559	...	...	814 14 0
16	Spices ...	91,360	4,568	...	...	64 8 0
8	Oil-cakes ...	1,357	1,551	...	...	20 14 0
7	Bags ...	26,019	3,717	...	...	52 0 0
15	Gingelly ...	48,948	12,237	...	...	146 6 0
3	Boxes ...	2,735	2,735	...	...	40 14 0
2	Salt ...	1,145	229	...	...	3 6 0
1	Gram ...	1,053	702	...	...	10 8 0
4	Hides ...	34,270	3,427	...	...	49 8 0
4	Jaggery ...	4,230	846	...	...	12 0 0
2	Turmeric ...	2,660	532	...	...	7 14 0
7	Timbers ...	4,319	1,329	...	...	19 2 0
9	Bamboos ...	102	818	...	...	10 8 0
2	Gyles ...	270	270	...	...	3 12 0
10	Passengers (20)	...	1,018	...	...	13 11 0
131	Empty ...	...	13,137	...	...	171 6 0
Rafts						
11	Timbers (169)	676	...	...	...	63 6 0
9	Bamboos(19,125)	239	...	...	...	47 13 0
471		3,53,175	125,349	4,477	188,034	1,871 2 0
245		2,97,208	50,479	1,803	75,726	927 8 4

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs.				Rs. A. P.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.					
...	Nil					Nil
Feb. 1873	Nil					Nil
	THROUGH TRAFFIC.					
1	Iron stores ...	6,720	1,344	...	...	19 8 0
82	Stones ...	571	36,550	...	...	418 0 0
57	Empty ...	...	17,602	...	...	256 2 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140		7,291	55,496	1,982	83,244	693 10 0
2		...	1,038	37	1,554	15 6 0

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs.			Rs. A. P.
116	Local traffic paid	45,052	546	11,874	122 14 0
471	Through ditto.	3,53,175	4,477	188,034	1,871 2 0
	IRRGN. WORKS.				
...	Local traffic ...	Nil		Nil	
140	Through ditto.	7,291	1,982	83,244	693 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
727		4,05,518	7,005	283,152	2,687 10 0
442		3,38,786	2,743	75,726	1,124 7 9

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal for the month of February 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27¼ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							ABSTRACT.							REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Maunds.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Maunds.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	
			Rs.				Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
4	Paddy ...	...	525	1,236½	44½	221½	3 1 7	1	Rubble ...	...	13 4 0	660	23½	329	1 10 5	38	Local Traffic...	...	2,050 0 0	230½	2,907½	48 0 0	
1	Jaggery ...	...	500	202½	7½	181½	1 0 3	2	Soorkee ...	...	120 0 0	2,068½	74	1,184	5 2 9								
1	Mustard ...	...	500	486	17½	258½	1 3 6	3	Empty ...	...	...	1,021½	36½	365	2 8 11	6	Irrigation Traffic .	...	133 4 0	134	1,878	9 6 1	
2	Tundy grass ...	...	50	621	22½	289½	1 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Bamboos ...	...	130	1,544	55½	607½	3 13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Charcoal ...	...	20	84	3	45	0 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	15,550 bamboos ...	...	220	...	...	...	16 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	51 timbers ...	...	105	...	...	...	11 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	Empty ...	...	...	2,279½	81½	1,304	7 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Demurrage of 2 boats for six days	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3 passengers for 12 miles.	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38		...	2,050	6,453½	230½	2,907½	48 0 0	6		...	133 4 0	3,750	134	1,878	9 6 1	44		...	2,183 4 0	364½	4,785½	57 6 1	
26	Total of corresponding month of last year.	...	1,693	5,268	188	1,549	27 4 1	28		...	437 0 0	12,479	445	4,432	44 9 0	54		...	2,130 0 0	633	5,981	71 13 1	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahminee Division, High Level Canal, for the month of February 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Maunds.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.
2	Limestone ...	569	107	975	31 23/28	208 13/14	4 14 0
4	Jaggery ...	386	1,930	672	24	336 1/2	3 10 0
1	Salt ...	120	600	232	8 8/7	281 1/2	3 6 0
12	Paddy ...	441	441	743	26 15/28	269 1/2	3 9 0
4	Straw ...	311	97	635	22 23/28	106 1/2	3 0 0
3	Pumpkins ...	47	35	80	2 6/7	30 11/14	0 4 10
1	Provisions ...	7	7	13	1/28	15 1/14	0 2 4
1	Yams ...	26	52	52	1 3/7	27 1/2	0 8 0
1	Railway spikes	...	...	40	1 3/7	48 1/2	0 9 7
28	Empty ...	...	...	1,590	56 1/14	820 5/28	11 5 1
7	Passengers, No. 16 ...	...	...	387	13 23/28	451	6 0 7
64		1,907	3,269	5,419	193 1/28	2,597 11/28	37 5 5
	Total of corresponding month of last year.						
68		1,328	3,329	2,196	79	1,051	72 13 5

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Maunds.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.
1	Lock gate ...	...	...	672	24	768	9 12 0
1	Waggon ...	...	...	864	30 6/7	1,049 1/2	12 12 0
1	Firewood ...	430	43	768	27 3/7	329 1/2	3 12 0
1	Limestone ...	324	62	624	22 2/7	133 1/2	3 0 0
1	Soorkee ...	324	32	624	22 2/7	133 1/2	3 0 0
1	Bamboos, No 30,000 ...	...	375	...	...	...	75 0 0
15	Empty ...	...	...	2,851	101 23/28	2,861 13/14	34 11 6
1	Passenger, No. 1	...	...	12	6/7	14 1/7	0 3 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22		1,078	512	6,415	229 3/28	5,290 3/14	142 2 6
22		2,185	2,390	9,935	355	9,148	128 13 10

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.
64	Private merchandize	1,907	3,269 0 0	193 1/28	2,597 11/28	37 5 5
22	Government Stores.	1,078	512 0 0	229 3/28	5,290 3/14	142 2 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86		2,985	3,781 0 0	422 9/14	7,887 17/28	179 7 11
88		3,513	5,719 0 0	434	10,199	201 11 3

The 25th March 1874.

H. W. GULLIVER, *Lieut.-Col.*, R.E.,
Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th March 1874, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	33,809	25,190 6 0	2,309 2 4	121,336 35	67,438 13 10	6,181 17 11	8,491 0 3
Or per mile of railway	214	159 2 11	14 11 10	766 0	426 2 5	39 1 3	53 13 1
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	305,000	2,33,747 14 3	21,426 16 7	1,119,944 18	4,54,103 10 1	43,212 11 1	64,639 7 8
Total for 11 weeks ...	338,809	2,58,938 4 3	23,735 18 11	1,241,281 8	5,21,542 7 11	49,394 9 0	73,130 7 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,198	22,978 0 4	2,106 6 5	186,707 22	36,105 14 10	3,309 14 8	5,416 0 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	219	146 13 2	13 9 2	1,193 0	230 11 4	21 3 0	34 12 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	355,984	2,84,805 9 4	26,107 3 9	1,701,592 36	3,13,447 9 11	28,732 14 0	54,839 17 9

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st March 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,565	1,102 0 0	110 4 0	25,044 0	749 0 0	74 18 0	185 2 0
Or per mile of railway	270	39 0 0	3 18 0	894 0	27 0 0	2 14 0	6 12 0
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	98,929	13,573 0 0	1,357 6 0	198,336 0	6,710 0 0	671 0 0	2,028 6 0
Total for 12 weeks	106 94	14,675 0 0	1,467 10 0	223,380 0	7,459 0 0	745 18 0	2,213 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,772	1,200 9 0	120 1 1	30,424 0	899 11 9	89 19 5	210 0 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	278	42 14 0	4 5 9	1,087 0	32 2 2	3 4 3	7 10 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	161,610	15,164 2 0	1,516 8 3	339,117 0	10,850 4 0	1,085 0 6	2,601 8 9

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st March 1874, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,607	1,305 0 0	130 10 0	4,295 0	394 0 0	39 8 0	169 18 0
Or per mile of railway	59	48 0 0	4 16 0	158 0	14 0 0	1 8 0	6 4 0
For previous 11 weeks of half-year...	14,746	10,868 0 0	1,086 16 0	80,592 0	6,215 0 0	621 10 0	1,708 6 0
Total for 12 weeks	16,353	12,173 0 0	1,217 6 0	84,797 0	6,609 0 0	660 18 0	1,878 4 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,677	1,281 13 8	128 3 9	14,731 20	1,223 9 3	122 7 2	250 10 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	62	47 0 8	4 14 1	540 12	44 14 5	4 9 10	9 3 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	19,662	15,030 4 4	1,503 0 7	85,875 10	7,065 12 6	706 11 6	2,209 12 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st March 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	118,553	1,71,845 0 11	15,752 9 4	1,629,989 0	*6,91,884 9 3	63,422 15 0	79,175 4 4
Or per mile of railway	.....	134 4 1	12 6 1	.....	540 8 6	49 11 0	61 17 1
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	1,072,814	17,30,539 12 9	158,632 16 3	15,019,985 20	64,24,408 5 6	588,904 2 0	747,536 18 3
Total for 11 weeks ...	1,190,867	19,02,384 13 8	174,385 5 7	16,649,974 20	71,16,292 14 9	652,326 17 0	826,712 2 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	121,448	1,75,003 2 7	16,041 19 1	788,034 20	3,65,672 4 9	33,519 19 3	49,561 18 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	136 11 6	12 10 8	.....	285 10 11	26 3 9	38 14 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,319,035	19,63,606 8 4	179,997 5 5	8,978,007 20	44,90,124 2 9	411,594 14 4	591,591 19 7

* Rs. 77,886-14-0 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st March 1874, on 223½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,232	22,257 1 3	2,040 4 8	143,477 0	* 45,251 9 6	4,148 1 3	6,188 5 11
Or per mile of railway	.....	99 9 4	9 2 7	.....	202 7 6	18 11 2	27 13 9
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	57,490	1,84,971 14 3	16,955 15 2	986,319 0	2,77,426 0 3	25,430 14 4	42,386 9 6
Total for 11 weeks	62,722	2,07,228 15 6	18,995 19 10	1,129,796 0	3,22,677 9 9	29,578 15 7	48,574 15 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,638	18,651 5 4	1,709 14 1	77,250 0	21,859 3 6	2,003 15 3	3,713 9 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	83 7 3	7 13 0	.....	97 12 10	8 19 4	16 12 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	57,272	1,94,691 15 6	17,846 15 3	835,848 0	2,49,750 4 6	22,893 15 6	40,740 10 9

* Rs. 7,768-4 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
THE Famine in Bengal	291
Economic Museum	324
Rajah Leelanund Sing's Liberality...	326
Relief Operations conducted by His Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan	328
Liberality of Baboo Shetab Lahoree, Zemindar of Dinagepore	329
Returns of Joint Stock Companies for the year 1873 ...	*ib.*
Prices-Current of Food-grains and Salt in the Districts of Bengal on the 4th April 1874	334
STATEMENT showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 4th April 1874	338
Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office	342
Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 29th March to 4th April 1874	345
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st March 1874	346
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	347

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

FOURTEENTH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL, FROM THE 20TH MARCH TO THE 2ND APRIL 1874.

THE weather of the fortnight has been singularly favorable. There has been rain* over a great part of Bengal Proper, where it was wanted for the early rice and for other early crops, and where it has enabled the people to occupy themselves in preparing the ground for the later crops. If, as is often the case in seasons like the present, rain continues to fall in Bengal from time to time during the next three months, all these early crops will do very well, and the early rice (September crop) will make a fair start. In Behar, where heavy rain would have done harm to the spring crops, very little has fallen,

* Rainfall of the fortnight, in inches, at some of the principal district head-quarters :—

Burdwan	1·14
Beerbhoom	0·38
Calcutta	0 0
Nuddea	0·87
Maldah	0·0
Dinagepore	0·0
Dacca	3·43
Sylhet	4·51
Tipperah	2·84
Patna	0·32
Tirhoot	0·0
Chumparun	0·10
Bhagulpore	0·0
Lohardugga	0·65

and the hail which fell in certain limited tracts did but little damage. The spring crops have thus been for the most part successfully harvested, and the little rain that fell did some good to the cheena (early millet) now in the ground. Now that the wheat, barley, and other spring crops have been nearly reaped, much will depend in Behar on whether we get good rain during April. The unfortunate tracts in Tirhoot which most suffered from the failure of the rice crops having little other crops to reap, still suffer from the continued want of rain, and their water-supply is beginning to fail. The people are now anxiously looking out for rain, not only for the petty crops on the ground, but also for a supply of water and grass, and to enable them to plough the land and sow indigo and some other crops. In Tirhoot the land has been so parched by continuous drought, that without copious rain during the next few weeks preparations for the next crop will be difficult and early sowings impossible.

Price of grain.

2. In Western Bengal there has been little change of prices during the fortnight; in Calcutta, and over the greater part of Eastern Bengal, prices are somewhat easier than they were at the time of last narrative; but there has been a general rise of prices over the Rajshahye Division; in North Behar also common rice has become somewhat dearer during the fortnight. In Monghyr an abundant spring crop has brought prices down. The price of wheat, barley, maize, and other staples has not grown dearer during the fortnight, and the comparative steadiness of the price of these grains is some makeweight against the rise in the price of rice. The returns furnished by the Chamber of Commerce show that, on the 27th March, the price of rice had fallen about 3 per cent. in Calcutta; but for the rest of the fortnight prices were steady though the demand was limited. The price-currents for the two weeks will be found at enclosure No. 2. The present quotations for some of the principal districts compare with the prices of rice shown in preceding narratives as follows:—

	Number of seers of common rice sold for a rupee.			
	On 31st Jan.	On 28th Feb.	On 14th March.	On 28th March.
Burdwan ...	14	13½	13	13¼
Beerbhoom ...	12⅜	12½	13½	13½
Hooghly ...	11 to 12	11½ to 12½	11½ to 12½	12 to 13
Calcutta ...	12½	12¼	12½	13
Dinagepore ...	13¼	14	12¾	10¾
Maldah ...	11¾	12	12	9½
Rungpore ...	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11½
Dacca ...	16	14	12	13
Backergunge ...	16½	15	16	16
Chittagong ...	18	16½	13	16½
Noakhally ...	17½	13	13	15
Patna ...	12	13½	13	12
Shahabad ...	13	12½	12¼	12¾
Tirhoot ...	10	10	9½	8½
Chumparun ...	11¾	11	12	10¼
Bhagulpore ...	12⅝	11⅜	13¾	11¼
Lohardugga ...	15½	16	15	14
Maunbhoom ...	15	14½	14	14½

Other grains, maize, pulses, commonly used in Behar, were selling by the latest returns at from 13 to 14 seers per rupee in Tirhoot, 13 seers in Chumparun, 16 to 17 seers in Sarun, and 18 to 20 seers in Patna.

State of the crops.

3. There is little to add to what was said in last narrative regarding the outturn of the spring crops. The harvest has been very good so far as it goes, and from more than one district it has been reported that the ears of wheat and barley are fuller than was expected. The early spring rice is doing well, and so also is the early millet (cheena) up to the present date. The reports of the last fortnight unfortunately give no ground for hoping that the spring crops of North Tirhoot will be fuller than was expected at the time of the last narrative. North Tirhoot and a small strip of North Chumparun are the only Behar tracts wherein the spring crops have not contributed largely to help the people through the difficulties of the present season. From two districts of East Bengal report was received that the heavy rain of the 23rd March had, to some extent, retarded

agriculture. But subsequent open weather has remedied any temporary difficulty of this kind, and the early crops all promise well. The April crop of mulberry leaves, and the outturn of silk during that month, promise to be unusually good. In parts of Midnapore, Rajshahye, Moorshedabad, Beerbhoom, and some other districts, the April silk crop is of much importance to the ryots. The crop of mhowa flower, which in the wilder parts of the country to the west forms a large part of the food of the poor during April and May, promises to be good everywhere except in a part of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Supply of grain.

4. The supply of grain in the principal local markets at the prices quoted is sufficient, except in parts of Tirhoot, Chumparun, Purneah, Rungpore, and Palamow; from one or two places it is reported that people who went to buy their weekly supply of rice at the nearest bazar had to come back without it. But, on the whole, the local supplies of grain are maintained wonderfully well. Even in part of Tirhoot, where there was not more than one-eighth of an average autumn crop, and where there has been hardly any spring harvest at all, the chief entrepôts had plenty of grain, and the local markets are fairly well supplied, an active petty trade having been hitherto maintained, and supplies brought up from the Ganges and the railway. In several places where the Government grain stores were opened to the work-people or to the public, comparatively little of the Government grain was purchased; indeed, it is only in North Chumparun and a part of Purneah and in Tirhoot on the works that any considerable quantities of Government grain are being sold, either to work-people or to the public, through the local dealers. From some of the tracts in Tirhoot through which Government grain is being most largely carried, fears have been expressed lest the private supplies in the bazars should run short, because dealers are unable to replenish their stores from outside owing to want of carriage. The Sub-divisional Officer of Tajpore, through whose jurisdiction are carried the supplies of grain for North Tirhoot, writes :—"I am anxious about the bazar supplies; the contractors from Chumpta Ghat have lately taken to using pack animals. * * * I do not know how this great importing sub-division has been hitherto supplied, with nearly all its carts drawn off to feed those tracts which usually export to it; but of this I am certain, that, if pack-bullocks are also taken up, the bazar supplies must fail." Results like this cannot, in view of the great operations Government have undertaken, be altogether avoided; but the local officers have been desired to do all they can to mitigate the evil, and they have been especially prohibited from using any sort of compulsion to bring into Government service the pack animals employed on the private trade.

Private importations of grain.

5. There is still no considerable import of grain on private account from beyond sea. But into some of the distressed districts grain still flows briskly from other parts of India. The Sarun district continues to receive supplies from outside, much of which comes down the Ghogra river from Oudh. Rungpore, Bogra, Rajshahye and Maldah are supplied to a considerable extent from East Bengal, but of the amount of these supplies Government has no precise statistics. The import of private grain by railway into Behar was—

From the North-Western Provinces and Punjab	17,928	tons, for the fortnight ending the 21st March;
From Calcutta and places in Bengal	7,737	ditto ditto.
Total ...	25,665	tons during the fortnight, or a daily importation of 1,833 tons of private grain into Behar.

The greater part of this large quantity is consigned to Patna Station, where there was a considerable block of the traffic during the fortnight, the railway stations being insufficiently provided with the necessary facilities for so large a traffic. Active steps have been taken to remedy this difficulty, and it is hoped that it has been met.

The grain thus imported has hitherto found its way by various petty channels into many parts of Behar both north and south of the river.

Grain trade from the Punjab

6. In last narrative it was stated that there was much grain waiting in the Punjab to come down into the famine districts. During the fortnight under report the railway officer deputed to inquire into the matter by the Government of India has furnished his report. He finds that 23,580 tons of grain are waiting on the station premises of the Punjab Railway for means of transport to Benares and Behar. The chief adviser of the Punjab Government in railway matters believes that four times as much more grain is stored in bazars and serais, waiting for waggons to carry it down to the distressed tracts. The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India reports that, before the end of March, a fixed and uniform despatch of 1,250 tons of grain from the Punjab to the famine districts ought to be considered a certainty. The difference between the prices of grain in the Punjab and Behar is so great that the profits on the traffic are large; and the Railway officer who conducted the enquiry reports that, under present circumstances, "it is absolutely certain that the supply of private grain to the railway will continue fully equal to its carrying power;" while it is clear that no "room can be found for Government grain transport without interfering with private trade."

Export of grain by sea.

7. The usual note on the movement of food-grains will be found at Appendix A, in which will be found a statement furnished by the Collector of Customs putting

the total export of food-grain from Bengal by sea for the five months from October to end of February, (and this figure may be finally accepted as correct,) at 173,161 tons.

The authorised figures for the exports of the month of March have not yet been received. But, it is certain that the exports from Calcutta and Chittagong have much diminished. From the Orissa ports the exports continue to be moderate. So far as advices have been received, the exports of food-grains from Bengal for the month of March amount in round numbers to about 16,500 tons; so that the total export of food from Bengal during the six months ending on the 31st March will be about 190,000 tons. The Lieutenant-Governor some time back expressed his belief that the exports up to April would be from 150,000 to 200,000 tons. A recent report states that a fresh demand for the Mauritius is shortly expected in Calcutta, while something more may go from Orissa, so that it is not unlikely that the total will not fall far short of the larger figure named by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Condition of the people.

8. The district narratives (enclosures Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8) show that, with the one exception of Tirhoot, to be noticed more fully below, the condition of the people is decidedly good and hopeful, indeed, this feature is so prominent in the narratives that it may well be the subject of much thankfulness. The accounts of North Chumparun, where, next after North Tirhoot, the famine is wrong show that by relief works, by selling Government grain, by advancist, grain, and by means of a thorough system of charitable and medical relief, distress is being arrested and relieved; and, for the present at any rate, the Lieutenant-Governor feels confident that the Government agency and means on the spot will suffice to meet the famine. In other districts where distress had threatened actual famine has not yet appeared, and the local officers seem quite confident that their preparations are sufficiently advanced to meet distress when it comes; and it seems also that the people, though they expect scarcity and very high prices, believe that with the help of Government they will get through their difficulties. From Dinagepore the Magistrate writes that "prices are rising," and "the supply of grain is becoming exhausted;" but "there is wonderfully little distress among the people," * * * "and it is beyond question that the commencement of relief operations and consequent diffusion of money throughout the country, as soon as there was any apprehension of scarcity, has enabled the people to meet it with confidence and vigour." From Maldah and Bogra it is reported

that the condition of the people has not changed for the worse. From all parts of Sarun it is reported that there is no general distress, as all the poorer classes are on the relief works, while professional beggars and persons unable to work are receiving charitable relief. From Monghyr it is reported "that the condition of the people has improved since the rubbee harvest commenced." No general distress has been reported from North Bhagulpore; and the latest telegraphic report from that tract is, "condition of general population satisfactory." The Purneah Magistrate writes: "I have not seen or heard of any cases of actual starvation, but the number of cases of distress is increasing, and would have been much larger but for the relief afforded by the Government road and by relief committees." In South Behar there is at present no distress. The latest report from the Sonthal Pergunnahs is that "the people look well everywhere," though in parts the supply of grain is expected soon to fall short. Some days back alarming reports were received about a small tract in Hazareebagh; but subsequent reports written after the District Officer had visited the spot are reassuring, and it is stated that the local distress which had appeared has been met. In West Bengal, regarding which densely-peopled and to some extent poverty-stricken tract the Lieutenant-Governor has all along been anxious, there are no present signs of probable general distress.

Tirhoot.

9. There is one large exception to the general condition of affairs described in the next foregoing paragraph, and that is the north-eastern portion of the Tirhoot district, where the poorer classes have, in the last month, come upon the relief works in enormous numbers, now, it is believed, approaching to half a million in all, who are receiving relief in some shape.

At the time when the last narrative was despatched, the Lieutenant-Governor was in Tirhoot personally superintending the organisation of relief measures there. He subsequently visited some more of the distressed circles, and saw the circle officers posted and at work personally instructing them. He then crossed to Patna, where he again consulted with the Commissioner and settled some points with Sir Richard Temple, whom he had asked to meet him there. He saw and instructed some more of the officers sent down from the North-Western Provinces, and completed the arrangements for officering the distressed circles of North Behar, after which he returned to Calcutta.

Position of affairs when the Lieutenant-Governor left Tirhoot.

10. The result of the Lieutenant-Governor's further inquiries in Tirhoot do not materially differ from those stated in the last narrative. As there stated, it is feared that some cases of starvation to a greater or less degree have occurred among a few old people who did not come to relief works or relief centres in time, and perhaps in greater numbers among young children who have suffered from bad and deficient nourishment, while the parents were living on scanty food, though not starving. But all accounts agree that nowhere has distress been so great as in the Bahera thana of Durbhunga, to which allusion has already been made—there only have the symptoms of severe distress been prominent, elsewhere the cases have been very rare and isolated. The Lieutenant-Governor repeats his hope and belief that the progress of distress has now been stayed. Very few deaths have been reported as directly due to starvation, not more than ten or twelve in all. The Government of India having asked the Lieutenant-Governor's personal opinion on this point, it was given as follows:—

Deaths from starvation.

"In times of scarcity and the early stages of famine it is totally impossible to distinguish deaths accelerated by scarcity and bad food from natural deaths. He has not the least doubt that among a very poor and helpless population, such as exists in North Tirhoot, many people die when food is dear, who would not die, or would not die so soon, if it were cheap. He believes that there have not been deaths from direct starvation among healthy adults; but, from what he saw of the people about Bahera and some of those on the works near Durbhunga, he fears that among such a population a good many old, weakly, and sick people must have succumbed to insufficient nourishment. Similarly, as before mentioned, many young children are much emaciated, even when their parents are not so. The Lieutenant-Governor does not believe

that the parents starve the children to feed themselves, but only that the children are first affected by scanty and bad fare. This result is much aggravated by the native habit of nursing children for two or three years. A child so nursed suffers much when the mother fares indifferently, and the food for the child fails. The Lieutenant-Governor has already explained the extreme difficulty of saving such children, owing to the unwillingness of the parents to bring them to our hospitals and poor-houses. He himself saw the emaciated children carefully fed with milk at the temporary hospital which he arranged at Bahera, but the mothers strongly resisted staying there in spite of every concession and arrangement that could be made. Under such circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but fear that many children of a weak and sickly character die. Similarly, he believes that some old and infirm people die on account of scanty food. He is happy, however, to say that so far as he saw and can learn, it is only in the part near Bahera that want has reached the point that many people are emaciated and the weakly must in some numbers die. Every attention is now being given to improve matters there."

Recent reports of deaths.

11. The view expressed in the foregoing extract is much borne out by the narratives received since this expression of opinion was submitted. In the Tirhoot narrative (enclosure No. 3) will be found mention of reported cases of starvation, into which inquiry was made by European officers, *e.g.*, the body of an old man in the Hatti relief circle of Durbhanga, who was said to have died from starvation, "was in a state of extreme emaciation;" yet "the son of the deceased did not show any signs of suffering from want of food." In a village of Mudhoobunnee three males were reported to have died from starvation, but inquiry on the spot showed that two of the deceased "were children of a widower who was himself in a state of rude and well-nourished health." In the Rungpore narrative (enclosure No. 5) the Magistrate writes: "There was a report received of a death from starvation in one part of this thannah, and I went to the spot two days ago, but the case was that of an old woman of 80 years of age who died from disease." It is, the Lieutenant-Governor fears, a fact that occasionally poor creatures come on to the relief works in Tirhoot in a very reduced state; but on all the works except perhaps in Bahera the great majority of the people are in tolerably good condition; and when deaths occur, it is not possible always to say whether they are due, in whole or in part, to starvation. It may be confidently stated as a fact that up to this time the mortality from any causes among the great number of people collected on the roads, &c., in Tirhoot is singularly small. Indeed, seeing the great numbers and the wretched physical character of many of the old and weakly collected together, the wonder is that there are not more deaths. Among such a population in the best of times there must be deaths of old and reduced people. The district narratives (enclosures Nos. 3-8) sufficiently show that all Government officers in the distressed districts are very keenly alive to the obligation which lies upon them to save life and to arrest famine however and whenever they can.

Measures taken in North Tirhoot.

12. While it is hoped that actual starvation has been stayed (unless it be in rare instances which escape all our care), our difficulties in regard to the employment of the people have been much increased in Tirhoot since the last narrative, that is to say, there has been a rush of people to the works in the Mudhoobunnee subdivision in enormous numbers, still greater than that which the Lieutenant-Governor found in Durbhunga; so much so, that the total numbers have approached a quarter of a million in the Mudhoobunnee sub-division according to the last statements received. It is feared, however, that there has been a good deal of peculation and misstatement in regard to the numbers, which are certainly so large that, coming so suddenly, it is most difficult to deal with them. Mr. Metcalfe has energetically undertaken this task, and it is believed successfully. A large addition has been made to the Public Works staff of the locality,—the very best officers being selected and taken from other duties. While the people who come to the works in Mudhoobunnee are so numerous, hey are not at all so reduced as some of those who come to Durbhunga from he neighbourhood of Bahera, but are generally still strong and healthy, cases of

great want and emaciation being very exceptional indeed. It appears that while the population now in the northern tracts of the sub-division are comparatively well off, the whole of the poorer population of those tracts have left their homes and flocked, together with those of the southern portion, to the network of roads near Mudhoobunnee, so that some 130,000 are collected in a small circumference. Mr. Metcalfe found some of them who were in perfectly good condition, but who had tasted of the lax state of things, inevitable when a few among them were in great want, were somewhat inclined to resist any strict counting and due apportionment of work. But he has brought them to order, and done all that can be done meantime. When the Public Works staff is complete as it will be immediately, and the able-bodied are put on great works under proper discipline, while the weaker are provided for in their own villages, it is hoped that things will settle down into good shape.

Latest intelligence from the spot.

13. Having made immediate arrangements for Mudhoobunnee, Mr. Metcalfe has returned to the Durbhunga sub-division, where he reports that the southern relief circles are now working well and in good order, while the other circles are also being put in good order. Mr. Metcalfe telegraphs on the 31st March, thus:—"In a ride from Bahera through the worst parts, and in a circuit of twenty miles, I did not find a person without a ticket for relief or uncared for." In a letter just received, Mr. Metcalfe says: "Lists of all persons on charity have been made out, and as far as I can judge most honestly, by the village Putwarries. Grain has been placed in the hands of the Jeyt ryots, and in the scores of villages where I went, the most wretched are being fed at their homes by their headmen. We have also hit off a solution of the labour difficulty, *viz.*, that the weak and incapable have been formed into small gangs, and each gang is required to do the same amount as one able-bodied man. The villagers have taken to this piece-work arrangement, and it will save Government much loss from cheating. I am working almost entirely through local men, with here and there an exception. The Bahera road is still the difficulty. Many of the villagers have returned to their homes, of the others some are going; others adhere to the earth-work on the roads. The gangs have been organised into numbers of 1,200, and several gangs placed under a Jemadar of one of the Cavalry Regiments, and this arrangement enables us to count the men with little or no difficulty. There is a great improvement in the appearance of the classes, and I can see nowhere famished persons who are not in some way receiving charitable relief. As regards food the villagers now have no fear, water is their chief anxiety. I see but little water in the wells. The tanks are dry save the very largest, and unless we have rain, there will be a great scarcity of water. Your instructions regarding relief in the town through native residents have been carried out."

The Lieutenant-Governor trusts he may believe that the difficulties in Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee have been met, and that we are now well ahead of the famine there as elsewhere. Already upwards of 12,000 persons are returned as receiving charitable relief in the Durbhunga sub-division.

Mrs. Metcalfe has taken charge of the poor people and orphans in a large enclosure fitted up for them at Durbhunga, and most of these poor people are said to be getting quite fat.

In Seetamurhee things continue to be more favorably situated, and the numbers on our hands are not excessive, about 40,000 in all.

In the three northern sub-divisions, Mr. Metcalfe states that the whole number on the works, or otherwise receiving relief, is about 400,000, and he hopes that we have reached nearly the maximum that we may expect on our hands in that part of the country. It seems hardly possible that the number in Mudhoobunnee can be very greatly increased (one-third of the population are already on the roads), but it is impossible to be confident that in other sub divisions the number may not much increase. In tracts where the spring harvest now occupies the people, we must expect, not improbably, a large addition to the number on the works between the completion of the harvest and the commencement of the rains.

The Tirhoot narrative (enclosure No. 3), speaks as if general distress might be imminent in parts of the head-quarter sub-division of Tirhoot. A subsequent

letter, however, from the Magistrate of the district, written after visiting the villages named in the narrative, says that the description there given was "exaggerated, and no extreme distress is apparent or expected."

Orders issued by the Lieutenant-Governor on Tirhoot affairs.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor issued various orders in brief form during his visit to Tirhoot. Since his return to Calcutta he has embodied these in a Note, setting forth the order which he gave and the views which he formed during his visit. This Note is attached (Appendix C), and to it the Lieutenant-Governor begs to refer for an explanation of his proceedings and the measures which he has adopted.

Sir Richard Temple's tour.

15. At paragraph 17 of the last narrative it was mentioned that Sir Richard Temple had visited the Purneah and Dinagepore districts, and his report on Purneah was then submitted, as also his estimate of the grain requirements of Dinagepore. His final minute No. 50 regarding Dinagepore was not received till after the despatch of the last narrative. It is now appended (Appendix D). The Lieutenant-Governor is happy to find that Sir Richard Temple's report, after inspecting the local arrangements, is altogether favorable, and justifies the belief that the arrangements, both to transport the grain and to give relief wherever it may appear, are very good and satisfactory. Sir Richard Temple has done all that was necessary to complete and systematise these arrangements, both for the Dinagepore district and for the Rajshahye Division generally. In company with the Relief Commissioner and the local officers, he marched through the districts of Rungpore and Bogra; he again visited Dinagepore; he has been to Maldah; and, before concluding his review of affairs in the Rajshahye Division, he conferred with the Commissioner, Mr. Molony, at Rajmehal. His minutes regarding Rungpore, Bogra, and Maldah, and the Rajshahye Division generally, Nos. 47, 48, 51, 53, 54, and 52, with his second letter on the subject, and the Government orders issued thereupon, will be found in Appendix E. Sir Richard recommended some additions to the grain allotments of these districts, but it may be said that in regard to the Rajshahye Division as a whole, his reports are very favorable and creditable to the Commissioner and Additional Commissioner, to Mr. Lowis, Magistrate of Dinagepore, and to the local officers generally. It is matter for congratulation that Sir Richard was able to express himself as thoroughly satisfied with the conduct of the Rajshahye officers and with the forwardness of their preparations.

Sir Richard Temple, after meeting the Lieutenant-Governor at Patna and visiting Allahabad to arrange further about reserve carriage, conferred with the Commissioner and the Magistrates of Shahabad and Gya, and settled the allotment of grain for those districts. On his way down he again visited Bhagulpore and settled the grain allotment for the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Monghyr. Sir Richard Temple's Minutes on these subjects, and also those regarding the organization of a reserve transport train, will be found in Appendices F and G.

It will have been seen from previous narratives that the Lieutenant-Governor has warmly acknowledged the good service which Sir R. Temple has done for the Government of Bengal by visiting the distressed districts, by conferring with local officers of all grades, by ascertaining what was required, by informing the local Government, by giving the necessary orders, and by seeing that both his orders and those of Government were obeyed. Sir George Campbell would again repeat his most cordial acknowledgments of Sir Richard Temple's services.

Transport arrangements.

16. Sir Richard Temple has now submitted minutes clearly summarising the present transport and relief arrangements in the three distressed divisions, Patna, Bhagulpore, and Rajshahye. These will be separately submitted to the Government of India, with a note showing the whole of the allotments of grain, and giving a general review of the transport arrangements and their working. Here it will suffice to say that the total allotment of grain to the distressed districts amount up to date to 381,819 tons. It only remains to consider whether any further allotments must be made to the western districts of the Burdwan and Chota Nagpore Divisions, but it is not expected that the

demands for these districts will be very large. The distressed parts of Chota Nagpore are those which are most accessible, and Burdwan is very accessible. Seeing how favorably the season promises so far, the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that with these large allotments, and a certain reserve in case of surprise in any quarter, a very ample provision has been made.

The carriage arrangements are now, as a whole, working very well indeed, and there is every prospect that the full quantities allotted will be conveyed to, and stored in, the distressed districts in very good time. It was at one time feared that the local carriage would scarcely keep pace with the supply sent up by the railway. Now the difficulty is the other way, *i.e.*, we can hardly send by railway enough to supply the local carriage. It is hoped, however, that arrangements now made will suffice to get up the whole supply in time. The only serious difficulty is in regard to the supply of North-Eastern Tirhoot, to which so much as 32 lakhs of maunds, or 117,000 tons, have been allotted, and where the carriage has, so far, fallen short of our expectations. But the Durbungah Railway is progressing admirably, and most opportunely comes to aid us in carrying grain to Durbungah, to which a temporary line of rail will be open this month. The Government is now sanguine that if the traffic lines are not interrupted before 15th June, the supply for Tirhoot will be completed by that time. If the rains come in prematurely, the distress will, it may be hoped, be so much curtailed, and the water routes will be opened. The latest figures and facts regarding grain transport seem to make it certain that if no very unforeseen mischance occur, the allotments to all the other districts will be stored some time before the dates mentioned for the completion of the Tirhoot allotment, many of them long before. Only a portion of the additional allotment lately made to the Rajshahye Division may be stored in the waterside depôts for distribution when the rains clear the channels.

At Appendix K will be found copies of the Lieutenant-Governor's instructions to Commissioners regarding the distribution of grain during the rains, and his orders, deputing a special officer, Mr. Wickes, C.E., to enquire into the best means of utilising the water-ways of the distressed districts from the 1st July.

The transport arrangements of Purneah and North Bhagulpore have been organised by Mr. Hankey with remarkable ability and success, and are working exceedingly well. In Appendix H will be found two reports showing what Mr. Hankey has done.

Despatches of Government grain.

17. The despatches of Government grain from Calcutta to the famine districts amounted (see Appendix B) during the fortnight under review to 10,80,936 maunds (38,705 tons). The total despatches of Government grain to, and receipts in, the distressed districts up to the 31st March amount to 209,913 tons, out of which 131,765 tons had reached their final destination up to the date of the latest returns. The daily despatches by the East Indian Railway fell, owing to the insufficiency of railway waggons, as low as 1,437 tons and 1,185 tons during the beginning of the fortnight. In consequence of these short despatches, inconvenience was caused at the Purneah and North Bhagulpore river-side depôts, where a powerful stream of carts had been arranged, and where the reserves of grain were very soon exhausted. Since the 26th March, however, the average rate of despatches has been kept as high as 2,479 tons per day, a quantity very little below the maximum which the Government of India desires should be sent daily. The Railway Company have allotted a sufficient number of wagons to work the Government grain traffic only; these wagons, if unloaded promptly at the Behar stations, will come back empty, and thus maintain a constant steady traffic of Government grain. The East Indian Railway have also promised to give the Government grain at Howrah priority of despatch over ordinary goods; the ground for such a concession is that a regular stream of Government grain to Behar is necessary to enable the Government to transport its full allotment into the interior before the rainy season, and to be in a position to save the lives of the people who may be expected to be on its hands. The Lieutenant-Governor only trusts that these arrangements will not interfere with the despatch of private grain, remembering as he does that after all that Government has done for the

worst districts, there still remain many districts where there has been much failure of crops which must greatly rely on private importation.

The Eastern Bengal Railway has been able to send away daily to Kooshtea and Goalundo all the grain which the Government required to send; the average despatches by that line during the fortnight have been somewhat over 1,000 tons per day.

Relief works.

18. The fortnightly returns of persons employed on relief works under officers of the Public Works Department will be found at enclosure No. 10. But this return does not always show the numbers employed on works under the Court of Wards or on works under local agency of many kinds. As has been already said, the number of people employed, or perhaps, more strictly, relieved, on the works in North Tirhoot has increased enormously. Compared with the figures given in last narrative (paragraph 28) the figures stand thus, and even the figures given had been somewhat exceeded by the last accounts:—

	Last fortnight.	Fortnight under report.
Patna Division	234.249	539,353
Soane Canal works	29,589	31,289
Gunduk embankments	25,615	28,834
Bhagulpore Division (inclusive of Kurruckpore works)	22,800	51,430
Rajshahye Division	54,832	82,586
Burdwan Division, Nuddea, Chota Nagpore, and Cooch Behar	19,219	22,000
Northern Bengal Railway	7,000	12,000
Total ...	393 304	767,492

It will be seen that the numbers employed have increased considerably in other parts of the country besides Tirhoot. In regard to the management of these enormous numbers of work-people, the utilization of their labor, and in regard to their punctual payment, the Lieutenant-Governor would invite attention to paragraphs 11-24 of his Note on Tirhoot affairs (Appendix C). Effort has been made, and will still be made, to disperse them to their homes as soon as possible, and to relieve them there. Meanwhile, every nerve is strained to supply professional supervision of all grades, to send up competent clerks of works, to educe local agency for supervision, and to manage the pay-disbursement business to the best interests both of the Government and of the work-people. Since the last narrative was submitted four additional Engineer Officers, and as many as forty additional subordinates, have been ordered to, or have arrived in, the famine districts. Major Trevor, R.E., has been deputed as Additional Chief Engineer to inspect, direct, and advise upon relief works, in concert with local Engineers and civil officers, with instructions, for which see Appendix K.

North Behar Railway works.

19. In the Mudhoobunnee division, where nearly a quarter of a million were on the works by last accounts, the present relief works can hardly last more than four weeks, for the people seem to dislike tank work, and to rush upon the road works. In this direction the Railway Engineers were already prospecting for the best alignment for a North Behar Railway, to run from Durbhunga eastwards; and the Government of India, in view of the enormous quantity of available labor, has been pleased to sanction the Engineers' beginning the railway on the best line which they can, in communication with the local civil officers, finally agree upon. If the survey or reconnoisance is far enough advanced to make such beginning practicable, very excellent and useful work will have been provided for the famine-stricken laborers of Mudhoobunnee. Happily, Mr. Stevens, the Superintending Engineer of the Durbhunga Raj property, knows the country well, and has surveyed most of it for the roads now under construction. The selection of a line for a railway in a hurry will therefore be less hazardous than it might otherwise be in a country where the maps are nearly thirty years old.

Irrigation Department relief works.

20. The average daily number of laborers on the Soane Canal works has risen during the fortnight to 31,282, as compared with 29,589, as shown in last narrative. The Executive Engineers report that, at the present season, they cannot procure

as many local laborers as they require, inasmuch as people can earn from 3½ to 4 annas a day in harvesting. People on the works consume, for the most, the cheaper grains, which they buy locally. Coarse rice can be had from local dealers on the works at 12 seers per rupee. At one place only was there a demand for Government grain, and there one bag of Burmah rice was issued and was taken readily. The number of work-people on the Gunduk Embankments has risen to 28,834, as against 25,615 shown in the last narrative. Most of the people are doing petty task-work; they draw their supplies of maize mainly from the local markets. The people are strong and able to work; only a few come to the works in a reduced state, and receive gratuitous relief for a time from the Engineers.

Northern Bengal Railway.

21. The numbers of work-people on the Northern Bengal Railway are increasing; about the 15th March there were 9,000 laborers on the railway bank, besides about 3,000 on the feeder roads. The earth-work completed was equal to a bank 24 miles long and 4 feet high. On the southern section, where the bank is heaviest, but few laborers had yet applied for work, but they were beginning to come in larger numbers. The Engineer-in-Chief is very anxious to complete the railway bank from Julpigoree down to the Ganges this season, and he is arranging to import laborers from other distressed districts. The Magistrate of Bogra also has been instructed to send over for work upon the railway any distressed people of his district who may be willing to take work away from their homes.

Durbhunga Railway.

22. The railway from Chumpta Ghat, on the Ganges, to Durbhunga is not exactly a relief work, but it was undertaken, and is being rapidly pressed through, in order to carry grain into the most distressed tracts of North Tirhoot. The length of the line at present sanctioned from the Ganges to Durbhunga is 44 miles; on 28½ miles of this length the rails had been laid, and the principal bridge was expected to be completed at once. The Engineer-in-Chief expected to lay two miles of rails a day, to complete the remaining bridges, and to be able to run an engine into Durbhunga by the middle of April. From the first of the present month the railway was to carry a certain amount of grain daily as far as Nagurbustee, two-thirds of the distance from the Ganges to Durbhunga, and soon after the 15th the railway will, it is expected, carry 800 tons of grain daily into Durbhunga. The Government of India has provided that rolling stock shall be ready on the new line in sufficient quantity to carry 800 tons a day, and arrangements are in train for unloading the wagons at stations and starting it off to the depôts on carts.

Charitable Relief.

23. It has been explained in previous narratives that, in order to carry out the relief system contemplated by the "instructions" issued by the Government of India, the larger sub-divisions have been sub-divided, and each relief sub-division is parcelled out into circles. Over each circle is placed a competent officer who has to direct and control charitable relief at each village of his circle. The circle officer is aided by one, two, or more assistants. Attached to each circle is a famine hospital and a native doctor; and it is the duty of the circle officer and his assistant to visit every village in the circle at least once a week, to prepare lists of the people who require relief in every village, and to see that relief is given in one form or another to every person who requires it. The worst districts, Tirhoot, Chumparun, Dinagepore, Maldah, and Rungpore, and parts of Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Monghyr, have been thus parcelled out into circles; and every circle in each of these districts is manned, and the relief system has been thoroughly and systematically begun. Below the circle officers are employed the indigenous village agency of village headmen, village accountants, and village police, as explained in the Lieutenant-Governor's note (Appendix C, paragraphs 2-7). As has been stated in a previous paragraph (13) the Additional Commissioner of North Behar, writing from the worst part of Durbhunga, says that in a circuit of twenty miles he did not find a person unrelieved or uncared for. Mr. Howe's account (see the last paper in enclosure No. 3) of the relief arrangements in North Chumparun shows that throughout Ramnuggur the administration of charitable relief in the relief circles is now in good working order, and the people are kept from starving.

Numbers in receipt of charitable relief.

24. The numbers of people in receipt of daily charitable relief in one form on another are, according to the latest information—

Name of district.	Name of sub-division.	Numbers receiving relief.	
Chumparun	Bettiah	4,350	
	Ramnuggur	1,400	
	Head-quarters	333	
Tirhoot ...	Durbhunga	12,082	
	Seetamurhee	5,221	
	Mudhoobunnee	570	
	Head-quarters	265	
Sarun ...	... ...	36	
Gya ...	... ...	192	
Shahabad ...	... ...	13	
Bhagulpore ...	Soopool	1,300	
	Muddehpoora		
Monghyr ...	... ...	1,603	
Purneah ...	... ...	2,554	(besides 1,500 privately relieved).
Maldah ...	... ...	240	
Bogra ...	... ...	660	
Rungpore ...	... ...	4,000	
Dinagepore ...	... ...	458	
	Total ...	35,345	

Sales of Government grain.

25. In North Chumparun, Dinagepore, and parts of Purneah, only has Government grain been sold to the public to any considerable extent. To the people on the works the grain has been sold in Tirhoot and also in parts of Bhagulpore. From Ramnuggur, in North Chumparun, only have full accounts of these sales and their results been received. Mr. Howe, the Sub-Divisional Officer, writes thus:—"Since the 12th March sales of Government grain to the public have "rice to the public have commenced, and by the 21st, the date up to which this "reports extends, 365 maunds, 25 seers, 12 chittacks had been disposed of, and "Rs. 1,269-10 realized. The precautions taken to prevent its getting into the "hands of monopolists were these: 1st, the rice was sold in small quantities, the "smallest that could be considered wholesale, generally 3 bags, and to as many "petty traders as possible. A few of the more substantial dealers, four in number, "received 7 bags (about 14 maunds each). A proclamation was issued several "times (especially on market days) informing the public that Government rice "would be retailed by certain dealers at 11½ seers per rupee, and every opportunity of making this widely known was taken. I also took an agreement "from each dealer in writing to the effect that he should only sell retail in "the town of, and at the bazars round, Ramnuggur at 11½ seers per rupee, and "in not larger quantities than 5 seers to any one person. A few also agreed "to retail on our roads around Ramnuggur to our coolies. Finally, I took the "greatest care, through my establishment and in person, to watch the working "of the measure and prevent abuses. I feel convinced that the grain thus sold "has circulated freely among the people in the manner intended by Government. "Every shop where Government rice is sold is surrounded by eager purchasers, "and no measure we have taken (not even the advances to ryots, which was "very popular) has tended so completely to restore the confidence of the "people. Villagers from 8 to 10 miles come in on bazar days, and the "rice is rapidly sold." Sales conducted after this fashion through the local dealers will, it is hoped, not restrain trade, or prevent such private importations as may be coming in. In the Lieutenant-Governor's Note (Appendix C) it is sufficiently explained that private trade was active, and private supplies were tolerably abundant, even in the worst parts of Tirhoot.

Advances to ryots.

26. In the Chumparun and Purneah districts advances of money and grain to substantial ryots have been begun. In Sarun, Tirhoot, Rungpore, Maldah, Bhagulpore, and Monghyr, very considerable sums have been advanced to zemindars in order that they may help their ryots. The advances of grain made direct to ryots,

have been made by the relief circle officers on the security of the ryot's holding or other security. At paragraphs 41-46 of the Lieutenant-Governor's Note on Tirhoot affairs (Appendix C) the subject of advances to ryots is discussed and it is pointed out that there are considerable classes of ryots who will not work on roads, and who yet will require advances of grain to carry them through the coming season. Sir George Campbell has desired all officers to make advances to ryots as far as possible on the security of zemindars, middlemen, or head ryots; and looking to the very great importance of this advance question, he has suggested that villages in the worst tracts be classified according to the manner in which it will be necessary to make advances to ryots. Now that the Relief Circle Agency is getting into full working order, the Lieutenant-Governor has good hope that this business of advancing grain to ryots on the best available security will be properly dealt with during the next two months.

Medical staff for the famine districts.

27. During his recent tour Sir Richard Temple had recommended that application be made to the Madras and Bombay Governments for twenty additional Native Doctors to help in the medical relief required in the famine districts. The orders of the Bengal Government on that Minute show that, up to the present date, 102 Native Doctors have been indented for on behalf of the famine districts; and the Surgeon-General has made available 105 Native Doctors for the duty from the Bengal Presidency. Out of this number from 50 to 70 Native Doctors had reached the famine districts before the end of March, and the rest were on their way. Sufficient stocks of medicines and other necessaries packed in small boxes have been sent to each famine district, so that the Relief Circle hospitals may be found with all fitting drugs and appliances. In case further indents should be made for medical aid, the offer of the Government of India to send for additional native doctors from Madras and Bombay has been accepted. For the supervision of the relief hospitals an additional European medical officer has been sent to each of the sub-divisions in North Tirhoot, and another for North Chumparun. Preparations are thus being made to meet and relieve disease among the famine stricken people. Up to the present date there has most providentially been no epidemic among the people on the relief works or at the chief grain routes, or at the great depôts. There was a little cholera at one time on the grain route to Ghoraghat in Dinagepore through Bogra; but it lasted only for a few days and has disappeared. Diarrhœa is said to be prevalent among the people on one length of the Chumparun embankment. If immunity from epidemic continues among the enormous crowds on the relief works till they are dispersed, it will be a very great blessing.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd April 1874.

NOTE OF THE RESULT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO TIRHOOT.

SINCE I have visited the country about Durbhunga where distress has first assumed a severe type, have discussed matters thoroughly with the local officers, and have instructed them both verbally and by rough notes, I think it well to summarise the views which I have formed, and the instructions which I have given on this occasion. In case, unhappily, distress should, at any time, gain on us in other quarters, we must profit by the experience of the places where it has first appeared.

2. It is unnecessary to repeat the advantage of being prepared in time, and meeting the influx of distress in such a way as to avoid confusion and abuse when it comes on us with a rush. I trust that this is everywhere felt, and that whether serious distress already exists or not, no officers of districts where it may be reasonably apprehended are wanting in zealous preparations. But I am farther much impressed, by what I have seen in Durbhunga, with this, that distress on a large scale may, and often or generally does, come at last somewhat suddenly, and that the Government organization which we can supply will not suffice to meet it in this state unless we also avail ourselves to the utmost of all the indigenous and voluntary agency which the country affords. Our executive machinery is still very deficient in these provinces; the beginning of such machinery which has been recently made being quite unequal to bear in its very infancy the strain of a great crisis such as this which has arrived. The assistance which we obtain from other provinces is not in a moment adapted to a country and a system entirely different. Our anxieties have been spread over so wide a surface that it has not been possible to concentrate all our power on the points where the worst distress has actually occurred, till the facts have solved all doubt. Moreover, there is this special difficulty, that we have the smallest machinery in the tracts inhabited by a quiet, poor, long-suffering race, who give little trouble in ordinary times. North Behar is probably the most under-governed country in India; one young man as sub-divisional officer has there ruled and judged a population which would elsewhere have been provided with a full district machinery. (Of the Durbhunga Sub-division, for instance, the population is 867,409.) Yet here is the very population which comes on us in a body in the most helpless state. I am not surprised, then, that in such a sub-division as Durbhunga, notwithstanding the official aid which we have sent, there should have been some failure to meet the rush of the famine when reliance was placed too exclusively on official agency, and there was delay in attempting to work roughly with indigenous agency till the Government agency should be complete. I must strongly impress on all officers, that whenever and however distress may come upon them, and to whatever extent they may and do properly apply for Government aid, they must not omit to do the very utmost that is possible by the means which their districts afford.

Distress cannot be met without using indigenous and voluntary agency.

3. It has been already arranged to portion each sub-division into relief circles under competent Government officers; what is most wanting is inferior machinery reaching down to each village.

It is certainly true that indigenous agency of one kind is very much wanting in North Behar. The active and intelligent middle class found in many districts of Bengal is scarce. Many zemindars have been too much in the habit of letting their villages to mere rent-farmers, and there is often difficulty in getting efficient aid from either zemindars or farmers. But on the other hand, when we go lower down, there is more of the old village machinery than in Bengal. Almost every village has its headman or jeyt ryot, and putwari, and there are a good many,—Brahmins, Mahomedans and others,—who have a certain amount of native education. The census of Behar was almost entirely taken, and well taken, by the putwaris and headmen, and it seems to me that the machinery which could take the general census may well be used to census the poverty-stricken

Village agency required.

Headmen and putwaris.

in each village, make lists of them, keep relief accounts, and work the village system of relief which the Government desires to adopt.

Zemindars and their agents, and European planters.

4. The utmost use must be made of the zemindars and their agents and dependents. Every possible pressure must be put on those who are at all backward to induce and compel them to do their duty. In North Behar we have the very great advantage of the assistance of a very active and energetic body of European indigo planters. The aid which they have most willingly given has been almost everywhere fully used and should be so everywhere.

Local committees and individual members of such should undertake specific duties.

5. The orders for local committees must be carried out in good faith. It may be true, as some officers assert, that committees are sometimes a sham; but either acting in committee or, still more, acting separately as individuals, every good resident should be utilised. The best way of beginning is to bring them together in committees, to portion off duties, and let it be settled in the presence of the body of the committee that each man capable of aiding is to undertake some specific function in a specific place, or in a specific area.

Superintendents of groups of villages.

6. A very good plan had been formed of appointing to the charge of groups of villages paid superintendents, selected from the people of the country; the only drawback was the delay in effecting this, pending the completion of a large superior establishment for which European officers were thought to be indispensable. In Mudhubunnee and Hattee about Rs. 15 per mensem or less was allowed to these group Superintendents. The Durbhunga plan which was circulated contemplated a uniform rate of Rs. 30 per mensem I do not know that paying high and uniformly secures efficiency, and sometimes volunteers will do the work better than paid men. I would allow a discretion in regard to pay according to the circumstances and the class of people obtainable in each locality; but subject to this caution, I entirely approve of carrying out the system of group superintendents. I trust it has now been nearly completed in North Tirhoot.

Village organisation.

7. But beyond this, the point on which I have most dwelt is that we must not stop short with the group superintendents, paid or unpaid. We must have a proper organisation in each village. The moment we go beyond the stage of great public works, it is totally impossible to deal with the people in detail unless we have them localised and individualised, village by village and name by name. We cannot send them away from the roads till the village machinery is ready to receive them; we cannot distinguish people receiving relief by labor, charitable relief, and relief by advances, or prevent the same persons from receiving relief in different shapes till we have all those receiving relief registered, name by name, according to their villages by some person who knows them, and who can be made responsible for their coming and going. Above all, it will be totally impossible to deal with the people on our hands and wean them eventually from dependence on Government unless we have an individual knowledge of them in their villages. I have occupied myself then in impressing on the local officers the necessity of carrying out a village organisation. This should be done as much as possible through the zemindars. No man in the position of a landholder should be absolved from his duties and responsibilities if it be possible to obtain assistance from him. Finally, the headman and putwari must be utilised in each village. They will keep a nominal roll of all persons in the village receiving relief either on works or gratuitously. Through them the village management may be conducted, and they will be responsible to check abuses. Small rewards according to work done may be promised and given to such headmen and putwaris. I authorise the Commissioner to arrange details of their remuneration.

Sirdars and mates of laborers.

8. It is generally desirable to allow the laborers to choose their own headmen, through whom they are paid, and through whom they deal with Government officers.

The circle officers may however both make use of and give relief to a certain number of persons unaccustomed to manual labor by appointing them to be petty overseers of charitable relief, watchmen over the grain stores, and so on.

Utilisation of local police.

9. All the local police are to be subordinate to the circle officers for relief purposes, and may be utilised freely.

Famine of money and famine of food. Effect of the former.

10. The above arrangements are best carried out before severe distress has actually come on us; but in Durbhunga (partly on account of insufficient action in the direction above indicated) and in Madhubunnee we have experience of another and farther phase of the subject, viz. that in which very large numbers of people come on our hands for relief in great masses congregated together. I myself saw vast assemblages of this kind near Durbhunga, and by the last accounts still greater numbers were on relief works in the Madhubunnee sub-division, though not so much reduced in condition as the Durbhunga people. It may be said that famines are of two kinds, or at least there are two stages of famine—famine of money or labor famine, and famine of food-supply. It may, in rare cases of isolated districts, happen, as it did in Orissa, that the two stages become one, or that the famine is from the beginning an absolute deficiency of food-supply, the case being, as was stated in regard to Orissa, like that of a ship at sea which is suddenly found to be short of provisions. But with rare exceptions a money or labor famine precedes a food-famine, that is, food is to be had for money but it is dear, and the poorer classes, being thrown out of work, have no money to buy it. Very often the famine never goes beyond this stage; it has almost always been so in the North-Western Provinces, where there are abundant means of communication. Some of our stricken districts being very isolated, we have feared and guarded against a food famine. But so far this has not come upon us. I have seen that even in North Tirhoot the bazars are still supplied; an active private import (by driblets in bullock-loads) is still going on, and food though dear has not reached what can be called extreme famine prices. Notwithstanding, however, the existence of supplies in the bazars* up to date, there is certainly what we must consider wide-spread famine; in some limited tracts some people have suffered from want of food before coming to our relief works, and in very considerable tracts the people have come to the relief works with a rush in very large numbers. Although these simple people very much follow one another like a flock of sheep, they are at first slow to move; and, even when they have not actually starved, I do think that when they very suddenly come to us in this unusual way in very large numbers, it is a sure indication that what must be called famine is on them, that is, that they have reached the point when they would starve if not relieved.

Provision of work.

11. The first mode of relief for the Government to undertake is clearly (and this has always been recognised) giving work to the poorer classes who are without work and without means. The better classes who do not work on the roads generally do not starve till a later stage; they have some credit if not some property. While the producing and wages-earning classes maintain themselves, most of those dependent on them, even the beggars, are for the most part in some sort maintained also. Rich natives do a good deal in this way, and I saw two or three faqueers living on a gang of relief laborers in Tirhoot. At any rate, the beggars and helpless people who come on mere charity, and are not supported by private liberality, may well be provided for in the early stages of scarcity by the relief committees without a very large Government organisation.

In the present stage then the public works have been our most active care. Under previous instructions a good deal had been done in most districts to prepare plans of such works for emergencies, and more has been done since the present famine threatened. In those districts where the numbers seeking relief are not very excessive, I believe that our preparations have been sufficient; but in some districts where no very large special works are available, and enormous numbers have suddenly come on us, it cannot be said

* From what I saw of the activity of petty private trade, my impression is that for some time to come the bazars would be supplied in this way if it were not that the pressure on carriage for the transport of Government grain is beginning to interfere very seriously with the means of private traffic. Much complaint is now made that private people cannot obtain carriage, and that the bullocks and donkeys which hitherto supplied the bazars are taken up by the contractors. This is no doubt a great evil, and the local officers should do all that is possible to avoid it.

that either the plans of our works or our establishments are sufficient to enable us to obtain full money's worth from the labor of a needy multitude, among whom little organisation is, in the first instance, possible. In fact, there is no denying that in some of these cases our organisation has not been such as to prevent the occurrence of what must be called great abuses, judged by the standard of ordinary times.

12. In Behar, at any rate, women and children come on the works quite as readily as men; and it is because the whole family works, or pretends to work, that somewhat low wages with dear food are not incompatible with an almost liberal measure of relief, measured by the fare to which these poor people are accustomed—a very low one. Wherever some of the people have begun to starve, or nearly to starve, it is impossible to refuse work to all applicants, whether really capable of real work or not. The result of the suddenness of the rush upon us in some places, and the necessity of being on the safe side where famine has threatened, has been that we certainly have, and to some extent must still have, great multitudes on our works doing very little real work and very imperfectly supervised. But I have felt that this is better than letting the people starve, and that it must continue till we can sift them out and deal with them in detail: we cannot send them away till this is done. At the same time, I am clear that this cannot continue, and the first work which I have set Mr. Metcalfe, (the Additional Commissioner) and the local officers to do is to make arrangements for dispersing these multitudes. Fortunately, the climate at this season is favorable; the people seem not to dislike the assemblages in which they are gathered, and I hope no great harm beyond a somewhat prodigal expenditure of money will result for a short time. But beyond this it must not go. To begin with, although, as I have said, I believe that these sudden rushes indicate real want and rapidly-approaching famine, still, when under pressure of such necessity a lax system is established, and every one, down to the smallest child, gets paid for the merest pretence of work (with probably a good many abuses besides), the thing becomes too attractive, the whole country tends to come on the works, the numbers threaten to be *absolutely* overwhelming. The people, too, become demoralised; works where real work is exacted are deserted, and many evils follow. If disease or climate do not disperse such multitudes with possible calamitous results, the case might be still more impossible to deal with when the rains and cultivating season approach. It would be very difficult to get back to their homes and to regular labor people accustomed to such a system, while it would be impossible to continue it in the rainy season.

Mode of dealing with a sudden rush of population to works.

13. A vast multitude, treated in the gross, through mates and other headmen, cannot be individualised and dealt with according to their position and needs: we cannot deal with them till we know who they are. In all such cases of unmanageable multitudes on the roads, the first thing to do is what I have ordered to be done in Durbhunga and Madhubunnee, viz. to sift them out according to their families, villages, and tracts of country; to separate those who wish to do, and are capable of doing real work on the large works from those who wish to go home or are not fit for work; to put the former on regular works on a regular system, where good wages are paid but a reasonable tale of work is exacted (less than in ordinary times, but still a fair quantity), and to put the latter either on light work or on charitable relief.

Arrangements for distributing laboring masses.

14. The better to carry out this system, I have directed that the works should be divided into two classes; thus—

Division of works into two classes.

(1) Works under Public Works or other competent officers, on which real labor shall be exacted and full wages paid.

(2) Works under circle officers, on which the labor given is less effective, and for which superior professional supervision is not required. The rates of wages on these would be mere subsistence rates, unless easy piece-work is given for liberal terms.

The large roads now going on under public works officers, and other large works, irrigation works, and the like, should be put under the first head.

Even on the regular works it is right that, besides the hard work for the able-bodied men, work of a lighter character, but still real, should be provided, so that the families of the laborers and others who wish for regular work should be provided for. This is generally done, and I rely on the Public Works and other officers to arrange it discreetly.

Proper registry of laborers on large works.

15. Although on the regular works we cannot prevent a considerable fluctuation and coming and going, it will be desirable, as much as possible, to note the names and residence of the laborers, and to classify them under fixed and recognised headmen as persons regularly employed and paid Besides making it much more easy to deal with them and prevent abuses in the present, this will greatly facilitate our operations when we come to send home at the proper season, with a sufficient store, those who have well worked on the roads, at the season when there is nothing else to be done.

Mode of payment on large works.

16. The mode of payment to be adopted is a matter of extreme difficulty, regarding which much local latitude must be allowed. Various modes have been tried with varying success. *Primâ facie*, in the case of very poor people, it seems most desirable to pay daily; but when the multitude is very large it is physically impossible to pay, by trustworthy agency, each individual daily—either the laborers are grouped in gangs, and payment made to each gang, or payment is really made to the headmen of large numbers of mates, who distribute to the mates, and the mates to the laborers, in a way which admits of little check. As soon as the people are regularly classified and put into permanent gangs, it will not be so difficult to pay each gang daily; and when they have worked some time and are not living quite from hand-to-mouth, it will much facilitate matters if they are found to be well content with payment every two or three days. One great and increasing difficulty about daily payments to each individual laborer is the enormous number of copper pice required. Where these run short it may be permitted to pay in grain; but from all I have seen, I have no doubt that, as long as money can be had, it is far best for all parties to pay in money and let the laborers buy either from the Government shops or privately as they prefer.

Care should be taken that payment is not made in such a manner as to make it the interest of mates and headmen to tout for and bring together an unnecessary multitude. I fear that when we are oppressed by too great numbers, the tendency of such a system is to increase the numbers and bring the whole population on our hands. When we are not able to reject people or to exact real work, every creature that can be mustered passes for so much profit to the mate and headmen, and if they can pass muster two or three times over so much the better for these men. Effort should be made to pay if not individually at least in small squads, and not to distribute money in a wholesale way.

Responsibility of civil officers in connection with large works.

17. It is to be thoroughly understood that not only are the officers of the Public Works Department employed in districts where scarcity prevails wholly and absolutely under the Commissioners and superior civil officers of districts on all points in which they may think it desirable to interfere, but that everywhere the local sub-divisional officers and their assistants are directly responsible to see that payments are properly made and work given in the manner most conducive to relief. It is expected that in this respect they and the Public Works officers will work in thorough accord. The Commissioner or Additional Commissioner on the spot will lay down general rules on which the Public Works officers will act subject to the orders of the Magistrate of the district. The Public Works officers will ordinarily arrange for payment of the men employed under them; but the local civil officers will inspect the works, test the payments of the Public Works subordinates, and see that all is right. If not right they will at once communicate with the Public Works officers, and if necessary, with their own official superiors. I have given full authority to the Commissioners to authorize the entertainment of any local establishments for the proper management and payment of the laborers that may be necessary to supplement the Public Works establishments.

Sanitary arrangements.

18. It is most necessary that efficient sanitary arrangements should be made on all large works; and particular attention should be given to this.

Village and minor works under circle officers.

19. The village works under circle officers must necessarily be conducted, for the most part, by non-professional people; but I have arranged that in each relief circle an officer should be specially charged to look after the works in the circle. There has been much correspondence regarding these village works. The result is that, by aiding zemindars and otherwise, we must promote the employment of the people to the very utmost, but that in the last resort in very distressed tracts, where the people are likely to starve and no one can be induced to undertake works for his own benefit or from public spirit, the Government must employ the people by undertaking such works (excavating tanks and the like) as are most beneficial to the general community. I rely much on the tact and energy of the local officers to make these arrangements for the best. Even when Government pays for the works they may advantageously be placed under village headmen and others locally interested; we want to give the people work near their homes, and, if the headmen are interested, they will carry the work out all the more readily.

Strangers coming to village works are to be registered in the village where they labor and live for the time.

Limitations on task-work system.

20. To the distressed poor of both sexes the task-work system cannot be generally applied. As much work must be obtained for them as they can fairly do, and no more. Any stringent enforcement of a labor test may repel these people and cause ultimate danger to life. But it is better to obtain a little, even the smallest amount of work from those who can work, than to give gratuitous relief. The offering of piece-work is very good whenever the people will accept it, the terms offered being, as has been said, liberal.

Returns of laborers.

21. Returns of laborers on works in each circle are to be made by the circle officer; the number on each class of work being distinguished. This is to be separate from the Public Works Department returns. The Public Works officers are to return the number of their laborers to sub-divisional officers, who will combine the whole in one return.

Public Works establishments.

22. With respect to Public Works establishments, it is evident that, with the enormous number of people now coming on the roads and other works, even after a large proportion of them have been sifted out and put to village works under the civil officers, the labor and responsibilities of the Public Works officers must be very great, and the staff of officers must be increased as much as possible. I have arranged that a separate Executive Engineer is to be provided for each of the sub-divisions in Tirhoot in which distress is very great, especially that Durbhunga and Madhubunnee should each have an officer of the rank and powers of Executive Engineer, the very best available. As many Assistant Engineers as possible have been, and are being, supplied; also a number of subordinate officers; but I agree with an opinion which I have seen expressed that the famine country is hardly the place for a European overseer with a large family and imperfect acquaintance with the language. We are sending all the fit men we can, and they should be sent as unincumbered as possible, but for the rest I continue to repeat what I have all along said, that much inferior agency must be extemporised in the country itself, and made the best of by the utmost tact and discretion in selecting and using it. There is one kind of subordinate agency which is much wanted, clerks of the works, that is, intelligent men acquainted with accounts, who can make up and check the returns. For this purpose Bengallees are very well suited. I have instructed the Chief Engineer to do his utmost to send up good men of this class. I fear that there must be much laxness and peculation in many places, and as we get things into order and establish some system, it is of the first importance that the executive officer should be assisted by competent men capable of keeping their offices and testing statements of numbers, payments, &c.

Deputation of Major Trevor.

23. Superintending Engineers have been appointed to the several districts in which large relief work is going on, but they are comparatively new to the duty, and in order to advise and assist them, to see that the utmost that is possible is done to render the great amount of labor now in our hands as beneficial as possible by selecting the best large works, and to introduce on the works the best system possible under the circumstances, it has been arranged, in communication with the Government of India, that (since the Chief Engineer of this Government, Colonel Nicolls, has his hands more than full) an Engineer Officer of experience and tact, Major W. B. Trevor, should be deputed for the general inspection and regulation of the various relief works. He will proceed to the different distressed divisions with the powers of a Chief Engineer, to be exercised in communication with Colonel Nicolls, will confer with the Commissioners and Superintending Engineers, will give them the best advice and assistance he can, and will direct operations in concurrence with the Commissioners.

The difficulty of finding sufficient work for the enormous number of laborers in Tirhoot and some other districts, is much pressing on us. It turns out that in many places the laborers dislike tank-work and insist on flocking to the roads. We must reduce them to order and discipline, and make them do the work most fitting for them to do; but still it is a great object to maintain large works sufficient for the employment of all the laborers who legitimately seek regular work and submit to regular discipline, while at the same time the opportunity of permanently benefiting the country should not be neglected. A chief duty of Major Trevor will be to inquire whether any additional great works can be undertaken with advantage in the districts where we have hundreds of thousands of laborers.

Railway extension.

24. It has been suggested that as a continuation of the Railway from Champta Ghât to Durbhunga will certainly be much wanted to the north-east through the great rice-countries where famine is now so severe, and to the north-west through north-western Tirhoot into Chumparun, it would be most desirable if these lines could be settled and the earth-work executed now. This is under consideration, and immediate steps are being taken to lay out the line, if it be possible, in time to employ the famine laborers upon it.

Irrigation works.

25. The best attention is also given to irrigation works, those connected with the Gunduk embankments and others. One canal behind the embankment has been begun, and the Government of India has determined to begin the line of the proposed large Gunduk canal through the Chumparun district as far as the Bagmattee river. Further inquiries are being made to ascertain whether some further local irrigation channels can be undertaken in Western Tirhoot, Sarun, and Chumparun.

Individualisation essential to management of charitable relief and advances to ryots.

26. While I believe that our employment of the people on works of various kinds, to the extent that they are now coming upon us, will lead to embarassing results in the end unless we individualise them, I am sure that the two other main forms of relief—charitable allowances and advances to enable cultivators to maintain themselves—are impossible to carry out as it is intended without a good system of dealing with individuals through responsible village heads.

The only form of gratuitous relief which can be given somewhat indiscriminately, without leading to great abuse and future difficulty, is cooked-food. It is clear that the people of Behar will not accept this form of relief in any numbers till they are very much straitened. It is not that the lower orders have much caste—many of them will eat almost anything;—but they are curiously timid, afraid that we will ship them off beyond seas and what not, and very averse to altering their habits. At any rate, the Government has resolved that the cooked-food test shall not be very largely applied; that assistance shall be given in other shapes, for which a great organization is necessary. Before going further then, I revert to the arrangements made for organizing relief down to the village and the individual.

27. Sir Richard Temple, when he visited Behar, arranged the circles into which the sub-divisions were to be divided, and the Behar officers have been since engaged in manning these circles. But it seems to me that there is among some of the local officers in Behar a somewhat unreasoning prejudice in favor of European, and against native, agency; and that the harm which has resulted from delay in Durbhunga, and perhaps some other places, has been caused by too much keeping everything waiting for European officers, both as regards general relief arrangements and public works. It is really quite impossible that a properly efficient European Superintendent can be supplied for each circle and each work—I mean efficient at all points; combining sufficient experience, knowledge of the country, tact, and judgment. So many of our Bengal districts are more or less pressed or threatened that we cannot supply very large numbers of competent European officers. We sent to the famine districts all we could, and I believe as many as the local officers asked for. We have denuded all our districts not threatened to I may almost say the last man. The note in the margin shows the number of officers of different classes sent to Behar for relief work. The Government of India most readily acceded to all that we asked in the way of assistance. A large number of military officers were placed at our disposal for both transport and relief work; and, in addition to some competent civil officers previously obtained from the North-Western Provinces, some civil officers were ordered from the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Bombay. Authority was also given to the local officers to engage all the competent Europeans to be obtained among the resident European community of planters and others, and several gentlemen who offered themselves in Calcutta were engaged and sent up. The total number of superior officers specially employed on relief is as follows:—

Agency available.

Covenanted Civil Servants ...	39
Military officers	44
Uncovenanted officers ...	59
Officers locally engaged ...	39
Total ...	181

Covenanted Civil Servants	54
Military officers	60
Uncovenanted officers	92
Officers specially engaged	54
Total ...	260

Many of the officers assigned had, however, a long way to come; and when they arrived it cannot be said that all the circles were efficiently filled. The fact is that, for such a system as is proposed, we want not only energetic and painstaking officers, but also an intimate knowledge of the people and of agrarian affairs, land tenures, rent, and revenue. It is only exceptional military officers and experienced civil officers who are well fitted to deal with such matters. In Behar the grain transport operations are of enormous magnitude and importance. These operations, including the putting and maintaining in order the roads used for the grain traffic, are in charge of a staff of officers under Colonel Macgregor, a most excellent and energetic officer; and to complete his arrangements about all the most effective military officers who arrived were required and absorbed. Some of these officers are rendering extraordinary service, Major deKantzow for instance. Some of the unemployed officers of superior rank proved to be hardly well fitted for duties of a civil character, and have charge of the less important ghats and changing stations. Altogether, it happened that though this Government had, in its distribution list, assigned a good many military officers for relief work, I found not one so employed in Tirhoot, and I believe only one in the whole Patna Division; while only one more seemed to be available. Of the gentlemen casually entertained, some proved well qualified in their degree, others not so well. The civil officers from the Punjab, Central Provinces, and Bombay, proved to be generally very young men, and they had much to learn of a new country and language. In fact, I may almost say that the only officers of sufficient experience and knowledge available in Behar were the civil servants belonging to Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and a few uncovenanted sub-divisional officers. I have

Necessity of revenue and other experience among relief officers.

placed in charge of circles all civil servants who are of more than a few months' standing; but I very soon felt strongly that a good and efficient native officer would be far more fitted for our purposes than a very inexperienced European, and that both to fill circles not provided for and to assist the European officers, we must get as many good natives as possible. I am sure the Commissioner of Patna does not share the prejudice I have alluded to regarding the exclusive employment of European agency in places of trust; but all the districts of his division having suffered, few of the existing officials could be spared for extra and special work; and the tehsildaree system not being in vogue, it is very difficult to extemporise an efficient native agency. The Bengallees are very different in language and habits from the Hindustanees of Behar.

Aid given by Sir W. Muir.

28. In the dilemma in which I was placed, besides ordering up a few selected Bengallee Deputy Collectors and authorising the Commissioners of the Presidency and Burdwan divisions to entertain and send up a few temporary men for famine service, I appealed to Sir William Muir for the loan of some native officers fitted for the work. Sir William responded most promptly and handsomely. Sixteen selected men were at once placed at my disposal, more than half of whom arrived and were posted by myself while I was on the spot.

Assistants to circle officers.

29. I was thus enabled to complete or nearly to complete the circle officers required for Northern Behar. Under them assistance was necessary, especially under the less experienced European officers. Some of the native officers from the North-Western Provinces, some temporary Bengallee assistants, and others, were posted for this purpose, and Sir Richard Temple, who was going to Allahabad about the reserve carriage, promised to try to get a few more men from thence. A selection is being made from the ranks of candidates for the Native Civil Service at Hooghly and Calcutta. A number of native officers of the army had been promised by the Commander-in-Chief, and their despatch arranged in communication with Sir Richard Temple. Though not ordinarily fitted for independent civil duties, these officers may be most useful assistants, and they are being distributed accordingly.

Above all, full authority has been given to entertain every man capable of rendering good service whom the country itself affords. Without a good proportion of men possessed of local knowledge, foreigners must be at a great disadvantage.

Agency in each circle.

30. By means of these arrangements it is my desire that in each important circle the officer in charge should have (1) a capable assistant, generally a good native or occasionally a junior European officer; (2) an officer specially charged with those local works which are not put under the Public Works Department, and whose duty it will be to see that the jeyt ryots and others in charge of these carry them out honestly; that people are paid regularly; that they do not get relief twice over, and generally to see that the system works: and (3) an inferior native assistant.

Deputy Collectors and full tehsildars from the North-Western Provinces should generally be put at the head of circles. Where experienced officers become available, they may be placed over junior officers hitherto in charge without any disparagement to the latter.

Group Superintendents.

31. Under the circle officers come the Superintendents of village groups already alluded to, that is to say, over each group of villages there will be some one in charge to look after the relief operations generally in the group, to manage the operations at the grain stores, and to keep the circle officer informed of what goes on. Where a local man, a zemindar, or planter, or zemindar's tehsildar, will undertake this personally, or through his agents, such may be employed, but it must be clearly understood what each undertakes to do.

Village organisation.

32. Finally, each village will have its own organisation. Lists of zemindars, headmen, and patwarees of each village are to be prepared; it is to be ascertained whether each will do something, and each is to be pressed to do so either personally or through

agents. I cannot too much impress on all officers, as I have impressed on those at Durbhunga, the necessity of attending to this, of not acting as if they were in a strange or hostile country, but of utilising those whose duty it is to assist the people, and finally through them, or in the last resort without them, to get at the headmen and representatives of the people themselves.

I am very glad to see that Mr. Howe, a very efficient North-Western Provinces' officer, in charge of the worst part of Chumparun, has already organised this system without waiting for the completion of a large paid establishment. He says: "The sub-divisional committee of Ramnuggur, with the two sub-committees at Bulthur under Colonel Boulderson and at Bagaha, are now in full working order. The tuppah (Bulthur) has been divided into halkas (circles), and each member is to take charge of one. Lists of all the poor requiring relief are prepared by the putwarees (village accountants) and tested by the member-in-charge of the halkas, who is also responsible for the distribution of food to those in the lists, whom he, after examining, finds unfit for work. I think it is better at first to do what is absolutely necessary, viz. to support those who otherwise must starve, and gradually to perfect the system in introducing the various rules laid down for committees. An organized village-to-village relief system has been formed, which will effectually relieve those who most require it. I am much assisted in this tuppah by Sheik Salamut Ally, an influential and public-spirited zemindar. In this tuppah the headmen of each village and the putwarees receive a certain amount of food sufficient to last the poor of his village of whom he receives a list (an extract from my register), and whom he is bound to supply twice a week. The greatest safeguard against abuse is the fact that the poor themselves know how much they are entitled to; and secondly, there is constant inspection both by Sheik Salamut Ally, who is a member of the committee, and myself. In this way this important tuppah is provided for, and similar steps for the others are also being taken." Mr. Howe seems really to be meeting the famine under very difficult circumstances. In Seetamurhee also, the sub-divisional officer, Mr. O'Reilly, by availing himself of the help of indigo planters, zemindars, and others, seems to have done very much, and to have kept pace with famine. But in Durbhunga, under a very energetic and meritorious sub-divisional officer—but where committees and committeemen and indigenous agency were practically not used—while European officers were expected in order to start a system admirable in theory, the famine got ahead of us. I am sure that voluntary and indigenous agency may and should be drawn out. The efficiency of an officer in a difficult position, especially under such circumstances as those which now surround us, depends quite as much on tact in drawing out assistance as on individual effort.

Aid given to Patna Commissioner.

33. No one could and would more efficiently superintend the relief operations than Mr. Bayley, the Commissioner of the Patna Division; but his charge is an enormous one. He has upwards of 13 millions of people under him, some suffering from famine and all from scarcity. He is responsible for all the enormous transport and other operations. Clearly he requires assistance. The Tirhoot district, too, is quite unmanageably large, and the mass of office detail thrown on the Magistrate-Collector makes it impossible to look to him for a sufficient active superintendence all over his district in times like these. I have

Mr. Metcalfe's duties.

then appointed Mr. C. Metcalfe, an officer in whose great energy and executive efficiency I have much confidence, to be Additional Commissioner of the Patna Division under Mr. Bayley, who will delegate to him any portion of the Commissioner's duties from time to time. It is arranged that Mr. Metcalfe is for the present to devote all his energies to getting into order the northern sub-divisions of Tirhoot, where wide famine most threatens us and hundreds of thousands of people are already on our hands. Mr. Bayley met me and thoroughly discussed with me the state of affairs. I entirely rely on his judgment and knowledge. Mr. Metcalfe went with me to Durbhunga and through the worst circles. I have explained to him my views and wishes, and left him to carry them out. While the circle establishments are being completed and getting into order, he is dealing with the multitudes collected on the roads. As soon as they are sifted and classed, and the circle establishments are ready to receive them, all, except

the able-bodied fit to earn good wages on the roads, will be drafted to their villages, and there the scheme of relief, prescribed by the Government of India and this Government, will be worked out. For all famine and executive matters the sub-divisional officers of the distressed sub-divisions of North Tirhoot will be directly under Mr. Metcalfe. Their formal reports and returns will be sent to the Magistrate of Tirhoot for embodiment in the district returns (so long as Durbhunga remains a part of Tirhoot,) but the whole active control will rest with Mr. Metcalfe, exercising the full powers of a Commissioner, but subject to the general control of the Commissioner of the division, who will be fully informed of his proceedings. Mr. Metcalfe will ordinarily report to the Commissioner;—to Government direct on emergencies only.

Aim of the organisation as a whole.

34. When the arrangements we are now making in the most distressed districts are complete, I trust that we shall be able to lay our hand on each person requiring relief according to his residence and circumstances. We shall be able to say in each village—here are so many persons found to be fit objects for relief; so many are doing work of some sort; so many are receiving a charitable allowance of food; so many have received or will receive advances to enable them to continue their cultivation; so many residents of this village are absent working on such a public work. On the public works again, I hope we shall be able to say—here is a gang from such a pergunnah and a gang from such another pergunnah; so many (name by name) from such a village, and so many from such another. It is only when things are so arranged that we shall be able to deal with the needs of the people in detail, and to supply their wants without the great abuses which must attend indiscriminate liberality to great multitudes whom we cannot distinguish.

Mode of working charitable relief.

35. Supposing then the system to be fully carried out, the various forms of charitable relief are indicated in the relief rules published by the Government of India. Employment on works I have already dealt with. Employment in the way of spinning, weaving, &c., is as before arranged to be given as much as possible to those who cannot go on the roads If we have sufficient information and sufficient machinery, charitable relief is only a question of discretion and honesty. Cooked food being reserved for special cases, it remains to give a fair allowance of food gratuitously or at a reduced price, and so much money as may be necessary to supplement it, to those really in need of such assistance. This will be done through the local committees as much as possible, every possible use being made of individual knowledge and public spirit. As I said to the Durbhunga Committee, "The Lieutenant-Governor wished to urge on them the propriety of their taking an active share in the relief measures now in operation. He did not want them to give money merely, but to undertake, each according to his ability, the specific duty of looking after a certain defined portion of the town, and managing the distribution of the Government relief, so that no poor person should perish for want. He wished this not only for the direct good, but as an example to others. Those who could not themselves personally supervise could appoint responsible relatives or subordinates to work for them, and could see that these did the work efficiently. If each member undertook the charge of a muhulla of the town it would be a great relief to the Government officers, and would, he felt sure, secure an efficient and adequate administration of the funds and stores. Those of the committee who had lands in the interior would, he hoped, also heartily assist the circle officers by themselves acting and giving instructions to their gomastahs, patwarees, head ryots, &c., so that they might help by every means in their power. The committee should be made really and practically operative—the town divided among working members, and the distribution of town relief undertaken by them, with any necessary subordinate agency working under their supervision."

Uses of committee men.

Cooked food and special diet.

36. Although the use of cooked food is no longer prescribed as a general test of necessity, it is still an important thing to have food in this shape ready for those who are actually starving, especially on their first arrival at the depôts.

And it is especially necessary to nurse and feed on careful and nutritious diet people who are already reduced by scanty food. Many children have so suffered, and every inducement should be offered to their parents to bring them to be tended in comfortable poor-houses, where every concession is made to them. With respect to the food, I gave the following directions at Durbhunga:

(*a*) Cooked food is always to be given *at once* to all starving people who desire to have it, till at least other arrangements can be made for them. This to be done without waiting for inquiries.

(*b*) Special food is to be given, under superintendence of the native doctor, to starved infants and other persons in a very reduced stage. Milk and other luxuries to be provided for such cases.

(*c*) In case of people much reduced, it is not enough to keep body and soul together. For the next two months arrangements must be made to issue to the more feeble once a week, or occasionally, a little ghee, or, failing that, oil and such like strengthening luxuries.

(*d*) One pice per diem for salt, &c., is to be given with the allowance of grain to very poor people who receive uncooked food to take home.

Proportion of Nitrogenous grain essential.

37. I may add that the cooked food given should not be rice only; a fair proportion of dhal or similar nitrogenous food should be given, and salt of course.

To the very poor, who depend solely on public charity, a proportion of nitrogenous grain, *i.e.*, pulses, &c., should as much as possible be given with three parts of rice. But as regards the population not reduced to the lowest stage of pauperism, I found so comparative an abundance of the nitrogenous grains in the bazars, the famine is so much, as regards food, a rice famine (the little rice produced being probably reserved for seed) that I hope if Government supplies rice the people will find the rest for themselves.

Feeding Hospitals.

38. Reverting to the feeding hospitals for the reduced and weakly I was much impressed with the necessity of organising these efficiently wherever there is actual starvation, or something approaching to it; and quite as much for this purpose as for sanitary supervision I telegraphed emergently for a very efficient Civil Surgeon to be sent to Durbhunga. The Surgeon-General very promptly arranged to send Dr. Birch. That officer arrived without delay, took up his duties most zealously, and I believe that much will be effected by his active devotion to the subject. At every circle where the distress is severe, feeding hospitals should be established under a good native doctor, and his proceedings should be well watched Dr. Birch quite understands my views, and I hope he will make arrangements which will serve as a model. He will also of course much look to sanitary arrangements.

Sanitary inspection.

39. The Government of India has suggested that a superior officer should be deputed for sanitary inspection of the various distressed districts. At this moment a change is taking place in the office of Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal but as soon as the new Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Coates, arrives, he will be deputed on this duty.

Difficulties when the rains set in.

40. If our arrangements as above described are effective, we may hope to carry the people over the dry season. But in case they remain on our hands after the rains commence, it may be much more difficult to deal with them. In a moderate famine when, according to former practice, Government has given moderate relief hedged in by tolerably severe tests, it has usually happened that as soon as the active agricultural season commences, most of the able-bodied laborers disperse of their own accord, and only the helpless paupers are left on our hands. But I believe that on this occasion, in the pure rice countries north of the Ganges, the failure of the crops has been complete to a degree very seldom equalled. We are now undertaking relief on a much more liberal scale, and on much more indulgent principles, less hedged in by strict tests, than ever was attempted before. There seems much reason to expect that, in North Tirhoot at

any rate, a very large proportion of the population will come (I may say have already come) on our hands, and the difficulty of returning them to self-support will no doubt be proportionately greater than on former occasions. It will certainly be quite impossible to continue in the rains large public works capable of employing vast numbers, and it would be most inexpedient if it were possible. Above all things, we must not wean the people from self-supporting agricultural labour. In truth, for the labour we now employ we get a very insufficient money's worth; and from a financial point of view it would be no very overwhelming addition to our burdens if for a portion of the time that we must support the people who come to our works we get no return at all. It is the demoralisation of the people likely to result from supporting them without work that is to be feared. I still hope that very many will go off when the rain falls and they can cultivate, but it is impossible precisely to predict what will happen in a phase of things which is new. It is some consolation for any abuses (receipt of relief twice over and the like) which may occur that it is so much money thrown among the poorer classes and may the better enable them to support themselves when the time for self-support comes.

Suggestions as to advances of money or food.

41. To establish a system of advances to ryots sufficient to ensure their both supporting themselves and employing the labouring population would be a work attended with very great difficulties. To some extent this must and will be attempted; but we are only at the beginning of our difficulties in that respect. I am inclined to think that a suggestion on this subject of Mr. Lowis of Dinagepore, adopted by Sir Richard Temple, contains the germ of a plan which may be applied not only to some ryots, but to all other labourers. Mr. Lowis says, in effect, "make advances to those ryots who, by labouring on our roads show their necessity. When they have thus worked for us, advance them wages for the time they must be absent carrying on their cultivation." I would not confine this to ryots. If the individualizing system is carried out fully, and if we know who our labourers are, where they reside, and where they work, we may be able to say to a poor man when the rains commence, we now know that you are no impostor, but a person willing to work for your bread; we can't employ you longer, it would ruin the country if we could; here is a couple of months' supply of food; we give you that, take it home, but now you must support yourself; we have done with you. Seeing the amount of grain we are storing, and the scale on which our establishments are now being formed, I think this might be done in some parts of the country. In fact, all our proceedings for the next few months would be not only to give immediate relief, but a sifting and sorting of the people with a view to a final distribution of assistance and concluding with them at the commencement of the rains. In the eastern districts, where cultivation commences early, the system of advancing wages to ryots who have been working for a time, to enable them to go home and start their cultivation, should be tried at once as Sir Richard Temple has authorised. In the case of substantial ryots so receiving advances, it may be stipulated, as Mr. Lowis proposes, that the advances are to be repaid when the recipients get a crop. From the poorer labourers repayment cannot be expected.

Advances to ryots who will not work on roads.

42. In North Behar, at any rate, it appears that there are many of the higher caste ryots too proud to work, and too poor to carry on efficiently the work of another season without assistance and to employ the laborers who ordinarily work for them and who can only be absorbed by such employment. The subject of advances to ryots of the higher class who are, it is hoped, likely to repay, has been very prominent in all our famine discussions. For these classes of ryots Mr. Lowis' labor-test will not suffice; and something more is required, not only for their own sake, but for that of the poor laboring population dependent on them. I am much inclined to agree with the officers of the Durbhunga Raj, who say that it is better not to call an advance what we are not likely to get back. A laxness in regard to promised repayments would have a most demoralising effect on the country, and would shake the whole credit system on which so much depends. I, therefore, strongly think that where there is not good and reasonable prospect of repayment, it is far better avowedly to

give something than nominally to advance what will probably not be repaid. Government will be at a great disadvantage in such transactions, it will not have the many means of enforcing repayment that private persons accustomed to such transactions have, and borrowers will much more readily make excuses to a Government whose resources they think unlimited. People who can give really good security may get the advances they require from private sources, and will generally prefer so to get loans in this way, if they really mean to repay. In spite of all that is said of exorbitant interest, &c., I have found that natives generally prefer their own mahajuns to Government. If this be so, Government will have for the most part as applicants for advances only those who offer bad security or no security.

43. With the best and largest Government machinery a great system of advances by Government to the ryots would be difficult in the extreme; with our want of revenue machinery, I fear that on a large scale it would really be impossible to conduct such operations in any way that would not entail very serious evils.

Advances through Zemindars and Mahajuns.

I have, therefore, strongly urged on all officers that advances should be made by or through Zemindars and Mahajuns to the utmost possible extent, and only by Government direct in the very last resort. As I have said, I believe that, if the money is really to be repaid, the people themselves would rather get it in their own way than come to us, and so long as those who usually lend to them do not themselves run dry, it is better that it should be so. I have directed that every possible pressure should be put on the zemindars to induce them to do their duty. Their estates are good security, and we may well advance to them the money they require to keep their ryots afloat, care being taken, through the large establishments we are forming, that the money is really devoted to the purpose for which it is intended.

44. I am also inclined to think that there is much in a plan which Mr. Metcalfe greatly urges, *viz.*, that Government should make advances to mahajuns whose capital may be unequal to all that falls on them in a year when no one repays and every one is ready to borrow, but who are trustworthy and reliable men and are willing, on receiving Government advances on reasonable terms, to engage to carry their clients, through this bad year. If this is discreetly and well done, I think it may be of very great advantage and involve little or no loss to Government, and I have authorised Mr. Metcalfe to try it. For the ryot it is sometimes better that he should owe money to his banker than be too much in the power of his zemindar. If the zemindar does his duty nothing can be better, but it may not in all cases be desirable that a harsh landlord should have very large famine debts standing on his books when Government really gives the money.

It is when we go into the question of security, on which the Government has so much dwelt, that the real difficulty of dealing otherwise than through those whose business it is to conduct the money dealings of the country becomes apparent. There are few under-tenures in Behar; occupancy rights are ill-defined; the titles to trees and tanks and such like, and to rent-free lands which ryots proffer as security, are very liable to be called in question. On going into the matter narrowly I find it to be the general opinion that the real security most largely available consists chiefly of the silver ornaments, &c., in which natives so much indulge. Would it be possible for Government to open a vast pawn-broker's shop to lend on ornaments? I hardly think so. But if the mahajun's funds are maintained they will very readily do so.

45. The instructions which I issued at Durbhungah were then as follows:—

Classification of villages for purpose of advances.

Every starving village or estate should be classed as one in which—

(1) The zemindar has the means to assist his ryots, and must by every means be induced to do so; or

(2) In which he has not the means, but has or can be induced to develop the will to do so, and in which he is to have tuccavee advances for the purpose, to the proper use of which our officers must see; or

(3) In which it is found absolutely impossible to work through the zemindars, and to save the people alive Government must undertake the work, trusting to recover the amount by legislation or otherwise.

But I trust that if our officers work with the natives—as I think they may—the villages of this last class will be comparatively few.

To this should be added, with reference to what has been said above, that when a village must come under class 3. it will be better that the work should be done through a good mahajun, to whom the people of the village have always looked, than directly by Government, and that advances may be made to the mahajun for the purpose.

To arrange all that is required with zemindars and mahajuns, and finally to deal direct with the residue, which may be left directly in our hands, very great skill and knowledge of the people and their affairs will be required. For this work the experienced native officers now lent us from the North-Western Provinces will be of infinite use, and I trust our officers will not be above learning from them. I have throughout had it much in view that as soon as we can disperse to village works the masses of people collected and still collecting on our roads, the knowledge of the native officers, should be specially utilised for the purpose of managing advances to ryots through zemindars or otherwise.

Joint security for advances.

46. As regards security for the advances, I am inclined to think, after much discussion, that in the absence of real material security a good deal may be done in the way of personal security by getting the people who know one another to stand security one for the other. Where the zemindar cannot or will not do his duty, perhaps a substantial jeyt ryot may stand security for those whom he represents, or a body of good ryots may take a loan going security for one another, which would be far better than dealing with each individual. The indigenous patwarees should be used to the utmost in these transactions.

Seed-grain.

47. A good deal of anxiety has lately been expressed regarding the supply of unhusked rice for seed. I did not press this matter prominently in the first instance, because I think historical experience shows that in no known Indian famine has seed ever run short. It is a fact shown by official records that the year after the great Bengal famine of 1769-70, the revenue rose higher than ever, showing that the fields had not been left uncultivated for want of seed. In Orissa, in the very height of the famine, the fields were fully sown. Cultivators keep their seed-grain with a tenacity which we cannot call superstitious; and for the principal rice-sowings, on account of the practice of planting out by hand from seed-beds, instead of sowing broadcast, I believe comparatively little seed is required. I am in hopes that in our worst districts it will prove that much seed has been retained.

I do not know if the unhusked grains scattered among the Burmah and Saigon rice would germinate when separated, and whether the cultivators would be satisfied to use a seed so different from their own. If they want this in the unhusked state, it will be available. But for Government to undertake to import a supply of seed, would involve a fresh operation in addition to the great burdens which we have undertaken. I am not prepared to recommend this Of course, if seed is to be had for money, the advance of money to ryots includes the purchase of seed as a primary object.

Arrangements on Wards' Estates.

48. In regard to estates managed by the Court of Wards, it was necessary to decide the question what is to be done by Government at its own charge, and what charged to the estates, of which the great Durbhungah estate extending over so much of the famine country, is the most conspicuous instance. In the case of a very rich and solvent estate, such as that of Durbhungah, there can be no question that the manager should do all that we can fairly urge the best zemindars to do, and I am happy to say that this has been arranged throughout the Durbhungah Raj. I think it fair, however, that when Govern-

ment does so much elsewhere, we should not throw absolutely the whole burden on the Raj. The following are the arrangements which I made at Durbhungah regarding the Durbhungah Raj Estate :—

"The Lieutenant-Governor pressed on the manager the importance of taking early steps to give effect to the orders regarding advances to ryots. It was admitted that in villages at present let in farm where the farms are shortly to expire, the question was involved in some difficulty, but the Raj officers were urged not to let minor difficulties stand in the way of making this species of aid really general and effective. Sanction has been given to expending a lakh of rupees in advances, but the Lieutenant-Governor, referring to the Viceroy's reiterated desire to assist good ryots as much as possible, said that Colonel Burn was not to consider himself tied down to that sum. Caution was of course to be exercised in a reasonable way, but a certain margin of ultimate loss must be accepted as probable, and the Raj agency was such as to make it quite feasible to institute inquiry in every village belonging to the estate. The Lieutenant-Governor did not wish advances to be made to ryots who were absolutely insolvent; *they* must be treated as fit subjects for charitable relief; but it was better to err on the side of doing too much than too little.

"It was arranged that the Government circle officers should be relieved of all responsibility for making advances to ryots in Raj villages. That duty would be left entirely to the Raj officers.

"Colonel Burn and Mr. Llewhellin undertook to do their very utmost to give immediate effect to the above."

The relative position of the Raj and the Government agency was also discussed and settled as follows :—

"The Raj pays for and manages all works on the property, also all advances to ryots. The Government agency will relieve the Raj officers of the cost of charitable relief as soon as the agency is in sufficient working order, the Raj officers rendering all the assistance they can. Till the Government officers can take over the charitable relief, the Raj officers will continue it.

"When the charitable relief operations are amalgamated, any Raj grain not needed for Raj works will be made over to the Government, who will supply grain for the needy from the common stock.

"The Raj officers in their degree will, as much as possible, undertake the duties of group Superintendents in villages belonging to them, and arrange effectively for the village headmen and putwaries to make lists of the needy and carry out the details. Where of sufficient standing, they will be active members of committees and sub-committees.

"If the manager finds that the circle officer's calls leave no time to the Raj establishment for their regular work, they can either be seconded and taken over by Government, or some other arrangements can be made to suit the particular case. Care must be taken that no charitable relief now being given by the Raj is stopped until the circle officer orders it, after making other arrangements as above indicated.

"The *large Raj works* under the charge of the Executive Engineer will be dealt with in the same way as works under the Department of Public Works, where real labour is exacted and full wages paid.

"The village Raj works will be managed by the ordinary Raj establishment, as the minor relief works elsewhere are managed by the relief officers."

Case of insolvent Wards' Estates.

49. In regard to all other solvent Wards' Estates, similar principles should be followed as nearly as possible. In one district a question has been raised regarding Wards' Estates which are embarrassed and without ready money. The *primâ facie* view is, that the money necessary to do what is the duty of the estate should be advanced and charged as a debt against it; but one officer has urged that, as practically we cannot do this in all other estates, we should not charge advances against Wards' Estates, but do what is necessary at Government expense, and leave the Wards' Estates in the same position as others who fail to do their duty, subject to the question whether Government will, by legislation, recoup itself for expenditure which ought properly to have been borne by the landholders. I think that, for the present at any rate, necessary advances

(3) In which it is found absolutely impossible to work through the zemindars, and to save the people alive Government must undertake the work, trusting to recover the amount by legislation or otherwise.

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must be charged against the estates. The merits of the matter may be re-opened hereafter, if circumstances seem to give equitable grounds for re-opening the question.

Transport of Government grain.

50. All our arrangements depend on our possessing a sufficient supply of grain to feed the people where it is necessary to do so, and in case of what I have called a food-famine, as distinguished from a money-famine, we contemplate largely supplementing mere charitable relief by selling grain to those who have money to buy in the places which private trade does not reach. The quantity of grain to be provided for each district has been, for the most part, settled by the Government of India on the reports of Sir Richard Temple's local inquiries submitted by this Government. The supply thus provided is a very liberal one, and its transport is a great operation. The transport arrangements of the Patna Division were finally arranged by Sir Richard Temple (principally on a large contract system), and those made by the local officers under the instructions of this Government in the Bhagulpore and Rajshahye Divisions have since been seen and approved by him. The Patna carriage contracts having been so completely arranged, I have wished to interfere with them as little as possible, and have avoided all disturbance of existing arrangements. The only pressing difficulty was the failure of the contract for the supply of Eastern Tirhoot from Barh and Chumpta Ghat, where I found that the southern contractors had not carried half what they engaged to carry, while the northern contractors, who were to receive it and carry it on, had carts standing unsupplied. The consequence of this state of things was that almost everything that arrived was sent on to the Madhoobunnee sub-division, and hardly any addition was made to the small supply stored in the very populous and necessitous sub-division of Durbhunga. There is also this difficulty about the contract arrangements, that the carters are not wholly under the control of the contractors; they go very willingly to places where forage abounds, but very unwillingly to places where it is scarce; and while the despatches from the western side of Tirhoot were very large (even more, I believe, than was contracted for) there was a tendency to send too much to Seetamurhee, where it was least wanted, and none to Durbhunga, where it was much wanted. It has been arranged that for the Eastern Tirhoot contracts, two new lines of transport are opened out, where a fresh supply of carts will be available, by Mokameh and by Monghyr, while the changing stations have been shifted so as to give the southern carts a shorter lead and the northern carts a longer lead than before. Major deKantzow has arranged that the promised despatches to Durbhunga from the western ghat are really carried out. I have directed that grain in excess of the proportional requirements of the western portion of the district (according to contract) shall not be despatched; the contractors must be restricted to the fair weekly allotment for that line, and the rest must be sent the other way in the proportion in which the contracts stipulated.

Orders given as to Eastern Tirhoot contracts.

The Durbhunga Railway.

51. The most important supplement to our carrying powers is the railway from Chumpta to Durbhunga, which is fortunately just in the transport line where the failure occurs, and where it is most wanted. It is progressing admirably without interfering in any way with the other traffic. It is carried at present accross the fields as a temporary line, but in this way it gets on very rapidly, and there seems to be no doubt that it will be ready to carry much grain before the rainy season, after which it will be lifted and put on a more permanent line. But this latter, I fear, will hardly be maintained in working order through the rains. Under the circumstances, then, it is clear that all our efforts must be directed to use the rail as much as possible before the rains disturb it. All depends on a sufficient supply of rolling stock. I have represented this strongly to the Government of India, who have at once taken means to supply stock to the very utmost. It is expected that some 200 tons of grain may be carried daily half way to Durbhunga in April, and that from the middle or latter part of April, 800 tons a day will be carried into Durbhunga. Instructions have been issued to make the necessary arrangements for the receipt and despatch of this grain.

I believe that this line of railway from opposite Barh to Durbhunga is an admirable one, eminently suited for a permanent line,—that it will not be expensive, and that it should pay well.

Definition of Col. Macgregor's functions.

52. It seemed to me that it was not sufficiently understood who was to direct all the various despatches and deliveries of grain, to arrange with the various contractors the questions in which one depends on the other, and so on. I therefore arranged clearly what I understood to be intended from the first, that Colonel Macgregor and his staff should undertake all these functions. Mr. Metcalfe should (subject to the Commissioner's general direction) keep Colonel Macgregor informed in what parts of the stricken sub-divisions grain is most wanted, and should be in constant communication and understanding with Colonel Macgregor. Colonel Macgregor, understanding what is wanted, will arrange with the contractors and others accordingly; that will be in his hands, and there will not be risk of contradictory orders by various local officers, each acting for himself. Mr. Metcalfe should see that this is thoroughly understood. He should come to a clear understanding with his sub-divisional officers as to the relative urgency of their requirements. Seeing that the Durbhunga Sub-division is nearer to the base, and that it will be supplied by the railway and by North-West Provinces reserved carriage, it is settled that for the present, only enough to secure us against a sudden surprise is to be kept in Durbhunga, all the rest will be allowed to go into the Madhubani sub-division till that is quite secured. Colonel Macgregor is to arrange a good system, by which full information of the despatches from one end of a line is punctually and promptly conveyed to those who are to take up or receive the grain at the other end.

The reserve carriage as it arrives, will also be put under Colonel Macgregor's directions.

53. It is proposed to prepare a note showing the whole of our transport arrangements as now matured, and I do not here touch on more than those partial re-arrangements made during my visit to Tirhoot.

Sale of Government grain.

54. I have remarked that, up to the time of my visit, the bazars seemed to be generally well supplied with grain, principally pulses, &c., rice being comparatively scarce and dear. The time for general sales to the public had evidently not come, though I was satisfied that it would be a great convenience and aid to our labourers to sell rice on the works to those who wanted rice. I directed that this should be generally done; these instructions should be carefully carried out. With respect to price, it had been proposed to sell at 12 seers per rupee, but I found that while the price of rice is not cheaper than 12 seers in the great marts on the line of rail, and in the Tirhoot bazars is from 9 to 10 seers or less, to sell at 12 would have an embarrassing effect. The instructions which I issued on this subject for North Tirhoot were, then, as follows:—

"I am satisfied that good rice cannot at present be sold at 12 seers, as was at one time proposed, without greatly deranging a still active private trade. We must, in the present circumstances, continue to encourage that trade to the utmost, and I trust I shall not hear again of the seizure by the police of the bullocks engaged in it, as I have to-day found to have been done. It is remarkable that, while other grains are still very plentiful in the bazar, selling at 11 to 13 seers of 88 tolahs, say, 12 to 14½ Government seers, rice is extremely scarce and very little to be seen. In ordinary times, rice is the main food of the people in this part of the country, and the coolies now much run upon our rice stocks. I therefore think that rice should be offered for sale on all our works at 10 Government seers per rupee for ordinary cleaned rice, other rice being sold cheaper in proportion. If at any time, in any of the bazars, rice is selling cheaper than the above, the Government rice may also be sold on the works as cheap as private rice in the bazars.

"As regards the price of inferior or uncleaned rice, the qualities vary so much, that it is impossible to lay down a rule, I must leave this to the discretion of the local officers. They are to sell all kinds of rice at the rate which they find in practice makes each kind as popular with the people as cleaned

country rice at 10 seers. I believe there is no objection on the part of the people to clean Burmah rice; if so, it should be sold at the same rate as country rice. If it is found that the people avoid it by comparison, it may be made a little cheaper. I have found here that the people crowded very much to get uncleaned Burmah or Saigon rice (good of its kind) at 13 seers.

"As rice is sold retail by pice per seer, and not by seers per rupee, I authorise officers to adopt for sale on the works, the nearest rate in pice to the seer rates above ordered, although there may be some fractional differences.

"When our rice is stored in large quantities, I shall be glad to sell it on our works at a somewhat cheaper rate, say 12 seers for ordinary rice if this can be done without inconvenience and disturbance.

"To the general public, rice must only be sold at present where there is really an absence of the article in the bazars. The sales to the people will much depend on the quantity of rice we have in store. While we have little and private trade is active, we must not interfere; when we have abundance, and private trade ceases to operate, we may sell freely, using the bunneahs, and village traders, and giving them a small margin of profit.

"Seeing the abundance of other grains in the bazars and scarcity of rice, I think it better that all the mixed grains, wheat, &c., should be kept till later, so long as they are sound and good to keep. Even Indian-corn, properly kept, shows no tendency to spoil so far. But whenever weevils appear, or other injury is commencing, the grain should be used.

"Much of the grain has come up unclassed, and spare labour might be used at the granaries to sift it, mark it, and place it where it can be most conveniently got out as it is wanted. This should certainly be done as far as possible. Sufficient doors and other arrangements should be provided in the golahs: great care must be taken to provide against fire; and people who have reasonable objection to hard road-work may be employed to guard and look after the granaries."

When the time comes for selling rice to the public, the price will, as directed in Government orders, be regulated by the price in the nearest large marts where food is abundant; but I hope that we shall be able to sell at not less than 10 seers per rupee. Eventually, if it proves that we have larger stocks than we require for relief purposes and for necessary sales, at a season when private trade is almost stopped, it may be both a great relief to the people and a legitimate mode of disposing of our stocks to sell at a cheaper rate; but this must depend on subsequent orders.

In any case, when we come to sell to the public, I am sure that we shall do so most conveniently and effect the minor distribution throughout the country far better than we could do it ourselves by selling in a small wholesale way, at a somewhat profitable rate, to the petty traders who abound and carry grain about the country in bullock-loads in every direction. Even in the rains, I hope that a good deal may be done by these petty traders in this way, whether they use pack-bullocks, small boats, or head-loads.

Distribution of food in the rains.

55. This question of distribution in the rains is one to which the Government of India have recently drawn our special attention. I had already attended to the matter in Tirhoot, and issued instructions to the Commissioner to do all that is possible towards clearing and opening out the internal water channels and securing both regular boats for the rivers and canoes for the watery tracts where land carriage becomes almost impossible during the rains. I trust that full attention will be paid to these points.

Arrangements have also been made for a comprehensive inquiry into the whole subject of the means of communication during the rains to be made beforehand, so as to secure us against doubt and difficulty when the time comes. I had previously for other purposes obtained full reports of the water communications of the two parts of the country most affected, North Bengal and Tirhoot; these will be collated by a selected officer who has special knowledge of the subject, and any additional information necessary will be locally obtained. Major Trevor may well give attention to this among other subjects.

56. The following orders on matters of secondary importance were issued during my visit to Tirhoot, and are generally applicable to distressed districts—

Miscellaneous subsidiary orders.

"All circle officers should have magisterial powers if they are fit for it. It will be desirable that all fit for summary powers should have such. It will be understood that relief officers need not devote themselves to investigating difficult cases, but it will be convenient that petty and clear cases, or cases connected with their work, should be disposed of promptly on the spot. A large supply of the forms used for record of summary trial should be sent up at once to all the districts.

"While bungalows have been built for European officers, nothing has been done for native officers; arrangements should be made to protect them as well as possible. The Lieutenant-Governor has promised Sir W. Muir to take care of those sent down from the North-Western Provinces, and wishes to have this done. If good native buildings can be had on hire or made, they may be hired or put up. If not, proper allowances must be given to enable these officers to house themselves with the least possible delay."

And the following, which, though specially issued for one line only, is in principle applicable to all cases in which land is taken up for roads or other purposes, as is so often the case in connection with our relief works:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor has observed with regret that where the Durbhunga State Railway runs through standing crops, compensation has not yet been given to the ryots. This must be done at once. The Commissioners of Patna and Bhagulpore are desired to issue immediate orders that the sub-divisional officers, through whose jurisdiction the line passes, shall at once, without any very formal proceedings, assess on the spot the value of crops destroyed, giving the cultivators the benefit of any doubt. As the lands are at present only temporarily occupied, no question of compensation for the land need be taken up. Only payment for crops to the ryots concerned must be settled, and paid forthwith by a summary and rule-of-thumb enquiry."

57. Whether the land is occupied permanently or temporarily, compensation for loss of crop should be given summarily and liberally on the spot without any delay, leaving the value of the land permanently taken to be settled separately. But this also should be done as soon as possible, unless, as has happened in many cases, the zemindars give the land for relief purposes free of cost, an example which it is hoped many others will follow.

58. While things are in so critical a position it seems most necessary that Government should have more speedy information than that which it obtains by the roundabout official channels. Orders have been issued for a brief weekly return to Government direct from every distressed sub-division, showing numbers of persons on works and otherwise receiving relief, and grain stored, with an explanation of any remarkable changes. And such information is to be telegraphed from the most important sub-divisions both weekly and whenever there is anything specially remarkable to report.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th March 1874.

G. CAMPBELL.

ECONOMIC MUSEUM.

RESOLUTION.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 7th April 1874.

READ—

Circular No. 37, dated 6th December 1872, concerning the preparation of returns on the food-grains of Bengal.

Memorandum [No. 42, dated 31st January 1873,] on the products of Furreedpore by Dr. B. N. Bose.

Suggestions by Mr. Justice Phear on the formation of an Economic Museum, Calcutta, 1873.

Suggestions by Mr. Heeley, Inspector-General of Hospitals, on the same subject, dated 27th February 1873.

Suggestions by Colonel Hyde, Mint-Master, Calcutta, on the same subject, dated 26th July 1873.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has long felt the want of a *practical* collection of the products of Bengal, an Economic Museum in fact, in which all the natural and industrial products of the province might be brought together, identified, and compared, for the purpose of ascertaining all that is really known concerning them, and then circulating this information in the most practical and useful shape that can be devised. Local officers must be able to recognise with precision the various grains and other products of their districts, to enable them to deal with agricultural statistics in an intelligent manner. At present it is almost ludicrous to observe, in moving from district to district, how often the same things are called by different names, and different things by the same names; and how extremely difficult it is to recognise the identity even of the commonest products. The Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that the very first step towards the attainment of exact and comprehensive knowledge of the agriculture and other industries of the province is to bring together and classify our raw products, and, impressed with this conviction, he has for some time past contemplated the establishment of something in the nature of an economic museum.

To be of practical use, however, the museum must be not merely a collection of the raw and manufactured products, &c., of Bengal, but must also afford all requisite descriptive information with regard to each article. When the museum is complete, an inquirer ought to be able not only to find in its cases a specimen of the particular product, or article which he desires to inspect, but to obtain—if we suppose the object of his visit to be a particular grain—an account of the places in which it grows, and the names by which it goes; if coal, he would find the principal coals produced in these Provinces represented, their several qualities and characteristics, the accessibility of the mines, the means of transport, &c. And similarly with regard to other food-products, seeds, fibres, minerals, and manufactures.

A careful and well classified selection, therefore, of specimens of all the products of the country, with printed papers telling all that is as yet known concerning every article of importance, will be the primary object of the museum, a work which, His Honor believes, will bear fruit out of all proportion to the labour of its preparation. There is a tendency in all such institutions to degenerate into a curiosity shop. His Honor has no fear that a committee judiciously selected would permit anything of the kind; they would keep steadily in view the purpose of the institution which is to trace every commodity in its successive stages of production and manufacture, taking stock of the actual resources of the province, and of its industrial developments.

One of the great wants of trade generally in India is the means of utilising the valuable information that has been collected regarding the productions of the country, and that lies buried in the records of the Government, or, almost equally inaccessible, in the scientific libraries and museums at the Presidency

towns. The results of the past labours and researches of the eminent men who have been the ornaments of the Indian services, and other remarkable men, should, the Lieutenant-Governor feels, if possible, be edited in a popular form. He would like to see the results of these valuable labours gathered by ourselves, adding thereto our own systematic collection of information, and putting the whole in an accessible form in the hands of the public. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that an Economic Museum well-administered would, within a comparatively short period, provide the public with the means of ascertaining, by a simple reference thereto, all that is known or is recorded in the several departments of the Government concerning the products and industries of the country.

Dr. Forbes Watson's plan for an Industrial Survey of India, sent out by the Secretary of State, is the development of a plan which the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to adopt, and which he has been anxious to begin. He found, however, that while we might rapidly get together from our various provinces many specimens, the first necessity was to prepare a building for them; and after much search he was fortunate enough to find a public building in Dalhousie Square, which, by adaptation, has been made admirably to suit the purpose.

He had hoped that by this time the Museum would have been well started, but the famine has interfered, and prevented our doing anything which would involve large calls on the district officers. The building being however ready, a few materials available, and many of our districts being now freed from immediate fear of famine, the Lieutenant-Governor is unwilling to leave the country without making a small commencement of the undertaking.

Mr. Justice Phear has kindly assisted the Lieutenant-Governor with some excellent suggestions, also Colonel Hyde, the Mint Master; and Mr. Heeley, C.S., was good enough some time since to undertake a collection and classification of the food-grains of Bengal. The three gentlemen thus named consented, at the Lieutenant-Governor's request, to form themselves into an informal committee, in order to formulate the plans necessary to make a small commencement of the undertaking; and they have made some suggestions which the Lieutenant-Governor most readily adopts.

In accordance with these suggestions the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to form a Central Committee to manage the Museum, with powers to appoint an Honorary Secretary and an establishment at a cost not exceeding Rs. 60 per mensem, with Rs. 20 per mensem for contingencies.

1. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear.
2. Colonel H. Hyde, R.E.
3. W. L. Heeley, Esq., Inspector-General of Jails.
4. Mr. J. R. Bullen Smith.
5. H. B. Medlicott, Esq., Geological Survey.
6. Dr. G. King, Royal Botanical Garden.
7. Dr. W. Schlich, Conservator of Forests.
8. J. Geoghegan, Esq., Board of Revenue.
9. Robert Knight, Esq., Bengal Secretariat.
10. Dr. C. B. Clarke, Education Department.
11. Dr. Kanye Lall Dé.

The work of the Central Committee appointed by this Resolution will be the nominating, advising and directing of local committees; the selecting and arranging of the samples and models received; and the composing of the descriptive catalogue from the materials sent in by the local committees and from information obtained by the members of the Central Committee itself or found already existing in a written form. This work will probably have to be done by allotment among sub-committees and individual members. It is necessary, therefore, that the committee should comprehend as many gentlemen as possible possessed of the requisite scientific attainments, who would take interest in the objects of the museum, and would consent to serve upon the committee. The Secretary would require to be paid, and it is proposed to make a small commencement with a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem, which sum is accordingly sanctioned.

The appointment of local committees in the districts will be made by the Central Committee in communication with the Government and the Commissioners of Divisions, and that Committee will be good enough to advise the Government as to the constitution they propose to give these bodies; but the Lieutenant-Governor feels keenly that, let their constitution be what it may, their efficiency will depend upon the interest which the district officers of the Government take in the work. He would remind these gentlemen that we must have their active sympathy in this effort to stimulate the industry and promote the well-being of the people committed to their care. The Lieutenant-Governor knows how real that sympathy happily is, in the great majority of our officers, and he feels sure that he may count upon it in the present case. What we want from the districts are not things ornamental or curious, still less specimens of fine art, but specimens of the ordinary products of its agriculture, its minerals, its manufactures, and its forests and wastes. Bengal teems with undeveloped wealth, and we must have an effective inventory of our natural advantages and possessions.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RAJAH LEELANUND SING'S LIBERALITY.

No. 1959—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 31st March 1874.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division.

I AM directed to forward herewith copy of a letter No. 72, dated the 26th March 1874, from the Secretary, Central Relief Committee, with a statement exhibiting in detail the very munificent contributions made by Rajah Leelanund Sing, his family and dependents, towards the relief of distress caused by the scarcity.

I am to request that you will convey to the Rajah the Lieutenant-Governor's warm acknowledgment of his liberality and public spirit.

This letter, with the statement, will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Statement of the sums paid in cash and by monthly donations, to continue during the prevalence of the famine in the year 1874, *by Rajah Leelanund Singh Bahadur, for himself, and, under his instructions, by his dependants and servants, to the Famine Relief Fund Committees at different places.*

Subscribers	At Calcutta.		At Bhagulpore.		At Purneah.		At Maldah.		At Soopool, in Zillah Bhagulpore.		At Muddehpoora, in Zillah Bhagulpore.		At Monghyr.		Total.	
	In cash.	Monthly donation.	In cash.	Monthly donation.	In cash.	Monthly donation.	In cash.	Monthly donation.	In cash.	Monthly donation.	In cash.	Monthly donation.	In cash.	Monthly donation.	In cash.	Monthly donation.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rajah Leelanund Singh Bahadur ...	2,000 0 0	100 0 0	7,000 0 0	200 0 0	2,000 0 0	50 0 0	500 0 0	.....	600 0 0	50 0 0	600 0 0	50 0 0	200 0 0	10 0 0	13,100 0 0	450 0 0
Kown Purmanund Singh, son of the said Rajah.	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	50 0 0
Baboo Damoodur Singh Thacoor, cousin of the said Rajah.	.....	.....	500 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0	25 0 0
Dewan Bhoobun Chunder Roy ...	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	320 0 0	25 0 0
Moonshee Kamrooddeen Muhammed, Gomasta of Mehal Kharukpore.	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....
Moonshee Bhugwan Singh, Tehseeldar of Mehal Kharukpore.	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....
Peshkar of the said mehal	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
Dr. Meerza Khadem Hussein ...	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
Moonshee Gholam Murtuza ...	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
Moulvi Syed Rohmut Ali, Mooktear at Calcutta.	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
Moonshee Gobindpershad, Tehseeldar, attached to the Cutcherry at Nowhattee.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
Several other servants of the said Rajah.	.....	.....	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275 0 0	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,420 0 0	550 0 0

RELIEF OPERATIONS CONDUCTED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MOHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

No. 360½T, dated Burdwan, the 28th March 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

IN continuation of my previous report, I have the honor to submit for the information of Government copy of the statement dated 26th instant, which His Highness the Moharajah has sent to me, shewing the particulars of the relief operations conducted under His Highness' management, and at His Highness' expense.

Burdwan Moharajah's Relief Operations Statement.

BURDWAN.

SINCE the last statement was made there has been very little alteration in the state of affairs. One of the relief works has been finished, but there is plenty of occupation on the other two for all who apply for employment. Of those who might legitimately be called distressed, there are still few among the applicants, although the number of people employed is gradually increasing.

Relief works.

The number employed on the 13th March was 387, and on the 19th March 506, including men, women, and children. Among these are a few up-country people. A system of issuing tickets for admission to employment has been instituted, but daily payments have been discontinued, as the people preferred receiving their pay weekly. The rate of pay still continues to be for men 10 pice, and women and children 6 pice each.

Food distribution.

The food distribution-house at Burdwan has been placed under the personal supervision of Mr. Rossi, who has made a great improvement in the system pursued. The number continues about the same, and no permanent increase is perceptible. On the 13th of March the number of recipients was 1,012, and on the 19th March 1,065, but this increase in number is no sign of increase of distress, as the number fluctuates,—thus, on the 16th March the number was 1,154, on the 19th only 1,065.

CULNA.

Culna relief works.

There has been a marked diminution in the number of applicants for labor on the Somajbarri Dighee at Culna. On the 15th March the number employed was 400, and on the 21st only 273. The work is capable of employing 600 hands, and unless that number be obtained the work will not be finished by the beginning of the rains. It has, however, been determined not to force the work, but to keep it as a means of relief for a greater number, should distress hereafter show itself in Culna, which has not yet been the case. The rate of wages is the same as at Burdwan. It may be stated that there are a few agriculturists among the laborers employed on the work at Culna. The number of women employed on other works, where light labor is required, is the same as reported in the last statement, namely, between 50 and 70.

Culna food distribution-house.

The number of recipients hardly varies at all from the six preceding weeks. On the 15th March 1,010 men, women, and children were fed, and on the 21st March 972. The number never falls below 950; 1,023 has been the average during the last six weeks.

BOOD-BOOD.

Upon the representation of the Collector of Burdwan, it has been decided to open a relief-house immediately at Bood-bood, near the thana. Sheds are to be erected, for which pauper labor is to be employed. The Deputy Magistrate anticipates about 400 people daily will require to be fed. This gentleman also proposes that raw rice should be distributed to the better class of agriculturists, who will not eat the cooked food, but this suggestion is under consideration, and has not yet been adopted. The relief-house at Bood-bood will be placed under a darogah, but will be supervised by the district relief committee, the members of which have kindly volunteered their services.

HOOGHLY.

The Collector of Hooghly has suggested the opening of three relief-houses near that town, where cooked food should be distributed, viz., one at Dhurumpore, one at Kodalia, and one at Bally. The Collector writes that he has suggested three relief-houses instead of one in order to prevent the assemblage at any one place of large crowds. No action has yet been taken upon the suggestion, but an objection has been raised to the proposal, that three houses within a limited distance of each other may give rise to fraud, people going from one house to another, and receiving food at all, unless costly prohibitive measures be taken; and also that people,

finding three relief-houses opened at once, while the distress is still at a minimum, will imagine that they have only to sit still and be fed, and not exert themselves in any way, and that in this manner pauperism may be forced. It is proposed to open at present one central relief-house, and, as the occasion arises, to open branches, but Mr. Pellew has been written to upon the subject, and action will be taken on the receipt of his reply.

RAIPORE, KUTCHET, &c.,

Raipore, Kuchet, and the piece of country between Burdwan and Culna were visited during the past week by the Moharajah, and inquiries as to the state of the people instituted. There were, however, no complaints of actual distress, though the people seemed to have considerable apprehension as to the future.

Rice from Orissa.

A large quantity of rice has been purchased in Orissa, the first two or three thousand maunds of which are expected within the next three weeks.

BURDWAN, the 26th March 1874. M. C., *Burdwan.*

LIBERALITY OF BABOO SHETAB LAHOREE, ZEMINDAR OF DINAGEPORE.

No. 2066—SR, dated the 4th April 1874.

From—C. BERNARD, ESQ., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

To—The Relief Commissioner, Rajshahye.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in acknowledging the liberal exertions of Baboo Shetab Lahoree, zemindar in Dinagepore, who, as reported by you, has furnished about 5,000 carts for the transport of Government rice; has excavated seven tanks at his own cost in relief of his tenantry; has suspended the collection of rents from ryots affected by the scarcity; has taken active measures to ensure a supply of seed-grain; and has assigned, free of cost, land whenever required for Government relief works.

2. Sir George Campbell hopes that Baboo Shetab Lahoore's example may be followed by other zemindars of Northern Bengal.

RETURNS OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES FOR THE YEAR 1873.

No. 649, dated Calcutta, the 4th March 1874.

From—T. F. BIGNOLD, ESQ., Officiating Inspector-General of Registration,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward for the information of Government, and for publication in the Gazette, the Returns (1 to 5) of Joint Stock Companies for the year 1873, submitted by the Registrar, agreeably to Government order No. 352 of 15th January 1866.

2. It will be seen that 28 new companies, with a nominal capital of Rs. 95,06,000, were registered during the past year. Of the companies existing at the end of December last, six added to their aggregate capital a sum of Rs. 5,31,000, and four, representing a total nominal capital of Rs. 26,38,000, went into liquidation.

No. I.

Comparative Statement, shewing the number and capital of Joint Stock Companies registered and wound up, &c., during the years 1857 *to* 1873.

	1857.		1858		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Registered nominal capital	2	16,00,000	9	45,05,000	14	78,56,500	12	50,50,500	15	58,45,000	12	58,61,000	55	3,05,20,000	32	1,15,28,900	24	6,16,98,000	10	11,44,000	11	18,50,000	2	11,20,000	3	1,17,00,000	2	4,15,000	7	15,33,000	13	34,10,000	28	95,06,900	251	16,51,42,900
Increase of nominal capital	...	.....	...	.....	...	2,60,000	...	1,33,000	...	10,62,000	...	8,74,500	...	34,65,500	...	64,72,000	...	14,20,000	...	1,87,46,000	...	10,66,000	...	.....	...	3,00,000	...	.....	...	40,000	...	2,76,000	...	5,31,000	...	3,46,36,000
Total ...	2	16,00,000	9	45,05,000	14	81,16,500	12	51,83,500	15	69,07,000	12	67,35,500	55	3,39,85,500	32	1,80,00,900	24	6,31,18,000	10	1,98,90,000	11	29,16,000	2	11,20,000	3	1,20,00,000	2	4,15,000	7	15,73,000	13	36,80,000	28	1,00,37,000	251	19,97,78,900
Deduct capital not paid up...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	4,73,600	...	1,75,000	...	65,000	...	1,45,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	8,58,600
Deduct reduction of capital	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	3,60,000	...	2,00,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	25,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	5,85,000
Total ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	3,60,000	...	2,00,000	...	.....	...	4,73,600	...	1,75,000	...	65,000	...	1,45,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	25,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	14,43,600
Balance of nominal capital	...	16,00,000	...	45,05,000	...	81,16,500	...	48,23,500	...	67,07,000	...	67,35,500	...	3,35,11,900	...	1,78,25,900	...	6,30,53,000	...	1,97,45,000	...	29,16,000	...	11,20,000	...	1,20,00,000	...	3,90,000	...	15,73,000	...	36,80,000	...	1,00,37,000	...	19,83,35,300
Deduct wound up	...	.....	2	1,20,000	1	6,00,000	3	2,15,000	3	4,60,000	4	17,84,000	8	70,25,000	7	33,95,000	11	30,96,500	20	2,50,30,000	15	3,64,25,000	19	73,92,500	8	24,06,400	3	1,25,00,000	4	16,75,000	...	.....	4	26,38,000	112	10,47,62,400
Deduct transferred to N. W. P. ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	18	46,63,900	...	.....	1	60,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	19	47,23,900
Deduct transferred to Punjab ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	38,86,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12	38,86,000
Defunct ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	2,00,000	5	9,25,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	11,25,000
Total ...	...	.....	2	1,20,000	1	6,00,000	3	2,15,000	3	4,60,000	4	17,84,000	8	70,25,000	7	33,95,000	11	30,96,500	21	2,52,30,000	32	4,12,36,000	37	1,20,56,400	8	24,06,400	4	1,25,60,000	4	16,75,000	...	.....	...	.....	149	11,44,97,500
Balance remaining on the Calcutta Register ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	102	8,38,38,000

CALCUTTA, the 15th January 1874.

C. M. CHATTERJEE, *Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.*

No. II.

Statement of Joint Stock Companies Registered in 1873.

	Names of Companies.	When registered.	Amount of nominal capital in Rupees.
1.	Assensole East Indian Railway Co-operative Society, Limited	13th Feb. 1873..	5,000
2.	Amicable Tea Company, Limited	1st Sept. ,, ..	3,00,000
3.	Agricultural Phosphate Company, Limited ..	18th Dec. ,, ..	1,00,000
4.	Budge Budge Jute Mills Company, Limited ..	21st April ,, ..	10,00,000
5.	Buxar Co-operative Society, Limited ..	26th May ,, ..	3,000
6.	Burrisal Loan Office, Limited	17th Nov. ,, ..	20,000
7.	Cocheela Tea Company, Limited	17th Jan. ,, ..	2,00,000
8.	Calcutta Laundry Company, Limited ..	4th April ,, ..	75,000
9.	Calcutta Hydraulic Press Company, Limited ..	10th April ,, ..	1,40,000
10.	Cossipore Press Company, Limited	3rd Dec. ,, ..	4,40,000
11.	Dedarkash Tea Company, Limited	19th April ,, ..	1,00,000
12.	Desang Company, Limited	29th Dec. ,, ..	70,000
13.	Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited	6th May ,, ..	14,00,000
14.	Gowhatty Tea Company, Limited	2nd May ,, ..	4,00,000
15.	Holta Tea Company, Limited	27th Feb. ,, ..	3,50,000
16.	Kalacherra Tea Company, Limited	23rd June ,, ..	2,75,000
17.	Labor Transport Company, Limited	28th Oct. ,, ..	1,00,000
18.	Mymensingh Loan Office, Limited	29th Sept. ,, ..	20,000
19.	National Theatre Company, Limited by Guarantee	18th March ,, ..	2,000
20.	North-Western Watson Patent Press Company, Limited	14th April ,, ..	4,00,000
21.	New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited ..	16th May ,, ..	6,00,000
22.	Puttareah Tea Company, Limited	31st Dec. ,, ..	2,60,000
23.	Raneegunge Coal Association, Limited ..	8th April ,, ..	6,00,000
24.	Sealdah Jute Company, Limited	14th June ,, ..	5,00,000
25.	Singhulli and Murmah Tea Company, Limited ..	26th Nov. ,, ..	4,00,000
26.	Seebpore Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited	1st Dec. ,, ..	15,00,000
27.	The Colonial Tea Company, Limited ..	24th July ,, ..	3,00,000
28.	United Tea Planters' Tea Company, Limited ..	3rd April ,, ..	6,000
		Total ..	95,06,000

CALCUTTA,
The 15th January 1874.

C. M. CHATTERJEE,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

No. III.

Statement of Joint-Stock Companies existing on the 31st December 1873.

	Names of Companies.	Amount of nominal capital in Rupees.
1.	Arcuttipore Tea Company, Limited	3,00,000
2.	Adulpore Terai Tea Company, Limited	1,10,000
3.	Assensole Trading and Building Company, Limited	50,000
4.	Assensole E. I. R. Co-operative Society, Limited	5,000
5.	Amicable Tea Company, Limited	3,00,000
6.	Agricultural Phosphate Company, Limited	1,00,000
7.	Bengal Coal Company, Limited	22,00,000
8.	Burdwan Stone Company, Limited	3,00,000
9.	Bengal Tea Company, Limited	10,00,000
10.	Balasun Tea Company, Limited..	2,00,000
11.	Bangalore Bank, Limited	10,00,000
12.	Bengal Uncovenanted Service Medical Hall Association, Limited ..	50,000
13.	Bishnauth Tea Company, Limited	11,00,000
14.	Brunton's Patent Press Company, Limited	6,00,000
15.	Burmah Steam Tug Company, Limited	1,55,000
16.	Bridgman Tea Company, Limited	60,000
17.	Borsilla Tea Company, Limited	1,10,000
18.	Bowreah Cotton Mills Company, Limited	15,00,000
19.	Budge Budge Jute Mills Company, Limited..	10,00,000
20.	Buxar Co-operative Society, Limited	4,000
21.	Burrisal Loan Office, Limited	20,000
22.	Calcutta Docking Company, Limited	12,18,000
	Carried forward ..	1,13,82,000

	Names of Companies.	Amount of nominal capital in Rupees.
	Brought forward ..	1,13,82,000
23.	Central Cachar Tea Company, Limited	10,00,000
24.	Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company, Limited	2,20,000
25.	Cowry Coffee Company, Limited	1,05,000
26.	Calcutta Central Press Company, Limited	75,000
27.	Chandypore Tea Company, Limited	2,50,000
28.	Calcutta Opera House Company, Limited	40,000
29.	Cutlecherra Company, Limited	2,30,000
30.	Central Terai Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
31.	Chitpore Screw Company, Limited	75,000
32.	Cocheela Tea Company, Limited..	2,00,000
33.	Calcutta Laundry Company, Limited	75,000
34.	Calcutta Hydraulic Press Company, Limited..	1,40,000
35.	Cossipore Press Company, Limited	4,40,000
36.	Dehra Doon Tea Company, Limited	20,00,000
37.	Durrung Tea Company, Limited..	5,00,000
38.	Durrabhar Company, Limited	60,000
39.	Darjeeling Terai Tea Company, Limited	1,00,000
40.	Dehing Company, Limited	20,00,000
41.	Dessai and Parbuttia Tea Company, Limited..	1,50,000
42.	Dedarkash Tea Company, Limited	1,00,000
43.	Dessang Company, Limited	70,000
44.	East India Tea Company, Limited	10,00,000
45.	Eastern Cachar Tea Company, Limited	5,60,000
46.	Equitable Coal Company, Limited	8,00,000
47.	Eastern Bengal Indigo Company, Limited	4,00,000
48.	Eastern Steam Tug Company, Limited	3,00,000
49.	Fallodhi Tea Company, Limited..	2,00,000
50.	Furreedpore Loan Office, Limited	15,000
51.	Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited	14,00,000
52.	Great Eastern Hotel Company, Limited	15,00,000
53.	Gouripore Company, Limited	8,00,000
54.	Goosery Cotton Mills Company, Limited	9,20,000
55.	Gowhatty Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
56.	Hoolungory Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
57.	Howrah Docking Company, Limited	8,00,000
58.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, five millions of dollars, equal to Rs.	1,12,50,000
59.	Holta Tea Company, Limited	3,50,000
60.	India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited	29,00,000
61.	Indian Terai Tea Company, Limited	1,00,000
62.	Jellalpore Cachar Tea Company, Limited	1,60,000
63.	Jookai (Assam) Tea Company, Limited	2,30,000
64.	Kunchanpore Tea Company, Limited..	5,00,000
65.	Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Company, Limited	8,00,000
66.	Kuttal Tea Company, Limited	1,00,000
67.	Kurseong and Terai Tea Company, Limited	1,00,000
68.	Kalacherra Tea Company, Limited	2,75,000
69.	Labor Transport Company, Limited	1,00,000
70.	Muttock Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
71.	Monacherra Tea Company, Limited	8,00,000
72.	Mahalderam Tea Company, Limited	25,000
73.	Majágram Tea Company, Limited	2,00,000
74.	Moran Tea Company, Limited	6,00,000
75.	Mymensingh Loan Office, Limited	20,000
76.	Nasmyth's Patent Press Company, Limited	3,00,000
77.	Natwanpore Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
78.	New Mutual Tea Company, Limited	1,20,000
79.	National Theatre Company, Limited by Guarantee	2,000
80.	North-Western Watson Patent Press Company, Limited ..	4,00,000
81.	New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited	6,00,000
82.	Pankaboree Tea Company, Limited	2,50,000
83.	Port Canning Hotel Company, Limited	1,00,000
84.	Putteareah Tea Company, Limited	2,00,000
85.	Ramgurh Company, Limited	10,00,000
86.	Raneegunge Coal Association, Limited	6,00,000
87.	Sarawak Jainee Hindoostan Banking and Trading Company, Limited	2,50,00,000
88.	Sylhet Tea Company, Limited	1,50,000
89.	Soom Tea Company, Limited	3,00,000
90.	Scott, Thompson, and Company, Limited	5,00,000
	Carried forward ..	7,79,39,000

	Names of Companies.	Amount of nominal capital in Rupees.
	Brought forward ..	7,79,39,000
91.	Singell Tea Company, Limited	6,25,000
92.	Sealdah Jute Company, Limited	5,00,000
93.	Singhulli and Murmah Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
94.	Seebpore Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited	15,00,000
95.	Tipperah Loan Office, Limited	1,00,000
96.	Takvar Company, Limited	12,00,000
97.	Tirhoot Indigo Company, Limited	9,00,000
98.	The Planters' Stores Company, Limited	50,000
99.	The Colonial Tea Company, Limited	3,00,000
100.	United Tea Planters' Tea Company, Limited	6,000
101.	Wastara Coffee Company, Limited	48,000
102.	Watson's Patent Press Company, Limited	2,70,000
	Total ..	8,38,38,000

CALCUTTA,
The 15th January 1874.

C. M. CHATTERJEE,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

No. IV.

Statement of Joint Stock Companies wound up in 1873.

	Names of Companies.	Amount of nominal capital in Rupees.
1.	Victoria Tea Company, Limited	10,00,000
2.	Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited	12,00,000
3.	Muddenhaut Tea Company, Limited	1,80,000
4.	Dulcherra Tea Company, Limited	2,58,000
	Total	26,38,000

CALCUTTA,
The 15th January 1874.

C. M. CHATTERJEE,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

No. V.

Statement of Joint Stock Companies which increased their Capital in 1873.

	Names of Companies.	Amount of Increase.
		Rs.
1.	Buxar Co-operative Society, Limited	1,000
2.	Eastern Steam Tug Company, Limited	2,00,000
3.	Indian Terai Tea Company, Limited	50,000
4.	Jokai Assam Tea Company, Limited	80,000
5.	Nasmyth's Patent Press Company, Limited—	
	Increase not included in the statement of 1872, 20,000, through omission.	
	Present increase 1,00,000	
		1,20,000
6.	Tipperah Loan Office, Limited	80,000
	Total ..	5,31,000

CALCUTTA,
The 20th February 1874.

C. M. CHATTERJEE,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	14 0	16 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	14 0 [A]	13 0	22 8	14 4 [B]	13 5	24 0	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	15 0	14 8	17 8	24 8	18 8	24 0	12 0 [C]	12 0	17 8	13 8	13 4	20 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	12 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	19 0	13 0	13 8	24 0	...	...	35 0
4	Midnapore.*															
5	Hooghly	12 0	12 0	16 0	20 0 to 22 0 [D]	20 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 32 0	10 0 and 10 8 [E]	10 0 and 10 8	10 0	12 0 and 13 0	12 0 and 13 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	12 4	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	17 8	13 4	14 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	12 0	11 10	...	14 0 [D]	13 5	...	9 0	9 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	11 8 to 13 5	12 14 to 13 5	13 4 to 16 0	17 8 to 17 12	16 0	26 8 to 26 10	8 0 [F] and [G]	8 0	8 0	12 14	12 14	20 0	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	13 14½	15 4	16 13½	21 5	22 8	29 0	11 0	11 0	17 12	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...
8	Jessore	11 6	11 6	16 0	...	...	...	13 0 [H]	13 5	20 0	16 0	15 0	26 10	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	13 0	24 & 25 [D]	17 to 24	40 to 45	10 0 [I]	10 0	14 0	11 8 to 12 0	11 8	22 0	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	11 8	11 0	12 0	...	10 0	22 8	11 0	11 0	24 0	10 8	10 12	27 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	15 0	13 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	35 0	10 0	9 0	24 0	10 8	9 8	25 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
12	Rajshahye.*															
13	Rungpore	12 15	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 9	11 4	11 8	27 10	...	...	...
14	Bograh	12 0	12 0	18 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 12	18 12	10 8	10 8	33 12	...	...	...
15	Pubna	17 4	17 4	22 8	21 0	...	...	8 0 [J]	8 0	12 0	12 12	12 0	30 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0 [K]	7 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	...	12 3	11 0	...	17 0 and 18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*															
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	13 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	32 0	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	13 0	13 0	20 0	25 0	...	40 0	8 0 [L]	8 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	11 0	11 0	9 12	...	...	...	11 4 [M]	11 8	22 0	14 4	15 0	31 0	...	...	...
22	Sylhet†	8 0	8 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	12 4	11 10	23 0	15 12	14 0	33 0	...	...	...
23	Cachar.*															
24	Chittagong†	13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0 [N]	13 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	23 0	...	...	...
25	Noakholly†	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 [O]	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	...
26	Tipperah†	11 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 8 [P]	14 8	28 8	...	...	...
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 6	16 0	12 5	10 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah†	8 8	...	10 6	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	24 6	16 0	16 0	40 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.
† Return for week ending 28th March received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.
A In the sub-divisions the price of best rice ranges from 11-8 to 12-11 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 14 seers per rupee.
B Coarse rice at 14-6 seers per rupee.
C In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 13 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 14-8 seers per rupee.
D In the interior only.
E In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 11-8 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.
F Price of common rice in the sub-division ranges from 13 to 16 seers per rupee.
G Coarse rice at 14-9 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 4th April 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	21 4	26 0	110 0	110 0	...	9 8	9 4	9 4	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	38 0	14 12	14 6	22 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Bankoora.
...	...	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.
																		Midnapore.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 and 13 0	12 0 and 13 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 4	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	15 0	15 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D 12 8	...	13 5	13 14	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 6	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	26 11	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	6 8	6 4	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	D 16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 12	16 0	200 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 12	7 8	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	13 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah.
																		Rajshahye.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	11 12	16 5	107 0	128 0	128 0	6 4	6 12	7 4	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	12 0	18 12	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 0	6 12	8 0	Bograh.
...	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Pubna.
...	...	...	7 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	8 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 5	...	Julpigoree.
																		Cooch Behar.*
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	23 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Fureedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 4	Mymensingh.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	21 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Sylhet.†
																		Cachar.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 0	7 4	9 0	Chittagong.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Noakholly.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Tipperah.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 2	6 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†

H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-7 to 18 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 24 seers per rupee.
I Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 9-8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.
J In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 6 to 9 seers, and of common rice from 6 to 12 seers per rupee.
K In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 16 seers per rupee.
L Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 12 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 14-4 to 17 seers per rupee.
M Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-11 to 13-4 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 16-8 seers per rupee.
N Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 14 to 16-8 seers, and of common rice from 17 to 18 seers per rupee.
O Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 18 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 20 seers per rupee.
P Price of common rice at outlying marts ranges from 14 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BEHAR.															
28	Patna	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 24 0	S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. 31 4	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...
29	Gya	Q 11 8	11 8	17 0	17 8	17 4	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...
30	Shahabad	R 14 8	15 0	18 0	19 0	19 4	32 0	11 4	11 8	14 0	12 0	12 8	18 8	18 8	18 0	...
31	Tirhoot	S 10 0	10 0	14 0	D 11 0 to 20 0	11 0 to 18 8	17 8 to 64 0	7 8	7 0	20 0	9 8	8 8	21 0	...	...	...
32	Sarun	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...
33	Chumparun	T 11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	...	28 0	8 4	9 0	13 0	9 0	10 4	27 0	...	...	...
34	Monghyr.*															
35	Bhagulpore	14 8	15 2	18 11	19 0	18 15	31 9	10 3	10 1	15 3	11 6	11 6	16 6	...	...	...
36	Purneah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	30 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	11 0	13 0	27 0	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	U 12 0	12 0	14 0	D 22 0 to 30 0	23 0 to 30 0	27 0 to 50 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	30 0
	ORISSA.															
38	Cuttack†	15 12	15 12	18 6	...	...	...	19 11	21 0	26 4	28 14	30 3	32 13	...	...	...
39	Pooree†	11 13	11 13	17 6	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	22 5	V 27 9	27 9	35 7	...	...	...
40	Balasore.*															
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*															
41	Hazareebagh	11 0	12 0	17 8	14 0	15 0	...	8 8	8 12	12 0	12 8	11 12	17 8	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga†	10 8	9 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom†	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	22 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...
44	Manbhoom	12 0	12 0	16 0	D 20to22	20 0 to 22 0	24 0 to 48 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	14 8	14 8	26 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 28th March received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12-10 to 15 seers, barley from 15 to 24 seers, and of best rice from 9 to 9-12 seers, and common rice from 10 to 13-8 seers; lesser millet 15 to 17 seers, maize from 13 to 16 seers, and gram from 15-10 to 18 seers per rupee.

R In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13 to 14-8 seers, barley from 19 to 20 seers, best rice from 8-8 to 9 seers, common rice from 11 to 13 seers, bulrush millet from 15 to 17 seers, and gram from 18 to 19 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 9 to 13 seers, best rice from 8 to 12 seers, common rice from 9 to 13 seers, maize from 11-4 to 16-8 seers, and gram from 10 to 18 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th April 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 4th April 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BEHAR.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	34 8	20 0	20 0	34 8	170 0	170 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
D 13 0 to 16 4	13 0 to 16 4	20 0	15 4	15 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	14 8	14 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 12	Gya.
D 19 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	30 0	19 0	18 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 8	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	D 11 8 to 18 0	10 12 to 18 0	15 4 to 60 0	13 0	13 0	...	14 0	14 0	23 0	160 0	140 0	...	7 12	7 8	7 8	Tirhoot.
18 0	18 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	...	16 4	16 0	...	17 0	17 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.
...	...	...	14 0	...	40 0	13 0	13 0	38 0	13 8	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chumparun.
																		Monghyr.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	31 9	17 0	16 7	25 4	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 9	7 9	8 3	Bhagulpore.
13 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	25 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Purneah.
...	...	40 0	D 17 0 to 20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	12 8	12 8	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	14 7	15 12	...	...	...	...	28 14	28 4	28 14	200 0	200 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	Cuttack.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	21 0	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.†
																		Balasore.*
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-West Frontier Agency.
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	D 14 12	14 12	27 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	...	6 2	6 0	7 4	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	22 0	19 0	...	16 0	16 0	28 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lohardugga.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	Singbhoom.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	D 28 0	28 0	75 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	300 0	280 0	300 0	7 4	7 0	8 4	Manbhoom.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 12-8 seers, barley from 14 to 17-8 seers, best rice from 8 to 9 seers, and of common rice from 8-8 to 11 seers, lesser millet from 12-8 to 15-8 seers, maize from 12 to 15-4 seers, and gram from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11-4 to 17-8 seers, best rice from 9 to 13 seers, common rice from 11-4 to 14-15 seers, bulrush millet from 16 to 19 seers, maize from 13 to 20 seers, and gram from 12 to 20 seers per rupee.

V Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 28 to 40 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. Knight,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 4th April 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan, 7th* April 1874	Nil	No rain has fallen in the district, except a passing shower at Mancoor on the 3rd April. Teel (oil-seed) suffering from want of rain. Distress increasing in Boodbood and Cutwa. Fever as before; a few cases of cholera at Culna and Cutwa.
2	Bancoorah, 4th „ „	Nil	Dry and hot, with westerly wind. Cotton, teel, (oil-seed), boro paddy, and indigo growing and doing well. Everything else harvested. Prices stationary. Small-pox abating, and a few cases of cholera reported.
3	Beerbhoom, 4th „ „	Nil	Hot with strong winds. No marked change to record. Export to Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions of week ending 28th March, 5,813 maunds. About 6,000 persons now on district and relief works. Prices rising.
4	Midnapore, 4th „ „	0·08	The hot weather has duly set in, with the usual accompaniments of high wind and occasional storms The reports on the state and prospects of the crops continue favorable, especially as regards mulberry and indigo.
5	Hooghly, 4th „ „	Nil	Clear throughout and hot; wind variable. Boro and jalla paddy, onion and teel (oil-seed) on the ground. Ground being prepared for the early rice cultivation.
	Howrah, 4th „ „	.....	The hot weather has set in, for the breezes are very strong, especially after sunset. All the crops (the boro paddy being the only important food-crops) continue to do very well.
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 6	24-Pergunnahs, 7th† April 1874.	.....	Bright and warmer with occasional clouds and fogs in the morning. The next early rice sowings will commence as soon as there is a fall of rain. Sugarcane has yielded a fair crop. Cholera continues in thannahs Baseerhat, Baduria, Bankipore, Mathurapore, and Barripore. It has almost disappeared in thannah Diamond Harbour, but has broken out in thannah Satkhira. Two cases of small-pox reported from Kalaroa.
7	Nuddea, 4th April 1874	.....	The hot weather has now set in. Almost all crops are off the ground. In Koosteah the outturn is estimated at 12 to 14 annas. Indigo is promising, and so is the little boro paddy which exists in the district. Aus or early rice sowings have commenced in low lands. Prices are much the same as last week. Cholera is bad in Chooadanga Sub-division and in the distressed tracts of the Sudder. Three native doctors are employed.
8	Jessore, 4th „ „	.....	A little rain in the Narail Sub-division. Elsewhere there has been none, though the sky has been at intervals overcast and threatening with clouds. Cultivation of paddy is getting on well. If the rain which threatens, falls, will do much good. There is no important change in prices.
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION. 9	Moorshedabad, 4th „ „	Nil	Cool in the mornings and evenings, hot during the day. On the evening of the 3rd April there were threatening clouds, with strong wind, but a few drops of rain fell at head-quarters. There were heavy showers of rain in the Hurrihurparah and Nowada Thannahs. In some places the *Choitali* crops (crops which are ready by the second half of March and first half of April) are still being harvested, and the fields are being prepared for the next early rice sowings; this affords employment to a considerable number of labourers, principally in the eastern thannahs. Prices of food-grains remain stationary. Small-pox and cholera are still prevalent in the head-quarters sub-district.
10	Dinagepore, 4th „ „	Nil	Dry and hot during the early part of the week, cloudy for the last day or two, and looks like rain. Boro rice promises well; in some places water for this crop is beginning to fail. Rain wanted to complete early rice sowings.
11	Maldah, 4th „ „	0·88	Hot and dry, with occasional clouds; storm, rain, and hail on Friday, the 3rd April, and distant thunders and clouds on Saturday, the 4th. The cold weather crop is almost all safely harvested, and has yielded a full average outturn. The cheena (millet) and gram, which still remain to be harvested, also promise a full yield. The boro rice, which in places was suffering for want of water, has benefited greatly by the rain, and the prospect of this crop still continues good. The mango crop also promises fairly well. The hail has not been so severe as to do material injury to the early boro rice crop. Prices have fallen slightly, and the prospect and condition of the district are better than it was last week. Heavy thunder-storm with hail and rain since telegraphed.
12	Rajshahye, 4th „ „	0·75	Heavy rain in the afternoon of 3rd April, accompanied with high wind. The sky was not clear on the 4th. The cold weather crops have been harvested, and land is being prepared for paddy sowings. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in the thannah jurisdiction of Bagmarah, Godagari, and Singrah, and been stationary elsewhere.

* Telegram of the 7th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

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No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.—(*Contd.*) 13	Rungpore, 4th April 1874	·12	High winds, with cloudy weather, but without rain until the evening of the 3rd April, when there was a short but heavy hail-storm and a fall of rain, and more rain threatening. Wheat and pulses now gathered and a plentiful crop. Kowni and cheena (millets) and the sprouting rice where sown must needs rain. Sowing is extensively going on all over the district.
14	Bograh, 4th „ „	2·62	Pleasant at the time of report. Rain has fallen in the district during the week. Weather and the cold weather crops are favorably reported upon. Jute sowing has commenced in some places. The early rice crop is being sown in the east part of the district.
15	Pubna, 4th „ „	1·47	Weather hot. On the 1st April it rained slightly, and on the 3rd there was a heavy shower of rain attended with hail and a storm from the west. The harvest of the peas, khesarce, and musoor (pulses), linseed, barley, and wheat, has been completed, gram and the late cheena (millet) crops are still being cut. The boro and jally rice crops will be greatly benefited by the rain. The ryots have taken advantage of the rain, and are sowing both early and late rice. General health of the district good. Three cases of cholera reported from Maldah outpost.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 16	Darjeeling, 4th „ „	1·56	Occasional showers, with alternate fog and bright sunshine. No crops of any importance on the ground at present.
17	Julpigoree, 4th „ „	Nil	Mornings and evenings cool. Westerly wind and last few days cloudy. Tobacco is being cut in parts and finished cutting in others ; the crop is a very good one. Barley and wheat have been reaped and are good crops. Potatoes dug up—a good crop. Sowing of kowni (millet) and moong (pulse) finished. Sowing of jute commenced. Reports of the state of the people all over the district cheering. There has been a general and considerable fall in the price of rice in the district ; coarse rice, which was lately selling in the Julpigoree bazar at 11 seers per rupee, is now 17 and 18 seers, and in the Dooars 18 and 19 seers per rupee. In parts of Boda where, the district officers have been most anxious, the poorer classes would suffer from distress, are still pinched from want of full quantity of food. Coarse rice, a seer or two cheaper. The fall in prices in those parts, where the crops have been worst, *i. e.*, parts of Boda, is owing to the cold weather crops being in these parts very good and now having come to markets, and partly to the fact of rice being stored on the part of the Cooch Behar State. Generally all over the district the fall is due to export having stopped, and this is said to be consequent on the sale of Government rice in neighbouring districts. No distress at present.
	Cooch Behar, 4th „ „	1·20	Fine, except on the 1st, when there was a heavy gale of wind, accompanied by thunder, hail, and heavy rain. The tobacco was nearly all secured before the hails. Prospects of millets and early rice good. The rain has been beneficial.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVISION. 18	Dacca, 7th* April 1874	1·01	Warm and sunny weather with storms. Prospects of crops good. Some cholera in the district.
19	Furreedpore, 4th „ „	1·45	Bad weather expected ; it has been very hot for the last three days, and a storm threatened on Wednesday afternoon. A north-wester on Friday night, when nearly 1½ inches of rain fell. No change in the state and condition of the crops. Boro paddy excellent all over the district.
20	Backergunge, 28th Mar. 1874.	Nil	Hot weather. Crops good.
21	Mymensing, 4th April 1874.	2·9	Rain in the Sudder Station on two days of the week. Severe thunder-storm on the 1st and 3rd April. Temperature as high as last week. Mornings cool. No rain in the south-west of the district ; little rain on one day in the south-east ; and in the north-west a thunder-storm on one day and some rain. The prospects of the crops much the same as last week. No report as to the effect of hail on boro rice and cheena (millet) yet received. Early rice sowings going on.
22	Sylhet, 28th Mar. 1874	4·	Heavy showers of rain, off and on, all through the first half of the week, with a good deal of thunder and high wind and a little hail. The weather has set in fine since 27th March, and the warm weather may now be said to be fairly set in. The ryots are again beginning to sow their early and late rice crops. If the dry weather continues, these crops will be unusually good. Much more heavy rain just now would throw back the crops so much as to render distress probable at the end of the year. 10,000 maunds of rice and 20,000 maunds of paddy exported. The heavy rain has been most beneficial to tea, and will be to the rice crops if there is a little dry weather for some time. Health of the district good. The river has risen nearly 13 feet since last Saturday.
23	Cachar	.....	Return not received.

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BENGAL.—(*Contd.*) *Eastern Districts.*—(*Contd.*)			
Chittagong Divn. 24	Chittagong, 28th Mar. 1874.	·10	Cloudy and windy, with some rain in early part of the week; more settled since the 26th March. The late rains have done much good. In some places the ground is being prepared for the early paddy crop. Cholera reported from most stations in the sudder sub-division.
25	Noakhally, 28th Mar. 1874.	1·07	Cool, cloudy, and rainy—unusual for the season; a heavy shower of rain, with hail, on the evening of the 26th March, and morning of the 28th foggy. Reaping of khesary (pulse) and linseed crops being completed. Moong (pulse), chilly, and sessamum (oil-seed) crops have been injured by the late rains and hail-stones; cultivation of the early rice crops progressing. In Ameergunge ten annas of the chilly and twelve annas of the moong (pulse) and sessamum (oil-seed) crops have been destroyed by rain and hail.
26	Tipperah, 28th Mar. 1874	·55	Stormy and high winds during first half of the week, latter half hot and sunny; weather altogether warmer than last week. Prospects of spring rice crops good; other crops have a good outturn.
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 28th March 1874.	·74	Occasional falls of rain throughout the week, foggy on the morning of the 28th March. Tobacco being gathered. The hillmen are yet engaged in joom-cutting. Owing to the fall of rain during the last few days the joom-burning will commence little later than usual
	Hill Tipperah, 28th M r 1874.	0·14	First part of the week cloudy, with some rain on the nights of the 23rd and 25th March. Strong wind during first part of the week. Heavy dews in the mornings; getting very hot. Nothing new to report. Ploughing is going on in most parts of the level country under the hills.
BEHAR.			
Patna Division. 28	Patna, 7th* April 1874	Nil	Weather seasonable, though very cool for the time of the year. Strong east winds in the morning which turn round to the west in the middle of the day. The cold weather crops have now nearly been all harvested and yielded well. Health of the district good, but the number of cases of small-pox in the city is slightly on the increase.
29	Gya, 4th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather; the spring harvest is being brought to a close. The produce fully bears out the estimated outturn. Cheena (millet) has been sown in large quantities than was originally reported, and the crop at present is in all stages of maturity. Health remains good.
30	Shahabad, 4th „ „ 1874.	Nil	Sky murky. Strong west wind, attended with dust-storm, prevailing, chiefly in the day; mornings pleasant. The harvesting of the cold weather crops is progressing steadily, from which an average outturn is expected. Mango crop, so far as standing, promises well, and will, if there is no blight, help in the way of giving food to the poor.
31	Tirhoot, 4th April 1874	Nil	Hot and dry in day and cool by night. In the Tajpore Sub-division the cold weather crop harvest is still going on. Tobacco traders are not coming forward to buy as in ordinary years. The moong (pulse), kowni, and cheena (millets), sowings require rain. Indigo prospects bad; germination was not bad; but the plants die away, and in places caterpillars are doing much damage. No change in the prospects of the mango crops. In the Durbungah sub-division the mustard and rahur (pulse) are good; cheena (millet) sown to some extent, but the prospect is not very encouraging. Mango crop still promises well. There is no change in the prospects of the rest of the sub-divisions.
32	Sarun, 4th „ „	Nil	Weather bright and sunny, and getting warm. West wind prevailing. The harvest of the cold weather crops has been almost completed, and the bulk of the crops thrashed and stocked. The yield has been better than was anticipated; the grains are full and of excellent quality. Cheena (millet) is coming on well. Sugarcane is being planted for the next year's crop. The prospects of indigo is indifferent. The seeds have not germinated well, and where germinated, the plants are sickly and withering away for want of moisture in the fields. New pulses and grains are coming into the market. Prices steady.
33	Chumparun, 4th „ „	Nil	East and west winds. The cold weather crops are being rapidly harvested; the produce is good, so far as it goes. The cheena (millet) crop continues good, but is in much want of rain, without which a good outturn cannot be expected. Health of district continues good.
Bhagulpore Divn. 34	Monghyr, 4th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. The cold weather crop is nearly all cut; the outturn is as good as was expected. Indigo prospects bad; mohwa and mango prospects good. Health of the district satisfactory.
35	Bhagulpore, 7th* April 1874.	Nil	East and west winds. Cold weather crops almost all reaped; outturn very satisfactory. General health very good.
36	Purneah, 4th April 1874	Nil	Very hot and dry. The cold weather crops are nearly all gathered in. Ploughing and sowing of the early rice in progress. Rain is wanted for kowni and cheena (millets) and early rice. Prices fluctuating with the state of trade.
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 4th April 1874.	Nil	Very hot. The great heat of the weather is favorable to the outturn of mohwa, which, in spite of previous anticipation, may be a very good crop. The prospects of mohwa in Deoghur are excellent. Nothing else to report.

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ORISSA.			
Orissa Division. 38	Cuttack, 7th* April 1874	Nil	No rain, weather hot. Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
39	Pooree, 28th Mar. 1874	·05	There was slight rainfall in parts of Khoordah Sub-division. The weather was occasionally cloudy up to 24th March, and afterwards hot. Moong (pulse) is being gathered with a fair outturn; dalua rice crop is being reaped, and the produce is good. Cotton is doing well; castor-seed is being gathered with a fair outturn. Mango crop, though not abundant, is doing well. Agricultural operations are proceeding well. Purchases of rice for exportation continue moderately. Prices are stationary. Public health is generally good, except that small-pox prevails in some places as usual at this time.
40	Balasore, 4th April 1874	0·01	Hot, with north-westers and occasional rain. Advantage is being taken of the occasional showers to plough and manure the land for next season's crops. The dalua rice harvest has commenced. The threshing of the present season's rice is nearly completed.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
41	Hazareebagh, 4th April 1874.	Nil	Cloudless sky and hot west wind. The continued fine weather has greatly improved the mohwa crop. It is now generally considered a twelve-anna crop, if not more. But the high prices that have ranged in this district so long have prevented people coming to this food with the same strength that they have in ordinary years, and it is feared that the fruit diet will prove unwholesome. Pressure is reported from Bengabad, which lies to the north-east of Pachamba, and measures are being taken to open works there. From other parts previously affected, reports are more favorable.
42	Lohardugga, 4th April 1874.	Nil	Weather dry and warm during the week, but seasonable. The cold weather crops are being rapidly harvested, and the weather has on the whole been very favorable for the harvest. The mohwa has fallen, and is still falling, freely in the Palamow and Toree Pergunnahs, and this will give immense relief to the people. Prices are stationary. General health good. Palamow price-current of the 31st March shows a slight fall in price.
43	Singbhoom, 28th Mar. 1874.	Nil	Days very warm, nights still cool. Nothing particular to report about crops. Cholera and cattle disease continue.
44	Maunbhoom, 4th April 1874.	Nil	Seasonable weather. The lower classes are in many places living entirely on mohwa flowers, and it is feared that in consequence of the increased consumption the crop, though a very full one, will not last more than another month at the outside. Isolated cases of distress are cropping up throughout the eastern and north-western pergunnahs, but have hitherto been successfully dealt with by the district officers.

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R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.